

OLD GLORY WAS RAISED.

The Stars and Stripes Again Flying
Over Honolulu Never to
Come Down.

THE CHANGE OF SOVEREIGNTY EFFECTED

A Solemn and Imposing Ceremonial that
Few Witnessed Unmoved—The Formal
Transference of the Islands to Ameri-
can Rule—The Festivities that Fol-
lowed the Event.

HONOLULU, Aug. 16.—PER STEAMER
SAKIO, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The greatest event in the history of the Hawaiian islands has come and gone. The Hawaiian flag has gone forever. In the hoisting of the flag of the greatest republic on earth over these islands at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, August 12, they were bound by hooks of steel to the United States of America.

Only those who saw the ceremonies and witnessed the transfer could fully realize how solemn the occasion was. The transaction was in every way impressive and of greatest strength. Few of those who attended were unmoved.



The spectacle was one of a lifetime. It made a varying appeal. Old Glory has always had here the respect of all people. So has the Hawaiian ensign. Some have loved one flag better than the other. But no person escaped a feeling of sentiment or sorrow when there descended from the state building for the last time the flag of a nation that has so long held an honorable and noteworthy place in the great family of greater commonwealths.

There were not many native Hawaiians present to see the transfer of the sovereignty. There were present many men who had lived most pleasantly and happy under the Hawaiian flag, and who regretted deeply, not that annexation had come about, for they rejoiced in this, but that they saw the flag lowered.

The ceremony of the noon hour of Friday, August 12, was the culmination of a series of significant events extending over the past five and a half years. Annexation, insuring stability of government, internal peace and commercial prosperity, was accomplished in fact by a simple ceremony. President Dole, American Minister Sewell and Admiral Miller were the principals in the happening.

Annexation Ceremony.

The scene of the ceremonies was the executive building, situated on beautiful grounds of several acres, ornamented with stately royal palms and other tropical trees. A platform had been erected in front of the building, and on this sat the officials immediately connected with the ceremony and 200 prominent Honolulu citizens. Facing this were seats for the general public.

At 11:30 o'clock Minister Sewell, addressing President Dole, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT—I present you a copy of a joint resolution of the congress of the United States, approved by the president on July 7, 1890, titled "Joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States." This joint resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms, on the part of the United States, the cession formerly consented to and approved by the republic of Hawaii.

In answer President Dole said:

A treaty of political union having been made and cession formerly consented to by the Republic of Hawaii, and having been accepted by the United States of America; now, in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic, and with full confidence in the honor, justice and friendship of the American people, yield up to you, as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

In reply Minister Sewell said:

In the name of the United States I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian government. The admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duties entrusted to him.

This duty was to raise the American flag. On the executive building at the time were a number of American sailors to assist in the flag-raising, and to raise standards on each of the two side towers.

F. A. Czarnecki, chief quartermaster of the Philadelphia, was in charge of the parties chosen to hoist the American flag. John Henry Ward, George Meaumet, C. A. Corbett, Stanley Baker, W. Johnston and T. C. Bloomer, were on the building. The flag-raising party were: Master-at-Arms J. T. Newcombe, United States ship Mohican; Ganner's Mate G. Platt and Machinist R. U. Reynolds, United States ship Philadelphia. The party that lowered the Hawaiian flag consisted of Corp. H. T. Killey, O. Winkler, A. Spiller, H. Myre, all of Company F, national guard of Hawaii.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Honolulu, all rising.

Among those who had seats on the special platform were the president of the Hawaiian republic, minister of foreign affairs, minister of the interior, minister of finance, attorney general, chief justice, first associate justice, second associate justice, chaplain, American Minister Sewell, Admiral Miller and staff, Capt. Wadleigh and officers of the Philadelphia, Capt. Book and officers of the Mohican, United States Consul Haywood, United States Vice Consul W. Porter Boyd, Judge J. W. Kalua, charge d'affaires for Portugal, French commissioner, acting British consul-general, consul for Italy, con-

sul for Sweden and Norway, consul for Chili, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, acting British consul, Chinese consular agent and assistant consular agent.

Hawaiian Flag Lowered.

The Hawaiian band played "Hawaii Ponoi," the Hawaiian national anthem. Col. Fisher gave an order to the national guard battery station on the executive grounds, in command of Lieut. Ludwig, to fire a national salute of 21 guns, which was repeated by the guns of the Philadelphia. As the echo of the last gun reverberated in the hills a bugle sounded and the national ensign of Hawaii came slowly down until it reached the ground, never to go up again.

There was a short pause, then the Admiral nodded slightly to Lieut. Winterhalter, who gave the order: "Colors: roll off." The flagship band struck up the thrilling strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and as the Stars and Stripes slowly ascended there was a breathless suspense. But as it reached the top, cheers broke forth from the crowds below, and salutes of 21 guns were fired again by the Hawaiian battery and the Philadelphia, which was at a distance in the harbor.

A few minutes after hoisting of the official flag, others were raised from the two side towers, and from the military headquarters, just across the street from the executive grounds. Minister Sewell then read the following proclamation:

TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—By the terms of a joint resolution by which the cession of Hawaiian islands and their dependences to the United States is concluded, it is provided that until congress shall provide for the government of Hawaii, all civil, judicial and military powers exercised by officers of the existing government are to be vested in such person or persons, and to be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct.

In the exercise of the power thus conferred upon him by joint resolution the president hereby directs that the civil, judicial and military powers in question shall be exercised by the officers of the republic of Hawaii as it existed just prior to the transfer of sovereignty, subject to his power to re-enact such laws and fill vacancies.

All such officers will be required at once to take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and all military forces will be required to take similar oaths, and all bonded officers will be required to renew their bonds to the government of the United States.

The power of the minister of foreign affairs will, upon the transfer of sovereignty and property of Hawaii to the United States, necessarily cease, so far as they relate to the conduct of diplomatic intercourse between Hawaii and foreign powers. Municipal legislation of Hawaii, except such as was enacted for fulfillment of treaties between that country and foreign nations, and except such as is inconsistent with the joint resolution, or contrary to the constitution of the United States, or to any existing treaty with the United States, is to remain in force till the congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. Existing customs relations of Hawaii with the United States and with other countries are to remain unchanged till congress shall have extended the customs laws and regulations of the United States to these islands. Under the various provisions the government of the islands will proceed without interruption.

HAROLD M. SEWELL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. Honolulu, August 12, 1898.

Oath Administered.

After Mr. Sewell had finished Chief Justice Judd administered the following oath to all government officials, except Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper, whose office necessarily terminates.

I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear truth and allegiance to same, and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me, God.

After the flag raising the First regiment of the national guard of Hawaii formed three sides of a square on the parade ground. A battalion of American seamen formed on the grounds in such a way as to complete the immense square. In this position the troops presented quite an imposing sight. In the center of the square Col. Fisher took the oath, and then administered it to his staff, field and line officers drawn up together. Staff Capt. Pratt carried a beautiful silk American flag.

Addressing Col. Fisher, President Dole formally presented the flag to the regiment, being the Camp Boston flag of 1893. The flag was immediately unfurled in line. The Hawaiian flag had been folded and wrapped around its staff when the colors were lowered from the executive building.

During the flag presentation Chief Justice Judd swore in the staff officers of President Dole.

Following this the members of all the companies were sworn in. They were taken up in line, and those wishing to take the oath were requested to uncover and raise the right hand. Nearly all hands went up. This adds 1,000 more able men to the United States army. The Hawaiian regiment then escorted the American troops back to the boat landing.

Gorgeous Evening Reception.

Honolulu people say that such a display of fireworks as was provided for on Friday night was never witnessed here before. It was an immense conourse of people of every nation, kindred and tongue, old and young, which materialized at the setting of the sun.

At nine o'clock the state reception began. This was followed by the grand annexation ball. President and Mrs. Dole, attended by Adjt.-Gen. Soper, of the president's staff; American Minister and Mrs. Harold M. Sewell, Minister and Mrs. S. M. Leamont, Admiral Miller, U. S. N., and Col. Barber, U. S. A., at that hour slowly descended the stairway from the executive chambers, which were the official dressing rooms for the occasion. They were the receiving party of the eventful occasion. For one hour and a half the people of Honolulu surged into the former throne room of the monarchy, and, in passing the reception party, gave its distinguished members a memorial handshake, reflecting presidential inaugurations at Washington. Dancing was indulged in by those so inclined until one o'clock.

A Frightful Fall to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Dr. Cleon M. Hibbard, house physician at the Planters' hotel, fell through the passenger elevator shaft from the seventh floor of that hotel Monday evening, a distance of 80 feet, to the granite pavement, and was instantly killed.

A CHEERING MULTITUDE.

The Arrival of Admiral Schley at the National Capital Greeted with Loud Acclaim.

EVERYBODY JOINS IN THE SHOUTING.

Thanked by the President for the Splendid Victory Achieved at Santiago Bay—The Work of the Porto Rican Commission Discussed, and General Instructions Given.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Rear-Admiral Schley reached Washington at 4:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon over the Pennsylvania railroad. He was quickly noticed at most of the stations along the line, and throughout the trip he was greeted with cheering crowds. When the train pulled into the depot here he found a compact mass of spectators which filled the depot and overflowed out into the trainshed. The admiral and Mrs. Schley when they appeared, were greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hurrah for Schley."

Everybody Joined in the Shouting.

Everybody joined in the shouting, and the depot attaches crowded about the admiral and insisted on a hand-shake.

At the gates the crowd increased, and amid deafening cheers, the admiral and his wife, the former with hat off, passed through two solid lines of people. A lieutenant and squad of police with difficulty cleared a passage way to the carriage which was in waiting. Through the mass of vehicles that had been drawn up by curious drivers the hansom pulled into Pennsylvania avenue and proceeded directly to the Shoreham hotel.

Cheered All the Way—Followed by a Cavalcade of Bicyclists.

There were groups of cheerers all the way and a cavalcade of bicyclists formed a voluntary escort.

The admiral stayed only a few minutes at the hotel, and then drove over to the navy department, where, without any preliminaries, he reported directly to Acting Secretary Allen. The latter accompanied him over to the White House, reaching there at 4:50. The president gave him a most cordial reception. The president thanked the admiral, as he had Admiral Sampson, for the success of that memorable engagement of July 3, and took occasion to say that it was that battle which brought about the surrender of Santiago.

Discussed the Work of the Porto Rican Commission.

The president then entered into a discussion of the work of the Porto Rican commission, to which the admiral has been appointed. He went over with him the general instructions which will guide the body in arranging for the evacuation of the Spanish from the island and other work.

During most of the conference, which occupied about an hour, Assistant Secretary of State Moore was present.

Future Movements.

On leaving the president Admiral Schley drove to his hotel. He said his health had improved greatly. He will have another conference with Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen this morning, and probably early in the afternoon will leave for New York. From there he will go back to Westport, Conn. He will spend a few days there before returning here preliminary to taking up his duties with the commission.

MUSTERING OUT.

The Principal Topic Among Soldiers—Findings in the Case of Private Gay.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Gen. Gobin said yesterday that he had received no orders looking to the movement of troops at Camp Alger or their mustering out. The principal topic among the soldiers is the likelihood of their being mustered out, 95 per cent. of them, it is said, desiring to go home. The officers, as a rule, prefer to remain in the service. If the weather permits to-day the First Connecticut, Third Virginia and Eleventh signal corps will be reviewed by Gen. Gobin.

The general court-martial probably will publish in a day or two the findings in the case of Private Gay, charged with robbing the mails. The general opinion is that Gay will receive a heavy sentence.

SELECTIONS MADE.

Attaches of the Peace Commission Who Will be Appointed by President McKinley Soon.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The following attaches of the peace commission have been selected and will be appointed by the president: John Moore, of Massachusetts, now assistant secretary of state, to be secretary of the commission, and J. H. McArthur of New York, to be assistant secretary. Mr. McArthur was formerly first secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, and is now on special duties at the state department. He has had considerable experience in work of a diplomatic nature.

Returned Spanish Soldiers Banqueted by the Press of Corunna.

Madrid, Aug. 27.—The Spanish army officers who arrived on the steamer Alicante, which reached Corunna on the 24th inst., with the first Spanish repatriated soldiers, were given a banquet by the representatives of the Madrid press at Corunna. The officers declared that both the American and Spanish nations adhered to the methods of civilized warfare throughout the campaign. They conceded the superiority of the American artillery. The health of the troops which arrived at the Alicante is very much improved.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

Preparation for the Fifteenth Annual St. Louis Exposition Rapidly Near Completion.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Preparations are almost complete for the fifteenth annual opening of the St. Louis exposition. This famous attraction will open somewhat earlier this year than usual—September 14—and continue for five weeks.

The exposition of this year will differ from those held heretofore in several respects. The numerous patrons of the enterprise will be surprised when they visit that place this fall to find that the great music hall is no longer to be used for concert purposes. For 14 years the very best society of St. Louis has been wont to congregate in this place, and go into raptures over strains of music discoursed to them by the lamented Gilmore, the famed Victor Herbert and John Philip Sousa, and the thought that this is now a thing of the past will probably cause a tinge of regret in the hearts of the many devotees of music.

It must not be supposed by this however, that the concerts are to be abandoned. Far from it. On the contrary, they will be made more delightful this year than ever. The scene, however, will be shifted from the imposing music hall to the more imposing coliseum. A special platform has been erected in the center of the arena, where Sousa's band will be stationed. The coliseum will be converted into a tropical garden, where palms and other tropical and subtropical foliage will be distributed around in points of vantage. Rustic chairs will be placed in different places in the garden. In this manner it will be possible for music lovers to sit undisturbed throughout the length of the entire four concerts. Music hall is used for spectacular exhibitions.

Considerable attention will be paid to the art department this year. C. W. Rhodes, the assistant director, is now in the city making arrangements to add to the attractiveness of the exhibit, and Charles M. Kurtz, the director, is expected in a few days. Most of the pictures have already arrived.

Among the artists represented this year are Meissonier, the late Anton Mauve, Mesdag, the Dutch marine painter; Fortuny, J. M. Swan, the famous English animal painter; Brissot, Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Sisley, the last of the five impressionists; Reid, Cooper, Childe Hassam, Palmer and Tarbell, the American impressionists; Thaulow, the leader and most noted of Norwegian painters; F. Hopkinson Smith, of Venetian water-color fame; two paintings of the late W. C. Picknell, a character study by J. G. Brown, and animal pictures by Dolph Howe, Wiggins, Craig and a number of others.

In addition to this, Frederick Macmonies, who modeled the Columbian fountain at the World's fair, and the Bacchante and child at the Boston public library, will have four of his best bronzes on exhibition.

SCHLEY AT WASHINGTON.

The "Hero of Santiago" Given a Rousing Ovation on His Visit to the Navy Department.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Admiral Schley received a great ovation at the navy department. He came to the department early, and after a call upon Acting Secretary Allen he emerged from the main door of the secretary's office. His presence in the building had become known, however, and as soon as he was seen cheers rent the air from the clerks who had assembled to catch a glimpse of the hero of Santiago. The officers and clerks from the navy, state and war departments crowded the corridors leading up to the navy department until it was impossible to pass through. They crowded around the admiral, eagerly reaching forward to shake his hand. The lady clerks were even more demonstrative, and the admiral was kissed by old and young without discrimination. It was finally necessary to form a line and pass the crowd around through the large rooms of the secretary's office, in order to give them a chance to shake hands with the admiral.

Many prominent army officers took part in the demonstration. The admiral finally escaped into Capt. Crownfield's office.

Admiral Schley left the city later in the day. He expects to sail for Porto Rico next Wednesday with the military commission.

MUSTER-OUT ORDERS.

The First, Third and Fifth Missouri Among Those Designated in Late Orders.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The following volunteer regiments have been ordered to be mustered out of the service: The First and Fifth Missouri, now at Chickamauga, and the Third Missouri, now at Middletown, Pa., will go to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, now at Middletown, will go to Indianapolis. The Eighth New York, now at Chickamauga, will go to Hempstead, Long Island.

FOR A BRIEF RESPITE.

The President and Mrs. McKinley Leave Washington for a Brief Visit to Somerset, Pa.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The president and Mrs. McKinley left Washington at 9 a. m. over the Pennsylvania road for Somerset, Pa., where they will spend some days with Mr. Abner McKinley, the president's brother. The only other members of the party were Mr. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the president, and Mrs. McKinley's maid.

A Musical Critic.

"That's a mighty good band," said Tommy Tucker, who was up in a tree listening to the afternoon concert at the park.

"How many instruments are they?" asked Bertie, who was lying down in the grass.

"They're 20," answered Tommy, "an' they's a feller that stands up in front of 'em, beatin' a stick