of every description, and a large number anchored in the stream compelled to lay by for many days, before being able to discharge, on account of the small accom- 
modations.

The revenue from import duties in 1899, adds Mr. Sewall, was 

$400,000, in excess of that of 1898. 

The precedents of "Trade by articles" gives the 

increase in both imports and exports of Hawaii for 1899 over 1898, 

which reach nearly all of the articles of trade.

It must be remembered that the duties collected upon this com-

merce have all gone into the Hawaiian treasury. So it has been 

with the much more important tax on the sugar plantations to 

this time. But both the customs and the postal receipts will, 

after the passage of this bill, come to the United States Treasury.

Now let us look a little at the geographical situation of Hawaii as 

related to other parts of the world, and especially to this coun-

try. The Hawaiian commission made to the President and published by the Fifty-fifth Congress: 

The Hawaiian Islands are located in the Pacific Ocean, about 2,100 miles southwest from San Francisco, and are between 18° and 26° latitude north and 157° west of the meridian of Greenwich. Their area is about the same as that of Cuba. The climate would probably be the same 

as that of Cuba were it not modified and equalized by the northwest trade 

to which it is subjected. The temperature is constantly to neutralize 

the tropical heat, which would otherwise seriously affect the 

midst of the day, the temperature is about 85°, while the lowest is 55° and the highest 85°. During the warmest month of the year, September, the temperature, except for about two hours at mid-

day, is very agreeable, ranging from 75° to 80°. At night, the temperature is high mountains, where at the altitude of nearly 14,000 feet there are at 

times considerable snowfalls.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Hawaiian numbers seven inhabited islands and eleven or twelve small rocky or sandy shoals or reefs, with a total area of 6,760 square miles. They are described as follows: 

Population, 1899.

Hawaii, area 4,210 square miles 38,255.

Mauna Loa, 614 square miles 6,050.

Oahu, 300 square miles 60,355.

Kauai, 584 square miles (rich farming and grazing lands) 15,055.

Lanai, 630 square miles (rich farming and grazing lands) 13,075.

Kahoolawe, 184 square miles 1,814.

Molokini, small island, 3

Lokelani, small island, 3

Nihoa, 300 acres (about), precipitous rock, 400 feet high (344 miles northwest from Honolulu) 12.

Laysan, 2,000 acres (about), guano island, low and sandy, 30 feet high (860 miles northwest from Honolulu) 12.

Geographical description: Atoll rocks, 500 feet high, about 1,000 feet long (676 miles northwest of Honolulu) 15.

Liscikey Island, 300 acres (about), low and sandy, 30 to 50 feet high (1,800 miles northwest from Honolulu) 15.

Ocean Island, 500 acres (about), low and sandy (1,800 miles northwest from Honolulu) 15.

Necker Island, 400 acres (about), a precipitous rock, 300 feet high (400 miles northwest from Honolulu) 15.

Palm Island, 250 acres low, 40 feet high, about 10 miles in circumference, with lagoon in center; has a few coconut trees (1,100 miles southwest of Honolulu) 15.

Kaula, small, rocky island, a few miles southwest of Nihoa.

French Frigate Shoal, scattered shoals or reefs.

THE INHABITANTS.

An important subject of investigation is that of the adaptability of the several races of the people who inhabit the islands for American citizenship and their ability to sustain the obligations which attach to the right of suffrage. There is no local government, no local taxation, no local law and governmental authority. Many of the Japanese are contract laborers, who are engaged upon the sugar plantations. Others are employed as day laborers, and many others are employed in various occupations and trades.

The Chinese, who number about 700 on the island of Oahu and about 500 on the island of Maui, are engaged in various occupations. Many of them are engaged in the sugar plantations. Others are employed as day laborers, and many others are employed in various occupations and trades.

The Portuguese, who number about 500 on the island of Oahu, are engaged in various occupations. Many of them are engaged in the sugar plantations. Others are employed as day laborers, and many others are employed in various occupations and trades.

The Americans, although in such a small minority, practically dominate the governmental affairs of the country, and, with the British and Germans, and part-blood Hawaiian-Americans together, constitute the controlling ele-

ments of the public life of Hawaii. They are the nominees of the power, nor have they any important relation to the body politic, except as abor-

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