the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests, and indeed
the decent administration of civil affairs and the peace of the islands.

It is quite evident that the monarchy had become effete and the
Queen's government so weak and inadequate as to be the prey of de-
signing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of Queen Lilinok-
alani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and unless actively
supported by the United States would be accompanied by serious dis-
aster and the disorganization of all business interests. The influence
and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and
not diminished.

Only two courses are now open; one the establishment of a pro-
teCTORATE by the United States, and the other, annexation full and com-
plete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty,
will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people,
and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the
United States. These interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential
that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such
a possession would not consist with our safety and with the peace of
the world.

This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no pro-
test has been heard from any government against proceedings looking
to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly
acknowledged the provisional government, and I think there is a gen-
eral concurrence in the opinion that the deposed queen ought not to be
restored. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable.

If it meets the approval of the Senate peace and good order will be
secured in the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress
can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the
islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not
only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the
islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high
regard to the rights of all the people and of all foreigners domiciled
there.

The correspondence which accompanies the treaty will put the Senate
in possession of all the facts known to the Executive.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
February 15, 1893.

BENJ. HARRISON.

The President:
The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the
President, with a view to obtaining the advice and consent of the Sen-
ate thereto, should such a course be in the judgment of the President
for the public interest, a treaty, signed at Washington on the 14th day
of February, instant, by the undersigned and the accredited commis-
sioners of the existing provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands,
in representation of their respective Governments, for the full and ab-
solute cession of the said islands and all their dependencies to the
United States forever, with provision for the temporary government of
those islands, under the sovereign authority of the United States, until
Congress shall otherwise enact.

With this treaty the undersigned submits to the President copies of
the correspondence recently exchanged, showing the course of events
in the Hawaiian Islands as respects the overthrow of the late monarch-