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HAWAII.

The resolutions passed by both houses of Congress, by which Hawaii became a United States territory, are as follows:

"Whereas, the government of the republic of Hawaii having, in due form, expressed its consent, in the manner especially provided in its constitution, to cede sovereignty and all rights of sovereignty over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and to cede and transfer to the United States absolutely and forever the public lands, public buildings and edifices, works, harbors, waterways, equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining, therefore

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said cession is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be and they are hereby annexed to the territory of the United States and are subject to the exclusive sovereignty of the United States over the property and public lands, before mentioned, are vested in the United States of America.

The resolution provides further that the laws of the United States shall apply to the islands, and that until Congress makes further provisions the civil, judicial and military government shall be in the hands of persons appointed by President McKinley, who is empowered to select five commissioners, two of whom shall be residents of Hawaii, to recommend to Congress legislation for the islands. It is further provided that Chinese immigration to the islands shall cease, and that no Chinese shall be permitted to enter the United States from the annexed territory. Hawaiian treaties are replaced by the treaties that the United States has with foreign governments, but the existing customs laws are to be observed until such time as Congress decides changes.

Native premises is made in regard to municipal obligations that do not conflict with treaty or constitutional obligations. The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States, but not to exceed $4,000,000. This further assumes the obligation in the Hawaiian Postal Savings bank. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to carry the annexation resolution into effect.

By the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, the United States has added fifteen islands to its territory. Of these eight are inhabited and contain 6,532 square miles, an area about equal to the five states of Delaware and Connecticut. Commanding the commerce of Western states the Pacific to our coast, the attention of the island group is such that to this country its security cannot be secured by its cession. According to the census of 1897 the total population is 109,020, of whom 31,019 were classed as Hawaiian and 4,192 as part Hawaiian. The remaining 93,218 are composed of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, American, British and other nationalities. The Japanese are most numerous, being 24,407, the Americans number 2,893.

A striking feature of the statistics for the will be found in the table by the Bureau of the product, transportation of the Hawaiian. In 1876 the sugar production was reported at about 20,000. In 1897 it was up to 84,000 pass pulses and 72,000 sacks, and in 1897 the crop showed a total direct exports of 298,000 tons, or 31,000, while the total exports had increased from 4,000 to 6,000. There must be something certainly wrong in a system of government that permits Hawaii's domestic to record so many to the well, commercially, there is their own country. Hawaii is not necessary for the country to protect against the entrance of others, it is quite in the interest of the islanders, one and, if anyone, security the civil. A commission of the islands, one of whom must be president of Hawaii, is to be named, and it is hoped that it will devise a system of government suitable for the islands. It is to be hoped that will give the people of the islands sufficient stability and security to advance the people in industry and civilization.

Certainly such of the islanders to trade and business chief, but shortly before the arrival of the American commissioners they were overshadowed by one Kalakaua by Kaiulani, a revolution was attempted in 1887, and 1892, each succeeding revolution being more bloody than the previous one. Queen Liliuokalani, who was the sovereign in 1893, is in Hawaii, ready to overthrow the constitutional government established and sustained by the people, and she was dethroned in 1893 by a revolution headed by Sanford B. Dole, a prominent business man of Honolulu, who is now President of the Hawaiian Republic. The United States, Great Britain, and President Cleveland have not recognized the Dole government, but it has been recognized by the people, and it was decided to submit to the Senate a treaty of annexation. The treaty was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 21 to 14, and the Senate, by a vote of 21 to 14, and the Senate, by a vote of 21 to 14, and the Senate,