Mr. HALE. No; but I offered the amendment under the impression that I had gained from distinguished men, like the Senator, who for years represented a Territory in the other House, that it was much better in all these cases that the officials should be taken from men residing in the Territories. That has so operated upon me; there were so many evils in the old arrangement, and so many new evils which were added, that it had never occurred to me that any malefactor who added nothing to the life or the prosperity of the Territories, that he might have its betterment considerable did not have a man appointed upon it; and while we have not crystallized that principle into law, it has been done with few exceptions by both parties appointing residents of the Territory as such, and yet there is no question about the intelligence of the people of Hawaii, their brightness, their capacity for enacting and administering laws, we should do much better if we provided for the appointment of distinguished residents, actual residents, of the Territory, at the time of the appointment of their chief executive, to be restricted to those who are actual residents of the Territory at the time of the appointment. It was with such a view that I offered the amendment; but, of course, the Senate may vote it down.

Mr. WOODROW. I would like to have the amendment which has been offered read at the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 29, line 3, after the word "shall," where it last occurs, it is proposed to strike out the word "reside" and insert the words "be a resident," so as to read "shall be a resident," as amended.

Mr. CLARK OF WYOMING. Mr. President, I do not want the Senator from Maine or any other Senator to misunderstand my position in this matter. I believe and I know that the people of the proposed Territory of Hawaii are capable of self-government as for all the rest of our country. We should not give them self-government under this bill; we are not giving them the right to select their governors; we are simply giving them the right to a governor appointed by the President of the United States, and the appointment should be made in the same manner as other appointments made by the President.

Mr. HALE. We are giving them a very considerable measure of self-government.

Mr. CLARK OF WYOMING. We are giving them more than we have given any other Territory ever admitted to the Union, and I am glad to have had the bill so drafted to give them that measure of self-government. But where we limit them, we ought not to limit the exercise of the discretionary power of the President. If they go into elections and elect their governor, that would be one question; but here we have a condition of affairs arising where the President of the United States is called upon to make the selection.

As the Senator from Maine says, I have lived in a Territory; I have advocated home rule for the Territories, and have insisted that the officers of the Territories should be appointed from their citizenship, because I have always contended that the men who go into the government of any people in the Territories and know the conditions of those countries as well as any who live outside.

But the Democratic party and the Republican party, while favoring home rule in the Territories, never insisted that the President should appoint them. The President should appoint the governor of a Territory to make appointments if he should deem it expedient or necessary. If the Senator had lived in a Territory as long as I have, he would know that there are conditions sometimes arising, where, for instance, there are conditions in the Territories, which go much higher than it does in general election in one of the States, and where if the head of one of the contending parties should be appointed by the President it would result in "confusion worse confounded." In such cases in our Territory since 1858, when the principle of home rule was first adopted and the local parties the President has found it necessary to go outside of the limits of the Territory and appoint the governor and judges of the courts.

While I say I do not apprehend for a moment that the people of Hawaii would not select a just and proper person among their own citizenship for the government, yet a condition of affairs might arise where the best interests of the community might be served by the President going outside of the limits of those islands. Therefore, I say I think that Territory ought to be left in exactly the same situation as any other; not that I think the President without cause would go outside and foist unpleasant appointments upon the people, but because I say a condition might arise when, for the best interests and the good order of a community, he would be compelled to make appointments from outside a Territory. I think the discretion ought to be unlimited in Hawaii the same as it is in the Territories on the mainland.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am not favorable to the amendment of the Senator from Maine in regard to what is called Hawaii, for it appears to me from the information I have been able to gather that we already have an oligarchy in Hawaii, and to perpetuate it by prohibiting the President from sending some new men there who might inject some Americanism into that country would do more harm than good. I therefore think that the President shall be limited in his appointment to a resident of those islands is perversions in policy and will tend to accentuate the existing evils there.

Mr. CULLOM. I think this bill as it stands on that question is good; that it is right; but it is an amendment which is an appointed governor shall reside in the Territory during his term of office. My own opinion is that the President of the United States, whoever he may be, will find men in the Territory who are just as well qualified for the office of governor, or any other office, as anybody outside of the Territory. I hope the bill will stand just as it is.

The PRESIDENT OF OFFICE. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President—

Mr. CLARK OF WYOMING. I want a vote on my proposed amendment.

The PRESIDENT OF OFFICE. The Chair did not understand that the Senator from Wyoming had offered an amendment.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, the amendment to the bill which I am asking for the Senator from Maine did not intend to offer it. It was right on this same proposition. Mr. President, I move to strike out, in lines 3 and 4, on page 29, the words "shall reside within the Territory," for the reasons I have mentioned.

Mr. MORGAN. If that motion prevails, we shall endanger the whole factor of this act, think, by having a governor, who may reside in California and govern the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. CLARK OF WYOMING. I will say to the Senator from Alabama that my object is simply to provide for residence at the time of the appointment. Of course if it is supposed the governor of a Territory appointed by the President must reside in the Territory or State during his incumbency of the office.

Mr. MORGAN. As I understand the object of the bill, it was to require the governor to reside there and not to restrict the President as to the appointment of a person who at the time of the appointment resided in the islands. There are some very strong reasons for requiring the governor to reside in the Territory.

Mr. CLARK OF WYOMING. If I could understand the bill in that way, I should not object; but I think it is capable of a different construction.

Mr. MORGAN. I think it is; but the committee intended to leave the President at liberty to make his appointment from where he chose.

Mr. HALE. I understood it the other way. I thought when I appealed to the Senator from Illinois that he would sustain me in that view, and that is why I offered the amendment.

Mr. CLARK OF WYOMING. That is exactly the way I understood it.

Mr. HALE. I understood the committee intended that the governor should be a resident of the Territory, and that there was no force of my amendment, and therefore I did not make much point about enforcing it. Now, however, the Senator from Alabama comes in and says the committee meant the other thing, just the opposite—meant that the governor might not be a resident. I do not know; I think they meant, whether the Senator from Illinois or the Senator from Alabama. It now seems that it means either.

Mr. CULLOM. I think the bill is all right as it is on that point. There is nothing before the Senate, I believe, in the way of an amendment, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Wisconsin] is recognized.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, there may be something in the peculiar situation in Hawaii—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will pardon the Chair for a moment while he inquires if the Senator from Wyoming has offered anything else.

Mr. CULLOM. He has not.

Mr. SPOONER. Did the Senator from Wyoming offer an amendment?

Mr. CULLOM. He withdrew it, if he offered it.

Mr. CLARK OF WYOMING. I withdrew it under the statement that was made.

Mr. TILLMAN. What was the statement of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. CLARK OF WYOMING. Under the statements of the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Illinois, who are both