any greater powers, local conditions excepted, than have been granted to the Territories of the United States when they were

It is true, as the Senator from Colorado (Mr. TELLER) said, the people of the Territories, or have suffered injustice by the ap-

ports of the President; but that is a matter of ancient history.

It has not occurred, I believe, that the President had ever had the power to appoint the judges of the Territories, so far as I know, that the President, the Secretary of State, and the judges of the courts. I do not believe there is any case in which the President has departed from that custom. The Secretary of State is the Attorney-General, the state auditor, the treasurer, the superintendent of public instruction, the various boards of charitable institutions, and other boards which are necessary in the Territories.

I think we ought to leave in the discretion of the President the appointment of these high judicial officers.

There is no one who has a higher opinion than I have of the present supreme bench of the judges of the United States. Some of its members are known to many of the Senators here. There is no one who has a higher opinion than I have of the bench, the judges of the United States, and I know all about the man, which would do credit to any city of like size in the United States; and there is no question but that from the bar of that Territory the President, in his discretion and in his wisdom, can find men to fill these important offices.

Mr. President, I am not interested in this matter, except that I would like to see some justice done for the people of those islands. Anyone who travels over them from north to south and from east to west can not only feel his heart go out for their welfare. There is one who travels in those islands but who knows that it has not been the only passage of a kingdom, but that it is the passage of a race. The Kana are not on this globe of ours very long.

So I say, Mr. President, I am only impelled by the good, or what I think will be the good of those islands when I rise in my place.

There is no general demand over there that anything but a Territorial form of government shall exist, and I think that they feel that their form of government, which my friend from South Carolina is, perhaps, so justly opposed.

If we give, then, to the Hawaiian islands a Territorial form of government, with the privileges we have in the Territories, the people there will be perfectly content, they will be well-habited American Republic; except when they say they are opposed to annexation, it is a mistake, except when they confuse the word "annexation" with the word "tyranny."

Mr. TELLER. The Senator from Connecticut (Mr. PLATT) says that his interest in this bill is the interest he feels in the people of the Hawaiian island, that is the interest of all of us. If the President can make it appear that the people of Hawaii want the President to make the appointments, I believe I should be willing that such should be done; or if he can show that there would be any advantage to the people of Hawaii, in that case I would be willing.

But I cannot see that the President will have to do that, for it is evident that the President is the only one who can make a man living in their midst—their governor—to make these appointments. I think that would insulate the-appointed officers who would be residents and inhabitants of the islands. I am not sure that that can be done unless we put into the bill some provision for it. And I do not believe the President could make these appointments either. The President is the only one who can make appointments, and I do not think that any appointments should be made by the President, not unless he is appointed by the President, unless he is appointed by the President, unless he is appointed by the President, unless he is appointed by the President.