I was not aware of the enormity of section 101 of the bill when it came out of the committee of which I have the honor to be a member; but it not only says that she shall not now have any right, but that she shall be forever debarred from all claim of right in any court or in any tribunal that may now exist or may hereafter be established within this city. I have heard of and I should like to have a vote on the amendment, and upon that vote will depend whether or not I will call up another amendment I have submitted.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I have never been able, so far as I am able, to satisfy myself entirely whether or not the late Queen of the Hawaiian Islands had any interest after she was overthrown which would give her a right to recover anything from the United States, but I suppose that if she had she would not undertake to get it by a direct appropriation by Congress. I presume, however, that according to the laws of the United States, and the courts, if she had any title and interest in the Crown lands, so called, would render such a verdict as would be just to her. I still think that that is the right course and that it is not a good thing to come in here with an amicus to be a more important one to her, without knowing whether she is entitled to half that much or twice that much. Everybody knows that if we adopt the amendment it will not be two years before she will come for another installment, more or less.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If the Senator will read the amendment he will see that she could not. She is barred absolutely.

Mr. CULLOM. If she is barred absolutely, she perhaps would not take the money unless she thought it was all she was entitled to or more. She had no title to those lands at all, but she had a sort of interest in them from year to year, under the old system that existed for years back.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Will the Senator from Illinois permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. CULLOM. Certainly.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The provision of this amendment is that this amount is to be paid to the "late Queen of the United States, and the Crown lands herein mentioned," and the Senator himself admitted that she had no personal right in the land—that it belonged to the crown, in trust for the people. What can you mean by your provision by way of compensation for the wrong of the Government of the United States in overthrowing her and depriving her of this power; but the trouble, it occurs to me, is that we are recognizing the right of ownership in her personally to these lands which never did exist.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The Senator from Arkansas is splitting hairs there.

Mr. CULLOM. I hardly understand the temper of the Senate or of anybody apparently on these questions. After we have gone on and recognized what took place there and after we have finally accepted the bill in this form, I think it is time that we should cease to abuse the Government of the United States for everything it has ever done with reference to those islands, when all of us in this Chamber pretty nearly voted for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. It is not a leg bonard. I was paid against the joint resolution.

Mr. BACON. I did not.

Mr. CULLOM. A great majority of the Senate did, as I remember.

Mr. BACON. I did not.

Mr. CULLOM. But whether they did or not, after it is finished, after we have accepted the islands, it seems to me there ought to be some time in our history when we will talk about something else and stop abusing the people or the Congress or the country for accepting the islands or the manner of their acceptance. There ought not to be any one who would now run to estop Senators and Representatives and other people from finding fault eternally with what the Government does after it has been done for years and years, especially when in the judgment of the people of the United States we did right.

Mr. BACON. I do not want to abuse the Queen. She was overthrown. She substantially abdicated, as a matter of fact, voluntarily, by her own act. But I am not going to discuss that. The question is now what we ought to do, whether anything, for her now that she has become a private citizen. I have not one word to say about the city of Honolulu until recently. I do not know whether she is actually here now. But she has been consulting lawyers in the District of Columbia to know what her rights are.

Now, we propose to appropriate $850,000 for her to live on. If the Senate wants to do it, it can do it; but in my judgment there is no way of determining whether she has any rights, and then what those rights amount to.

Mr. TELLER. What section is this?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Section 101.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to ask the Senator a question. Why did the committee see fit to put in section 101 and cut off any right she might have? Why do they not let her go to the courts, if she has any chance?

Mr. CULLOM. That was my idea; that she should go to the courts.

Mr. TELLER. Strike out section 101.