But it was stated, possibly while the Senator from West Virginia was not in the Chamber, that at the time of the deposition of the Queen, every particle of her personal property, even her tableware and kitchen furniture, was taken from her; that she was absolutely prevented from having anything left, and that she was driven out with her children on a horse.

Mr. SCOTT. I am much obliged to the Senator.

Mr. MORGAN. That statement is not correct.

Mr. BACON. I am only saying that that is the statement of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. I have no knowledge of it, but it is the matter in an entirely different position before the Senate from what it properly is otherwise. It does not recognize any legal claim, and nothing is said therein upon which any claim can be based in the future if we should fail to pass the amendment or if we should pass it.

Mr. KYLE. I do not think that Senator from Georgia [Mr. PLATT], that it is not true.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It is not true. The Senate in view was to raise again in the Senate the question of whether this Government has dealt unfairly with the Queen. We had that discussion years ago, and it is entirely out of place, as it seems to me to modify the fact that she is really free for the first time.

I do not think, here or in any other language, that there is any occasion now for this Government to appropriate $500,000 for the Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. President, the revolution in the Sandwich Islands is an accomplished fact, and was an accomplished fact years ago. The Queen had no interest in the lands, except that as Queen, she derived a revenue from them for the support of the royal household. Under every law, every rule, and under every condition when a government changes, the interest of the former monarch and the interest of the former government, in any of the lands passes to the new government.

The right to these lands is in the people of Hawaii to-day, and not in the former government, we propose to take from the people of Hawaii that which rightfully belongs to them—$500,000 of the revenues to be derived from their lands—and appropriate it to the uses of the Queen. That is all there is about it.

I think, Mr. President, that the United States ought to hesitate, and hesitate long, before it does such a thing. At least a proposition of this sort ought to come before the Senate as an independent proposition, referred to a committee, reported upon, and discussed; so that if anything of this character is to be done it should be done with our eyes opened.

The President. The right to the use of the Queen if it were put upon that ground, I see no reason why we should make it. There is a kind of sympathy in the breast of everyone and a kind of sentimentalism which, when there is any proposition to pay any money to anyone, at first blush inclines Senators to favor it. But I see no reason why the United States, as a nation, should recognize it. I see still less reason, if there be any, why we should take $500,000 from the people of Hawaii and give it to the Queen. That is an arbitrary proceeding that cannot be justified for a moment.

This amendment, as originally introduced and even as proposed to be amended, is for the benefit of the Queen. It is not for the benefit of the United States, nor for the benefit of the people of Hawaii or the United States. If we pass this amendment it can in no sense be said to be a donation to her which we owe to the goodness of our hearts, but if she is to be an equitable citizen, she must keep and hold in trust, and she must keep and hold in trust, and she must hold them in trust, in order that this woman shall get the benefit of the interest from them, if the Government of the United States is to be reimbursed the $500,000. If we do anything for her benefit at all, it ought to be a benevolence, and it ought to be an act of recognition that she is a Queen or some right that her rights are being respected and that she has been treated fairly. For anything that she might have lost by virtue of the abdication of her crown, it is not the business of this Senate to give her money. She must take care of herself. She has not the advantage of the United States to support her.

There is no legal claim. The minute that the republic of Hawaii in its might, aided repeated again by the Government of the United States, made a revolution and took over the Crown lands, that minute all legal right ceased. But the Senate from Connecticut, and every other Senator, knows that there is something besides legal rights in this world. There is a moral obligation that rests upon every government to treat its subjects and the subjects of other governments in a moral and in an equitable way.

Notwithstanding what has been said by the Senator from Connecticut, at the time of her overthrow the Queen of those islands had $50,000 a year profit—constitutional profit—from the Crown lands of those islands. The republic took them over, and, as has been shown, not only the money is over, but it made such a confiscation as has never been made by a revolution, not even the French Revolution. It took every article of personal apparel; it took every article in the kitchen; it took every article in the palace; it took every article everywhere; arrested the deposed Queen, searched the streets and kept her in close confinement in a great building for months and allowed only two months to visit her home. I am not specially interested in the individual, but I am sincerely interested in seeing that this Government does justice. I am simply interested that we do at least equity.

Mr. KYLE. I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. She was, so far as I know, not know any other?

Mr. KYLE. Were there not a great many others?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. There may have been.

Mr. KYLE. Then it might be right to include them all in the bill?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not think there were any others—there were no others.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President—

The President pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Certainly.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Is it not the truth that all this property which is said to have been confiscated was afterwards turned over to the princess by the Government of Hawaii?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No; that is not true.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I so understand.

The President pro tempore. I think the amendment is modified.

The Secretary. It is proposed to add to section 101 the following:

And the sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, in full settlement of any interest or equitable claim under the laws of the United States, or in full settlement of any equity of hers, which has been taken away from her or the people of Hawaii or the United States. If we pass this amendment it can in no sense be said to be a donation to her which we owe to the goodness of our hearts, but if she is to be an equitable citizen, she must keep and hold them in trust, in order that this woman shall get the benefit of the interest from them, if the Government of the United States is to be reimbursed the $500,000. If we do anything for her benefit at all, it ought to be a benevolence, and it ought to be an act of recognition that she is a Queen or some right that her rights are being respected and that she has been treated fairly. For anything that she might have lost by virtue of the abdication of her crown, it is not the business of this Senate to give her money. She must take care of herself. She has not the advantage of the United States to support her.

Mr. MORGAN. That proviso ought not to be in there.

Mr. CULLOM. No.

Mr. MORGAN. When those lands were taken over by the republic they were leased and they were converted into the public domain, and are now subject to homestead entry. Under that proviso, they are proceeding to take them up. It will leave the lien of the government, whereas the government of Hawaii, instead of letting those lands go into private ownership, must keep them and lease them for a long time, indefinitely, according to this bill.

I think they should all be put upon a homestead basis, and that the money should come from the revenues of said lands, and shall be repaid to the United States from the revenues of said lands.