handed me a moment ago, dated Honolulu, January 26, 1900, which I will read for the information of the Senate:

Hon. Henry Heitfeld:

Dear Sir: Yours of January 8 was received two or three days since. Also received the copy of the Civil Code, for which I thank you.

The government of Japan has at last assumed laws in its islands which will go into effect on January 1 of the coming year. These laws will, I understand, greatly benefit the white and colored races in these islands, by abolishing the system of serfdom which has been prevalent for so many years. The laws will also provide for the education of the natives, and will give them the right to vote. I am glad to see that the government of Japan is taking steps to improve the condition of its people. I wish you success in your work.

Mr. TILLMAN. Did you hear it say, "Wee to him who has the temerity to do it openly"?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Whom is the letter from? Will the Senator tell us?

Mr. TILLMAN. It was the letter from Idaho [Mr. Heitfeld] who told me that the writer was a respectable man, and that he was a truthful man, but I would not undertake to give his name here without his consent.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Whom do you not know why the name should not be given? What is the matter of that kind is made.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are we going to send an investigating committee out there to see that the oligarch of wealth there is put down and that justice is done to the American immigrant?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. May I be allowed a question?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I want to say to the Senator from South Carolina that I am thoroughly in sympathy with him on the proposition of appointing the judges by the President; neither can I be charged with being extra-friendly to that portion of the population who are of that section of Congress, and also I think it is not right, that you should separate that sort should be made in the Senate of the United States against any reputable body of citizens without having the source of the charge made known.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will consult with the gentleman who gave me the letter. If the writer were from my State, I would give his name without asking his permission.

But at all events, you see that this gentleman has pointed out the very urchins and sores of tyranny, which we ourselves have seen and have eliminated from this "perfect bill," this paragon of legislation that has brought in by the Committee on Foreign Relations in relation to a government which the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Morgan] has praised so highly as being a perfect government, the best government under the sun, almost: a government that is equal to that of any of the States, and all that sort of thing. That government is the appointment of a governor by the President, of a native or a resident; and, secondly, that governor is given all the judiciary, to be under his thumb and control second influence, if this bill goes through. The lower legislative branch of the government is to be elected by those who can read and write, or by anybody who has not a thousand dollars. Therefore, the wealthy classes in the Territory are to control its destinies; the "governing classes," as some Senator said the other day—a new phrase in America, by the way—"the governing classes!"

Mr. TILLMAN. We have a governing race just as you would have in Massachusetts if you had 750,000 negroes and only 50,000 white men. [Laughter.] I do not deny, and never have denied, that the white people in South Carolina control the State and intend to continue the control of it. We have a God-given right to govern, and if a governing race was in jeopardy we rose and took the control, as I said a while ago.

Mr. HEITFELD entered the Chamber.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will say to the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Heitfeld] that I have read this letter with his permission, and I say that the fact is in the letter that the man referred to by the Senator is not the name of the gentleman who wrote the letter. I told Senator I had no authority to give the name of that gentleman, and that I would refer him to you. The writer himself says that a man who dares openly to oppose the sugar barons out there and the corporations and their officers who control the sugar plantations is in jeopardy of his life. The Senator from Idaho can give the name if he desires to do so, but I am not at liberty to do it.

Mr. HEITFELD. Judging from the letter, I am satisfied the gentleman who wrote it does not want his name to be known. I wish, however, that I knew this gentleman in Idaho several years ago, when he was in the Government service—an entirely reliable man. I should like to give his name, but I do not know that, under the circumstances, I have a right to do so. I will give the name to the Senator from Wyoming privately, if he so desires.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator from Wyoming will move for a Senatorial investigating committee, or a joint committee, to go out there and investigate the devilment that has been going on, and is going on now, and will continue to go on after we have passed this bill, I will support it.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I will say to the Senator from South Carolina that I do not need any investigating committee. I have been there myself.

Mr. TILLMAN. Then, will you go up and testify in your own behalf as to what the conditions are there? I notice that you have been endeavoring to liberalize this bill and protect the people there.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If the Senator ever gets through, I will make my statement.

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, that is a left-handed compliment that I do not think comes with any good grace from the Senator.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I have taken very little time of the Senator.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator is not in the habit of making long-winded speeches, and he does not bother us with speeches. The Senator and I are both in the same boat, and I have always been endeavoring to liberalize this bill and protect the people there.

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