Hawaiians manifested a desire for English instruction. English schools were instituted in localities upon the request of a certain number of residents. They were organized in the interest of the people, and flourishing as part of the public system, was established and given its name to become the place where the actions of royalty and chiefly rank were to be decided. The language of instruction in the English schools was English. English was taught as a classic in the large mission schools. It was recognized in the Latin Seminary, afterwards becoming the dominant medium of instruction.

Gradually the transformation went on until 1856, when teaching in this language of instruction began to be employed almost exclusively in the public schools, those for the higher grades being conducted in the English classics. The only exceptions to the rule are Hawaiian geography and history. Select schools, where tuition fees are charged, are permitted in the state system, and the Kamehameha Schools and the Honolulu High School are the only ones of this kind. This is under a section of the law which provides "that the department of education shall arrange with the following schools, taught in the English language, at a charge of such tuition fees for attendance as it may deem proper: Provided, however, That such select schools shall have a standard curriculum of study, and a grade for pupils within the compulsory age are readily accessible to the children of the people."

The Honolulu School is organized in three departments of English, mathematics, and natural science. Good work is also done in foreign languages. Under the constitution of the republic of Hawaii, aid from the public treasury to institutions of education is absolutely prohibited. No statutes of successive legislatures to pass grants of money to schools under the condition of raising on the part of the public from the withdrawal of public aid, the independent schools in 1886 exhibited a decrease of attendance proportionate to that of the public schools.

There are several noble institutions, under both Protestant and Catholic auspices, established in the islands. Oahu College, at Honolulu, a foundation of the missionaries, formed the nucleus of the now famous Kamehameha Schools, the oldest, and the first college in the islands. Chairs in the ancient and modern languages and natural philosophy, besides the usual academic branches. St. Louis College, also at Honolulu, is conducted by the Benevolent Sisters of St. Louis, a French religious order, and the Brown School is another institution of high standing. The Kamehameha schools, for native boys and girls, were founded by the will of the late Mrs. Charlotte R. Bishop, a Hawaiian princess eligible for the crown of Hawaii, but unable to inherit the crown on account of her sex.

For many years past the greater part of the trade of the islands has been with the United States. In 1897 the exports to the United States amounted to $15,311,685; in 1896, $16,987,311, and in 1899, $23,188,205. During these and many previous years the balance of trade was unfavorable to the Hawaiian Islands. In 1897 we exported to the Hawaiian Islands $5,478,234; in 1898, $6,827,848, and in 1899, $11,305,587. The trade of the islands during these years with nations other than the United States has been very small, and it is a remarkable showing of the fertility and capabilities of the islands from an agricultural standpoint. The average in their favor for each of the three years amounting to nearly $10,000,000. The trade of the islands, amounting now to more than $33,000,000 annually, will probably within the next decade amount to $36,000,000 or $38,000,000. The people of the Hawaiian Islands are familiar with the agricultural resources of the islands, and as they are gradually and industrially developed, we may not count on a trade of $100,000,000 annually.

It must not be concluded, however, that the Hawaiian people realized the advantages of the enormous and greatly increased trade. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the valuable sugar, coffee, and rice lands in cultivation are owned and controlled by great corporations, and very few Hawaiians are interested in these corporations. Some of the great sugar plantations make enormous profits. As one of them, it is said, on a capital of more than $2,000,000, in one year made a profit of about 80 per cent. Nor is it true that all of the stockholders in these great and money-making corporations are residents of the islands. Numbers of them reside elsewhere; consequently the blighting effects of absentee landlordism have an influence here among the native Hawaiians as well as in the Hawaiian Islands. The influence in the Hawaiian Islands. In other words, the islands have been developed largely through the efforts of speculators and capitalists, and one result of this has been to place the bulk of the rice lands in cultivation in the hands of persons other than the native Hawaiians.

The statement has been made that the average native Hawaiian owns between 2 and 3 acres of land and the corporations and persons other than Chinese and Japanese own, on an average, 400 and 1,000 acres, respectively. The fact is that the native Hawaiians have passed into the hands of persons other than the natives.

The citizens of Hawaii are, as a rule, educated. My information is that of male citizens, 21 years of age and upward, more than 60 per cent. can read and write the English or Hawaiian language.

This high percentage of all citizens of working age has been brought about by eighty years of persistent effort by the government in educational matters.

It must not be supposed, however, that in Hawaii where among the citizens education and intelligence is as far, the years past has been the rule, and where illiteracy is the exception, that since the overthrow of the monarchy any considerable number of citizens have participated in the elections, as the following statement, taken from the official records, shows:

In the last election under the monarchy, in February, 1892, the total vote was 14,927; of these, 9,901 were Hawaiians. This is about the usual proportion of one voter in five of population.

In the first election under the republic, in 1894, the total vote was 3,852; of these, 3,998 were Hawaiians; and in the next general election, held September 1897, the total vote was 8,371, of whom 7,443, or 88a per cent., were Hawaiians.

The population of the Hawaiian Islands is about 100,000. I wish to call the attention of my Republie friends to the fact that in the South, the government is in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon race. The white race are the superior race, and when it comes to matters of government, they are stronger and more vigorous than other races, and accordingly.

The bill before the House provides a strictly republican form of government for the Territory of Hawaii under the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. We give to them local self-government in unequivocal terms, and to the general assembly of the Territory power is given to enact all local legislation necessary not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We place in the hands of the citizens of the Territory, by this bill, the means of redressing any local grievances that may now or hereafter exist. The Committee on Territories, having in charge this bill, has been instructed to follow and improve upon all our laws relating to the Territory. The bill now before the Committee on Territories, and to give to the Hawaiian Islands the most liberal form of government, strictly in accordance with the letter and under the limitations of the Constitution of the United States.

Whatever criticism may be made upon the action of the committee in other respects, it can not be charged that the members were wanting in liberality, in providing for the future government of the Hawaiian Islands; nor can it be said that by the provisions of the bill we have not granted any rights, privileges, or immunities guaranteed by the Constitution to any citizen of the United States.

The people of the Hawaiian Islands understand that annexation by the United States is not part of a republic, and be governed under our Constitution as all other Territories of the United States have in the past been governed; and along the line of carrying out this contract between the people of Hawaii and the United States, the President, in his message to Congress in December last, states that "the people of these islands are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our Constitution."

The bill declares all persons who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, to be citizens of the United States, and that the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including the provisions for the enjoyment of civil rights, shall apply to all persons in the Territory, where in the United States. The right to vote is extended to all male citizens residing in the Territory for one year and in the district in which they register not less than three months, who shall have executed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, and written the English or Hawaiian language. These provisions to be enforced are largely modeled after the constitution and laws of many of the most progressive States of the Union, among others those of Massachusetts and South Carolina. The and voided questions that have to strike out the provisions in the original bill requiring voters for certain offices to be possessed of property of the value of $1,000 or have an annual income of not less than $600, because it is not believed that the same are necessary to secure good government in the Territory, and believe that they are inconsistent with the general policy of the government, and, if permitted and practiced, would in inevitably place the government of the Hawaiian Islands in the hands of a moneyed oligarchy, and in effect would amount to placing dam on the power in the hands of men who happen to be possessed of wealth, and, politically speaking, would tend to keep them, because of a man possessed of the highest mental and moral attainments, should he happen not to be the owner of $1,000 worth of property or have an income of $600 a year.

It is not improbable that the Hawaiian people could be secure in their rights under the Constitution of the United States and continue prosperous, happy, and be good citizens, with the right to vote and have a voice in the government of the Territory restricted in this way.

Mr. Chairman, since the beginning of the war with Spain and the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, the people of the United States have been in progress, as a matter of necessity.