Mr. CULLOM. And by that means amend the annexation act.
Mr. HALE. The annexation act is not so specific; and it is
important that this matter should be provided for here.
Mr. CULLOM. It says, "for educational and other public pur-
poses."
Mr. HALE. Even that is simply amending by way of limitation.
I would add a provision which would make the intention
of Congress certain.
Mr. Warren. Mr. President—
Mr. WARREN. Mr. President. I have obtained some of the in-
formation I wanted to get. I should like to know something
about the final disposition of all the lands, and what would
be done if any of those princey estates held by the chieftains
did to be surveyed, mapped, and plotted, and when we come to
the fact that they all have been regularly surveyed, mapped,
and plotted, we find that a very great number of the same
lands that have been allotted to the chieftains are in their
midst in distributing the land and giving them for the first
times upon their own property and in their own country.
The government of Hawaii, commencing with the King, not hav-
ing the right to alienate them, leased the Crown lands to su-
gar planters. The King, however, sold their lands to the sugar
planters; there are two classes of owners of sugar lands in
Hawaii—those who have leased from the government, the Crown
lands and those who have titles in fee simple derived from the
chieftains.
Those Crown lands are assumed by the act of Congress annex-
ations to belong to the government and to have passed from
the Crown when royalty was abolished out of the island, to have
passed from that royal government into the hands of the re-
public.
Mr. Davis. And became public domain.
Mr. MORGAN. Yes; became public domain. Off of that pub-
lic domain, the Hawaiian Government has been selling lands in
large quantities to actual settlers. It has not sold any land in
large bodies at all, unless it may be a few pieces of land very far
up on the heights of Mauna Loa, where there is nothing to be
raised except cattle—sold in large bodies for grazing purposes
—below the height of 3000 feet. But they have sold in very small bodies, particularly the coffee lands, to actual settlers,
and they had not exactly a homestead right there, but one very
similar to it. That was a very just and wise law.
In consequence of this, the number of titles, and the number of
those titles, there has been a great deal of legislation in Hawaii upon which titles are now based. The Congress of the United States has, since its attention has been
drawn to the subject by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr.
TILLMAN], reserved to this Government the final right of the dis-
posal of these lands and of the proceeds therefrom, and that
proceeds should be given for the benefit of the people of Hawaii, but in what particular way is not designated in that statute.
There were some funds in the treasury when we got there, de-
vised out of the sale of the public lands, and the commission
proceeded under the act of Congress, and arranged matters in
such a way that the local government there, having a general right of legislation and the powers of government, would proceed to sell those smaller parcels of this land and realize funds from those sales.
The commission concluded, therefore, that the money that was
received from such sales and the money that was in the treas-
ury of Hawaii and upon which these funds had been derived,
should be disposed of by the local government, but they provided in section 75 for the investigation of all these land questions, hoping that Congress would pro-
vide for the investigation in this bill, and that it could be so
accomplished and that we could have a thorough statement of the
situation there, which, I think, is covered by section 75, which
reads:
Sec. 75. That the sum of $15,000, or so much thereof as may
be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
appropriated, to be immediately expended for the pay of an attorney and
the services of legal officers and clerks, for the proceedings of the law relating to
public lands, the proceedings thereunder, and all matters relating to public
lands in the Territory of Hawaii, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to report the-
sion to the President of the United States, which duties shall be performed with all convenient speed.

The first question that arises in the mind of everyone who hears
this language is, Why do you propose to confer this power upon
the Secretary of the Interior? The main reason is that the cultivation of trees in Hawaii
is a necessary pursuit for the good of the people. That
government now is cultivating large orchards of trees upon the
heights of the different ranges of mountains and hills, where the land is very
fertile but still high, and distributing those trees to the people.
The Secretary of the Interior, and the President of the United
States, which duties shall be performed with all convenient speed.

I will give an illustration. There is a tree that is well known