set apart for the support of schools. These lands are patented to a board of education, which was empowered to sell and lease. Part of these lands is used for sites for school buildings, part is leased, and part has been sold.

In 1894, a homestead law on a small scale was provided for but was little used, only 226 patents having been issued. The republic came in 1894, and the legislature of that year passed "the land act of 1893." By this act the crown lands were treated as having vested in the republic and are now embraced as public lands. The public lands were placed under the control of a board of commissioners, composed of four persons, the secretaries of the interior and two persons appointed by the governor, and by this bill they pass under the control of a commissioner of public lands.

The islands are divided into six land districts, with a subagent of public lands and ranges for each.

The public lands are divided as follows:

1. Agricultural lands.
   - First class: Land suitable for fruit, coffee, sugar, and other crops, with or without irrigation.
   - Second class: Land suitable for cultivation of annual crops only.
   - Third class: Wet lands, such as taro and rice lands.

2. Pastoral lands.
   - First class: Land not in description of agricultural lands but capable of supporting live stock on a second rate.
   - Second class: Land capable of supporting live stock on a third rate.
   - Third class: Pasturage and part agricultural.

3. Forest lands.
   - Producing forest trees, but unsuitable for cultivation.

The commissioners are authorized to dispose of these lands in the following manner:

1. At public auction for cash in parcels not exceeding 1,000 acres.
2. At public auction, part credit, in parcels not exceeding 600 acres.
3. Without auction sale, in exchange for private lands or by warrant of compromise.
4. By lease at public auction for not more than twenty-one years.
5. Homestead leases.
6. Right of purchase leases.
7. Cash freeholds.

By this bill the "commissioner of public lands" takes the place of the board of commissioners, but the laws relating to public lands, the settlement of boundaries, and the issuance of patents on land commission awards continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide.

The bill provides for an internal-revenue district comprising the whole Territory, a customs district comprising the whole Territory, with four ports of entry, and for a Delegate to Congress.

To the proposition that the government proposed by this bill will be taken as a precedent and example for that of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, I answer that each territory has a secretory—using the word territory now as meaning only land and the people thereon—each territory must be treated according to its own needs and conditions. Hawaii has shown itself capable of establishing and maintaining a stable government. Its laws are copied from our laws; its jurisprudence runs back to the same sources from which we derive ours, and is enriched and illuminated by the decisions of American courts. Its people are familiar with our institutions and our language.

On the island of Hawaii there stands a monument where Captain Cook, the discoverer of these islands, was killed by the natives in 1778. He was followed by Vancouver. Then came the missionaries and civilization.

Philosophers have philosophized and theorists have theorized as to whether man may not be happier in a state of nature than under government. As rest, as well as liberty, if not as religion, so for the public good of the nation, which is the standard bearer of the noblest ideals which ever animated any nation since time began.

Mr. McALEER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Chairman, this bill is intended to give a stable civil government to the Hawaiian Islands, and is entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,ando to the effect that the public good of the nation, which is the standard bearer of the noblest ideals which ever animated any nation since time began. I am informed that a number of amendments will be offered, and I indulge the hope that before the bill becomes a law the objectionable features it now contains will be eliminated and that the bill will be such as to be acceptable to the present time. These amendments should be adopted; and if they are, I trust this bill will pass.

Ever since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States I have favored granting to our fellow-citizens there the privilege of voting whether they shall or shall not remain a part of the United States. I am favorably disposed to the idea and I think it is time. These amendments should be adopted; and if they are, I trust this bill will pass.

While it has not been apparent that there is much doubt of the sentiments of the Hawaiian people as to the desirability of the local government of Hawaii by the provisions of the joint resolution, and in many important respects it has created something like an interregnum. Many doubtful questions of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction have arisen, as well as of criminal procedure, rendering it desirable that the local government of Hawaii by the provisions of the joint resolution, and in many important respects it has created something like an interregnum.

In anticipation of Congressional action, the election to fill vacancies in the Hawaiian Senate was not held last year, and there is, therefore, no legislative power for appropriating money for public purposes.

There is also grave doubt concerning the power of the Hawaiiangovernment to grant franchises for industrial and commercial enterprises, or for railways which have been built on the public lands, the power of the Hawaiian government to grant or lease any of the public lands for homesteads or for any purpose, notwithstanding the fact that the treaty of annexation declares that the proceeds and advantages arising from the Annexation should be devoted to the benefit of the inhabitants of Hawaii.

In many respects the business affairs of the Territory are brought to a standstill. Many Americans have bought government land since annexation, on which they have built residences and planted crops, but it is threatened that the land titles will be null in dispute and can not be settled until the passage of this bill.

Meanwhile Americans can not settle in Hawaii on homesteads or land bought from the government, and a very desirable class of citizens is thereby shut out of this new Territory. The local government has no power to grant or lease any of the public lands for homesteads or for any purpose, notwithstanding the fact that the treaty of annexation declares that the proceeds and advantages arising from the Annexation should be devoted to the benefit of the inhabitants of Hawaii.

The presence in that city of the bubonic plague is calling for drastic measures by the Hawaiian authorities, involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. In order to provide for these expenditures, and to compensate the owners of buildings which have been burned in the effort to suppress the pestilence, it is proper and just that a Territorial legislature be provided by Congress with no unnecessary delay.

Since the adoption of the resolution of annexation large numbers of Japanese contract laborers have been brought into the