The cane and arable land is estimated at 35,150 acres.
It is important here to recall his statement made to the legislature
in 1891, in the following language:

Most Government lands at the present time consist of mere remnants left here
and there, and of the worthless and unsalable portions remaining after the rest had
been sold.

And in the same communication he declares that between the years
1850 and 1860 nearly all the desirable Government land was sold, gen-
erally to natives.

In 1890 the census report discloses that only 4,695 persons owned
real estate in these islands. With a population estimated at this time
at 95,000, the vast number of landless people here is discouraging to
the idea of immigrants from the United States being able to find
encouragement in the matter of obtaining homes in these islands.

The landless condition of the native population grows out of the
original distribution and not from shiftlessness. To them homesteads
should be offered rather than to strangers.

The census reports of the Hawaiian Islands pretend to give the
native population from the period when Capt. Cook was here until
1890. These show a rapid diminution in numbers, which, it is claimed,
indicate the final extinction of the race. Very many of these reports
are entirely conjectural and others are carelessly prepared. That of
1884 is believed by many intelligent persons here to overstate the native
strength and, of course, to discredit any comparison with that of 1890.

All deductions from such comparisons are discredited by an omission
to consider loss from emigration. Jarvis, in his history of the Hawaiian
Islands, published in 1847, says:

Great numbers of healthy Hawaiian youth have left in whale ships and other
vessels and never returned.

The number annually afloat is computed at 3,000. At one time 400
were counted at Tahiti, 500 in Oregon, 50 at Paita, Peru, besides
unknown numbers in Europe and the United States.

In 1850 a law was passed to prohibit natives from leaving the islands.
The reason for it is stated in the following preamble:

Whereas, by the census of the islands taken in 1849, the population decreased at
the rate of 8 per cent in 1848, and by the census taken in 1850 the population de-
creased at the rate of 5½ per cent in 1849; whereas the want of labor is severely
felt by planters and other agriculturists, whereby the price of provisions and other
produce has been unprecedentedly enhanced, to the great prejudice of the islands;
whereas, many natives have emigrated to California and there died, in great
misery; and, whereas, it is desirable to prevent such loss to the nation and such
wretchedness to individuals, etc.

This act remained in force until 1887. How effective it was when it
existed there is no means of ascertaining. How much emigration of
the native race has taken place since its repeal does not appear to
have been inquired into by the Hawaiian Government. Assuming
that there has been none and that the census tables are correct, except
that of 1884, the best opinion is that the decrease in the native popula-
tion is slight now and constantly less. Its final extinction, except by
amalgamation with Americans, Europeans, and Asiatics, may be dis-
pensed with in all future calculations.

My opinion, derived from official data and the judgment of intelligent
persons, is that it is not decreasing now and will soon increase.

The foregoing pages are respectfully submitted as the connected
report indicated in your instructions. It is based upon the statements