

NEWS IN GENERAL FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

KANAKAS CAN'T KICK.

They get a square deal in the New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary of State Foster and the commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii was transmitted to the senate yesterday, but was not made public.

The message of the president was brief. It stated that it is deemed more desirable fully to annex the islands than to establish a protectorate. The president says the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way prompted by this government; that the restoration of Liliuokalani is undesirable, if not impossible; that unless actively supported by the United States restoration would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. He further says:

"It is essential that none of the great powers shall secure these islands. Such possession would not be consistent with our safety, nor with the peace of the world.

"Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the senate, peace and good order will be secured to the islands under the 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 persons of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and high regard to the rights of all people and all foreigners domiciled there."

In a letter to the president laying the treaty before him, Secretary Foster recapitulated the history of the recent events in the islands leading up to the revolution, the establishment of the provisional government, the appearance of the commissioners at Washington, the negotiations resulting in the preparation of the treaty and the establishment of the protectorate by Minister Stevens. Secretary Foster confirms the president's statement that the revolution was entirely unexpected as far as this government was concerned.

"At no time," he says, "had Stevens been instructed in regard to his course in the event of a revolutionary uprising. The change was in fact abrupt, unlooked for by the United States minister and by the naval commander."

COMMENDS STEVENS.

In regard to a protectorate, Secretary Foster says:

"Instructions have been sent the minister commending his action in so far as lay in the purview of standing instructions to the legation and naval commanders of the United States in Hawaiian waters, and so far as they tended to co-operate with the administration of affairs by provisional government, but dis-

allowing any step in excess of such instructions whereby the authority and powers of the United States might appear to have been asserted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian government by an assumption of a formal protectorate."

Foster says the provisions of the treaty reserve to congress the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and the elective franchise, the inhabitants, and all questions relating to the economic and political status of the islands.

OTHER POWERS ACQUIESCE.

In conclusion, he says that pending negotiations that he has received assurances from representatives of the leading powers of the world in this city, and from our own ministers abroad, convincing him that the incorporation of the Hawaiian islands into the Union will be regarded by these powers with satisfaction or with ready acquiescence.

The treaty itself provides for the cession of all rights of sovereignty over the islands, all public buildings and property to the United States. The revenue from public lands, except such as are preserved for the government's purposes, are to be used solely for the benefit of the people of the islands.

Until congress provides otherwise, the existing government and laws of the Hawaiian islands will be continued subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The president is to appoint a resident commissioner, who shall have power to veto any act of said government until congress enacts the necessary legislation, excepting that the commercial relations of the Hawaiian islands, both with the United States and foreign governments, shall continue.

NO MORE CHINESE.

The further immigration of Chinese into the islands is prohibited, and the Chinese now in the islands shall not be permitted to come into the present territory of the United States.

ASSUMES THEIR DEBT.

The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States to the extent of \$3,250,000. The United States agrees to pay Queen Liliuokalani \$20,000 a year during her life, and Princess Kalaulani \$150,000. Provision is made for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty at Honolulu as soon as possible on the part of the United States by the resident commissioner provided for in the treaty.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR.

It will be observed under the provisions of the treaty the sugar producers of Hawaii will not participate in the bounty provided by the McKinley law, unless congress should extend it to the islands.

Accompanying the treaty is the correspondence upon the subject between the governments; also tables giving full details as to the area of the territory proposed to be annexed, the public debt, public lands, the annual allowances to and revenues, commerce, and other economic matters relating to the islands. Altogether there is a bulk of several hundred pages.—Evening Telegram.

Vain and Arrogant.

But behold the vain man, and observe the arrogant. He clotheth himself in rich attire, he walketh in the public street, he casteth round his eyes and courteth observation. He tosseth up his head, and overlooketh the poor; he treateth his inferiors with insolence; and his superiors, in return, look down on his pride and folly with laughter. He despiseth the judgement of others; he relieth on his own opinion and is confounded. He is puffed up with the vanity of his imagination; his delight is to hear and speak of himself all the day long. He swalloweth with greediness his own praise; and the flatterer in return eateth him up.—Ex.

Free to the Afflicted.

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A good ranch belonging to H. G. Campbell, containing 160 acres 1 1/2 miles south east of Burns. This ranch has about 100 acres of good meadow land. Price \$800 or will trade for sheep.

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FOR SALE.—Three lots with a fair business building on one, situated in Burns on main street. The price asked is low considering the advantageous position of the lot for business. Terms cash. For further particulars call on Byrd & King, Real Estate Agents, Burns Oregon.

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