Q. How were your judges selected prior to the constitution of 1887?
A. They were appointed.
Q. How selected prior to 1887?
A. They were appointed by the King. The supreme judges have always been appointed in that way, and whatever has happened to this country, I think the sovereigns have always aimed to give us good men as judges.

Q. Who did Kalakaua appoint first as judges?
A. Judge Allen was chief justice under a former appointment—he being in the United States at the time of Kalakaua’s election, of course was merely continued in office. The other judges were Hartwell and Widemann. Hartwell was appointed attorney-general and Widemann as minister of the interior. Judge Harris was then made first associate justice and I second associate justice.
Q. None of these were men of native blood?
A. None.
Q. Were they men of substantial character?
A. Yes; all of them. We have had two judges of native blood on the bench.
Q. Appointed by whom?
A. By Kamehameha III and Kamehameha V. The first was Judge Li. He was a pure native. The other judge of native blood was R. G. Davis. He was half-white.

Q. How was your Legislature made up prior to the constitution of 1887?
A. It consisted of one body—nobles appointed by the Crown and representatives elected by the people.
Q. How many nobles?
A. Twenty.
Q. How many representatives?
A. It seems to me twenty four—perhaps twenty-six—I do not know positively.
Q. The number of representatives exceeded the number of nobles prior to 1887?
A. I do not remember, but I think so.
Q. How were nobles selected?
A. Appointed by the King on nomination by the cabinet.
Q. And the representatives were——
A. Elected by the people.
Q. What suffrage qualification had you?
A. Under the constitution of 1852 there was no property qualification. The Legislature consisted of two houses that sat separately. King Kamehameha V refused to take the oath to that constitution when he took the throne in the fall of 1863, and he called a convention of delegates to revise the constitution, with the purpose of limiting the power of the people and strengthening his own prerogatives. I was secretary in that convention, and after a very warm discussion the King was unable to agree with the delegates as to the measure of that property qualification. He then dismissed the convention and proclaimed the constitution of 1864, which prescribed a small property qualification for voters.
Q. What was the amount of that property qualification?
A. Two hundred and fifty dollars a year, I think.
Q. Was that property qualification for voters the main point on which the King and the convention disagreed?
A. It was.