Mr. Scott. Kanakas.

Mr. Blount. In favor of annexation?

Mr. Scott. Yes; I said once to White, “What is your opinion on the subject?” He said all were for annexation, but they did not wish to be disfranchised. That is what they fear. They do not care for the Queen. I believe two-thirds would be in favor of annexation if this matter of the franchise could be satisfactorily explained to them. The Princess Kauailani is not a favorite with the people; they do not want her to reign. They have said we only wish the Queen to reign her reign out and then we want the United States to take care of us. The English would like to have Kauailani reign. They are a very responsible set of men—large property owners. They wish to see good government. None of the Queen’s friends wanted Kauailani. They say the English will have all influence with Kauailani. The old Hawaiian is an excellent man. You put him in certain relations and let the white man give him advice. He is a noble fellow, and looks up to the white man as to a feudal lord. He wishes to know ‘What am I to do?’ He wishes to be taken care of.

Mr. Blount. What do you mean by “old Hawaiians?”

Mr. Scott. I mean those not mixed with foreign blood; those who have something of the old native character. He is as simple as a child. There are about thirty-five or forty thousand.

Mr. Blount. Do you mean when you speak of the native Hawaiians, that there are thirty-five or forty thousand?

Mr. Scott. Yes.

Mr. Blount. That is what I want to get at.

Mr. Scott. I think probably great many of them have a tincture of foreign blood in them.

Mr. Blount. Let me ask you: Is it generally true that the controversies with Kalakaua prior to 1887, subsequent to 1887, and up to the revolution largely followed the lines of a racial division?

Mr. Scott. Yes; he began that after——

Mr. Blount. I am not asking about the time when they began to talk cheap politics. What I want to know is this: Whether or not prior to 1887, subsequent to 1887, and down to the revolution the controversies followed racial lines.

Mr. Scott. This present revolution?

Mr. Blount. Yes; were the contests generally parallel with racial lines?

Mr. Scott. They were.

Mr. Blount. Did these contests, parallel to what we have termed racial lines, grow out of difference of opinion on questions of taxation or questions of taxation and legislation? How did they grow?

Mr. Scott. No; they grew out of office. Mr. Gibson advised it.

Mr. Blount. Please bring that out.

Mr. Scott. In the spring of 1882, when they held the election here, he advised it. He was the originator of the phrase “Hawaii for Hawaiians.” He was a man of marked ability. He was the president of the board of education. He made speeches couched in careful language when the foreigners would see or hear them. He spoke Hawaiian well. His cry was “Hawaii for Hawaiians.” He said to the people, the missionary has not been your friend. He leaves no opening for you. He leaves no outlet for you. He does not wish you to hold office. He (Gibson) puffed up Kalakaua with the idea that he could be emperor of all the Pacific islands. The planters and commercial community generally were against Gibson as being an unsafe adviser.