the purpose of this statute to give the President such power over that country as the laws of nations conferred, except so far as it was constrained by the statute itself.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of said islands all the civil, military, or naval powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

Now, the President gave his direction on that. I assume that that is constitutional law. I think there is no person here who will dispute it who has ever considered the fact that the laws of nations are a part of the law of the land. They are recognized in all the treaty of purchase had been ratified, and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

So up to this hour, while we are debating this question, all of these congressmen are subject to removal by the President and to appointment by the President. He shall provide for the civil and military government of Hawaii by the officers of the existing government in said islands, if he shall so elect, is what it means, and these powers shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

Now, the President made his election. He kept all of the officers in that island in position, subject to his right of being delegated, of which the governor, the executive governor of the islands, the president of the republic of Hawaii.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine—

That cuts them off from all foreign relations—

being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, as shall be consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The existing treaties with the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaty of annexation, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Civil legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

There is another exception under the general rule. Then it goes on to provide for the public debt, then for the immigration of Chinese, then for the appointment of five commissioners—

who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as may be necessary or proper.

Sec. 3. That the commissioner hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

This commission, therefore, when it arrived in Hawaii, had the proposition presented to it not what laws and institutions we would confer upon those people, but what laws and institutions we would modify or recommend to be modified so as to conform them to the laws, Constitution, and treaties of the United States as far as the circumstances permitted.

Then we have the advice to the subject, for the reason I stated yesterday, that these people in Hawaii had matured what everybody conceives to be one of the best governments that was ever formed in any country to be called a republic, and a government that sustains no discredit by being brought into this particular position of the Hawaiian Islands under the United States.

We found there a government, so far as we could detect or discover, without any flaw in its organization, without any corruption in its administration, without any impairment upon the honor of its legislation, or its judges, or its governor or president, or any person else.

We thought it was our duty to consult those facts and to present, as far as we could, the system of laws which had operated to produce such results for the further government of those islands.

Now we come to the judiciary, and that is one of the most important of the offices in Hawaii. A judiciary is the most powerful influence and value of a good judicial system in a country that has a population so large and mixed and with so few people who are really intelligent, educated people.

When I refer to that class of people I mean a large number of the Portuguese who are there, twenty-five thousand or thirty thousand, and some numbers of Russian, and the Chinese population, now amounting to about 40,000; a very large proportion, almost the entire body, of the Chinese population, which number has not been reduced in the twenty years of the occupation, is somewhat reduced, I think, from these figures; and then the native population, who are a people of remarkable intelligence, so far as education is concerned.

So the chief purpose of civilization in Hawaii there is not a child life years old who was born in those islands, no matter what his nationality or nativity may be, that can not read and write in the English and Hawaiian languages if he has sufficient intelligence to comprehend learning at all.

So the question of the representation is represented in full force there, including the Mormon Church. There is perfect freedom of religion. The result is that there are a number of congregations with established churches, some of them very handsome structures, all of them, I understand, well sustained by their congregations.

Now, when we come to this judicial establishment and consider its influence and power in the maintenance of this high state of civilization, for it is a very high state of civilization in Hawaii, very great importance is to be attached to the men who fill the office, to the manner of their selection, and to the tenure of the office. The tenure of the office ought to be longer than it would be in a country that is entirely homogeneous, a country composed of one race or even two races. The judges in Hawaii have got to