

It is written by Herman Elderts, a prominent citizen of the islands. Rendered into English it reads:

The reason I desired annexation is that this government may have peace; that the industries of the land may be carried on successfully; that we may be under a strong government which will protect our property, because the land is filling up with Japanese, and there may arise internal contentions among us.

Benjamin Cluff Jr., president of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, Utah, has returned from a several weeks' visit to the Hawaiian islands, where he went at the solicitation of United States Senator Frank J. Cannon to determine the status of the annexation sentiment among the Hawaiian people. He arrived here yesterday on the steamship China, and brings with him the results of a thorough canvass among the natives of the islands of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii, all of which he intends to immediately forward to Senator Cannon at Washington. Mr. Cluff considers that his investigation of the question was about as thorough and conscientious as it is possible for any investigation of the kind to be, and the circumstances under which he visited the islands, coupled with the advantage which he possessed of being able to talk the language of the Kanakas, enabled him to accumulate much information which other investigators have failed to secure.

"As a result of my investigation I would say that probably one-half of the intelligent natives of the islands are pronounced advocates of annexation," he said, when seen at the Occidental yesterday afternoon. "Of the remaining half I would say that the great majority are, primarily, in favor of the restoration of the monarchy; secondarily, they much prefer annexation to the United States to a continuation of the present government.

"I reached these conclusions by talking with the natives themselves. The Royalist papers warned the natives against me when I first began my investigations, but I happen to understand the language of the natives, from having lived in the islands in my youth, and managed to gain their confidence without much difficulty. At several places I called meetings of the natives and listened to their arguments for and against annexation. At other places I went quietly among the natives and interviewed them in person. I experienced no difficulty in getting at their honest opinions and wishes in respect to annexation, and the results of my canvass are as I have given them. Nearly all of the natives whom I found opposed to annexation take that stand purely in the hope or with the desire for a restoration of the monarchy, but as between annexation to the United States and the continuation of the present government nearly all of these royalist natives favor annexation. The few who do not favor annexation to the United States favor annexation to Great Britain. I think I found six natives out of the hundreds with whom I came in contact who preferred to see Great Britain take the islands.

"If the results of my investigations are accepted they will upset the objections raised by Congressman Johnson of Indiana, who opposes annexation on the ground that it would make a lot of ignorant and illiterate native citizens

United States I found that the natives are not the ignorant people that some Americans think them. As a rule they compare favorably with the average citizen of this country in intelligence. I did not meet a solitary native in all my peregrinations about the islands who could not read and write well, and I found that so far as their

limited opportunities permitted they well informed on current events.

"I also found that some of my predecessors in the investigating line, who have sought material in the islands to bolster up an anti-annexation sentiment, were very careless in their work. I have brought with me a petition signed by fifty native residents of Hilo, only two of whom are women, and this is the place where Senators Dubois and Pettigrew visited and failed to find a solitary native who favored annexation.

"During my stay in the islands one of the Honolulu papers published what was purported to be an account of a meeting of natives which I caused to be called at Laie, on Oahu, some thirty-two miles out of Honolulu. I was pursuing my mission very quietly, and the paper in question mistook me for a Royalist sympathizer. The report of the meeting went on to say that in addressing the meeting I explained that I was seeking to ascertain the true wishes of the native Hawaiians, with a view to helping them to get what they wanted, and that when I asked them if they wanted to be annexed the several hundred natives present stood up and shouted 'No.' The natives are further credited with exclaiming that they would not under the circumstances lend their support to the present government should annexation fail, but would gladly be annexed to England.

"The truth of the matter is that I did call a meeting of natives at Laie. There are two native Royalist societies in the islands, known as the Kalaiana and the Aloha Aina, and the meeting was called by these two societies at my request. The meeting, which was held February 6th, was attended by some 300 natives, and when they were all gathered together I explained the purpose of my mission. Then I asked them for an expression of their views and wishes regarding the question of annexation.

"The first speaker was Moses Nakuau, an intelligent native lawyer, and one of the cleverest thinkers I met during my stay in the islands. He expressed himself strongly in favor of annexation and gave his reasons for taking that stand, which were in effect that the Hawaiian government needed the protection of a stronger government, like the United States, and that the Hawaiian people would be better off under the United States government than under the present one. He expressed the opinion that the restoration of the monarchy was an impossibility.

"Following him were speakers who represented the two societies mentioned. They opposed annexation and when asked why they did so, stated that they wanted the monarchy restored. They stated that, should the United States refuse to restore the queen, the petition already forwarded to Congress, which contains some such request, would be withdrawn and sent to England. The natives did not rise in a body and declare that they wanted to be annexed to England, but they would petition England, some of the members said, to restore the queen to the throne should the United States fail to do so. Their plans go still further. Should England fail to restore the queen, they will invoke the aid of Russia, then of France, Germany and all the other powers of the earth in order.

"These are the plans of the royalists as they were made known to me. They have never been made public before and have been kept in the dark by the royalists who have been in the councils of the party. The royalist commissioners who were sent on to Washington, I was informed, have authority to present the petition asking for the restoration of the monarchy

just as soon as the annexation treaty fails of passage—should the annexation treaty fail to pass the Senate. Action on this petition will then be awaited, and failing to obtain relief from the United States government, the matter will be taken abroad.

"In answer to a question as to whether, in the event of the refusal of all nations to interfere in their behalf, they would prefer the present government to annexation to the United States, one of the members of the society expressed himself freely to the effect that in such an event he would prefer annexation. The local presidents of the two societies would not answer the question, and said it could not be answered until they had conferred with their superior officers in Honolulu."

Mr. Cluff has brought with him from the islands, in addition to the annexation petition signed by the native residents of Hilo, a large number of personal letters written by intelligent natives in which they enumerate their many and substantial reasons why they are in favor of annexation. Most of the letters are addressed to Senator Cannon, and will be forwarded to him by Mr. Cluff. The gentleman expects to leave for his home in Utah this evening.—San Francisco Chronicle.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

A night-blooming leguminous plant of Trinidad is pollinated by the agency of bats.

From 123 answers to questions published two or three years ago, Messrs. V. and C. Henri find that a person's first memory may be of an event occurring as early as the age of six months or as late as eight years—two to four years being the usual age.

Considering three varying characteristics of races (cephalic index, or ratio of extreme width to extreme length of skull, measurement of stature, and color of skin and hair), a French anthropologist finds that, while under three headings these give twenty-seven possible combinations, in reality only six occur in considerable numbers among the inhabitants of Europe, with four more in smaller numbers. He concludes that only the following six primary races—excluding Turks, etc.—inhabit Europe: Northwestern race—blonde, dolichocephalic (long-headed), very tall; eastern race—blonde, sub-dolichocephalic, short; Ibero insular race—brown, very dolichocephalic, very short; western race—brown, very brachycephalic (broad-headed), short; Atlanto-Mediterranean race—brown, subdolichocephalic, tall; Adriatic race—brown, brachycephalic, tall. These four secondary races are probably due to mixtures of the primary: A race of eastern Prussia—blonde, mesocephalic (medium-headed), tall; of Sweden—blonde, mesocephalic, very short; of Ireland and Belgium—medium, sub-dolichocephalic, tall; of Holland to Bavaria—auburn, sub-brachycephalic, medium.

The primary object of the insect-grafting experiments begun a year or more ago by Mr. Henry E. Crampton Jr., has been a study of insect coloration, concerning which the results have not yet been satisfactory. Chrysalids of moths have been joined in many ways. Twin unions—head to head, tail to tail, back to back, and wing to wing—have been most successful, fourteen out of sixty-nine surviving. Of tandem unions in normal proportions, only one attempt in thirty-two was successful where the species were different. Tandem unions of more than half of each