the registration of deeds. In that I may be mistaken, but I think not.

Now, in regard to the sheriff, there is a head sheriff, we call him in the proposed act a high sheriff, who has under his jurisdiction a number of deputy sheriffs, or sheriffs of the different judicial districts in the islands. There is a sheriff for each judicial district, and so there is a clerk for each of these districts, and clerks for the circuit courts and district courts. The clerk of the county has the clerks of the circuit courts and the district courts under his jurisdiction, not as to appointment, but as to keeping up the functions and dispatching the business of his office. The system in regard to sheriffs was found to be very valuable indeed, because the sheriff has a rise of the highest possible comitatus whenever it is necessary in any part of the islands.

The whole force of the sheriff's office in the islands can be brought to bear at once upon any particular part of those islands, and sometimes it has been found absolutely necessary to use the force of the sheriff in the enforcement of the laws, especially in the quarrels that are continually fomented and are sometimes exceedingly bitter and fierce between the Japanese and the Chinese and sometimes the Portuguese. That is part of the police establishment. The sheriff's office is a very important one for the preservation of the peace, and so estimated of course there must be a sheriff for each county, and this unity of power, which, up to the present time, has been effective in preserving peace and order in Hawaii will be broken up.

I think we had better give a little show about this and not force them at the first session of the legislature to take upon themselves the organization of the counties. The first session of the legislature will have a great deal to do. Its time is limited. It will require a very able and very industrious body of men in that first session of the legislature to provide for all the wants of the islands. Here, for instance, is the case of the mail, which is already upon the verge of insolvency, which has cost them an expenditure of some hundreds of thousands of dollars and has resulted in the exhibition for the second time or the third time of the very highest efficiency in the preservation of the health of the islands. No people have had greater danger to contend with, and the people have met it with much energy and devotion to the public welfare, than the people of Hawaii. I have a letter on my table here now from a lady in Hawaii, who was then with her husband on guard for the purpose of protecting the country against the spread of bubonic plague, which was brought in there on ships from China.

The system of administration in Hawaii will be changed whenever counties are established, and there will be a great multiplication of offices and a great addition to the expense of Hawaii. Up to the present time it has been, and according to the estimates of this commission, for all time to come Hawaii will be a self-sustaining community. It has entirely its revenues on imports, will do so whenever this bill is passed, it is still a self-sustaining community; and I must say that I think the burdens of taxation in Hawaii seem to rest as lightly upon those people as any country I ever was in. There is no complaint of any taxation in that country. In no other country and by no one is it so well understood upon those people. On the contrary, they are a happy, decent, well-ordered, cleanly, nice-appearing people.

I do not remember ever to have seen a patch on the garment of a Hawaiian, great or small, and I do not remember to have seen one whose clothes were out of order, except a workman employed along a ditch or something of that sort. I do not remember ever to have seen a beggar there. I am satisfied there is not one in the islands. They are all cared for. There are no exhibitions of persons in pauperism or in distress on the streets of the islands, and everybody there seems to be prosperous and happy. There is an abundance of food, and there is abundance of work to be happy. The burdens of government, therefore, are not heavy upon those people, and they are perfectly self-sustaining and will be self-sustaining.

Those are very fertile islands; there is great prosperity in all industries, and there is a great invitation for new industries to go to there, and a great invitation to go there and do work. We think there have been thirty or forty thousand people added to the population of Hawaii since the act of annexation.

Under these circumstances I think we ought not, for the purpose of getting deeds registered, if they are not authorized now to be registered, to compel them at the first session of the legislature to have a number of officers, and that it would be a very large additional number of officers, with, of course, an increase of taxation. I think we had better be indulgent with those people and let them work their way. I am sure, Mr. President, there is not a State in the American Union whose people have shown a higher degree of patriotism than the people of Hawaii have shown. They have had the entertainment of our soldiers as they passed over to the Philippines, and all stopped there—nearly every soldier who ever went there. I myself have attended feasts laid on by the people of Hawaii, at which a king might be pleased to sit down, where three or four thousand soldiers were assembled at one time and fed entirely by the kindness and hospitality of the people of Hawaii. So I think it is not necessary to crowd them at all.

They are a wise, generous, and just people, and their institutions and their success in government show it.

I think we had better leave this matter alone, so that the legislature shall have the power and the power to organize counties, but not force it upon them immediately. The necessity is not great enough to undertake such a radical scheme of legislation.

Mr. STOWES. A county government and county officers mean pretty large burden of expense.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes; very large.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I have the highest regard for the extensive observation that was made by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Morgan] during his two visits to those islands, but I think perhaps he does not understand some of the conditions. I myself have spent three months in those islands during the last year, making two visits. Perhaps twenty days of that time were spent in the city of Honolulu. The entire remainder of the time was spent among the people for whom the Senator has such genuine affection. Some of his remarks would lead me to believe that he thought, possibly, I had not the welfare of that people at heart.

Mr. MORGAN. Oh, no; not by any means.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. What I desire to do is more than anything else by the passage of this bill is to assist the Hawaiian people to form a government that shall be best adapted for them and shall meet their needs.

The Senator says he heard no complaint of lack of registration facilities. I heard it in hundreds of places where I went, both from those who are selling and those who are buying. The Senator knows well that the bill I have for the legislature as passed by this bill puts the legislature into the hands of those who would want few if any places of registration other than Honolulu. I am fearful that if the simple authority is given in the bill and nothing commanding the legislature to take this action, it will be many, many years before anything is done, and the Territories of the United States and the States of the United States do, to divide the Territory into counties, shall be as convenient to the inhabitants thereof as may be.

Now, it is true that a large part of the transfers on the islands are made on the island of Oahu, upon whose land many millions of acres are, it is even now, when the transfers on the island of Hawaii equal it. Those people, who are divided by straits, divided by the ocean, 300 miles away, should not be compelled to take a trip to Honolulu or take the time to send the papers to Honolulu. The Senator from Alabama says the burden of taxation is there, and it is true that the reason why they can afford to assume this expense. My recollection is that the rate of taxation in the entire islands is about 1 cent per-acre, less, perhaps, than in any county or State or Territory in this Union. They can very well afford, then, with the $2,000,000 which they now have in their treasury to bear this additional expense, if any is required.

I hope this motion will prevail. I do not care about the special language of the amendment. I am willing to insert "at the first regular session of the legislature" or anything else that will make it mandatory on the Territorial government and the legislature to create counties.

Mr. CULLOM. I happened to be out of the Chamber when the amendment was offered, and I should like to have it read.

The President pro tempore. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming will again be stated.

The Senator from Wyoming. It is proposed to amend section 56, on page 23, in line 10, after the word "legislature," by striking out the word "may" and inserting "shall at its first session," and after the word "counties," by striking out the words "and town and city municipalities," so as to read:

That the legislature shall at its first session create counties within the Territory and the said government.

Mr. CULLOM. I do not suppose the Senator from Wyoming desires to strike out that portion which allows the legislature to create towns and cities?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No, indeed; I want to avoid compelling the legislature to do it.

Mr. CULLOM. You strike it all out, apparently, according to that amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is not what I intended.

Mr. CULLOM. So far as I am concerned, I know something about the importance of creating counties with offices for taxes and for the general government of the Hawaiian Islands. If the language is to remain as it is, I think the words "at their first regular session would do exactly what this provision intimates ought to be done. Personally I have no objection to striking out the word "may," and inserting "shall at its first regular session create counties."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I will modify the amendment, if