republic of Hawaii are in existence to-day and have been in existence since the 12th day of August, 1898.

That being so, what has taken place there? They have not had any meeting of the legislature to pass any laws. The government has not been established or in any way exercised any of its duties and powers; and I know as a matter of history that men have been hanged in Hawaii since the 12th day of August, 1898, under the laws of that republic. I know, as I stated here the other day, that the Government of the United States was not recognized by the President of the United States.

We found when the commission went out there this government in full existence, in the full exercise of all of its authority, and the question that was presented to us was to determine whether it was in order to the laws of the United States and to the prepossessions or the opinions of the people of the United States. Well, we tore it down and went as far as the commission thought they could in justice or safety with both in regard to the power and the government in its relation to the judiciary and the executive departments of that government. It was a work of great labor to remodel that entire government. The committee did not feel that they would be authorized to appear before the Government of the United States with anything less than a system of laws fully presented for the government of Hawaii, taking those laws from the civil and penal codes of Hawaii, repealing such as we thought were in conflict with the laws and Constitution of the United States and many that we thought were in conflict with the public policy of the United States, and we have reported that the laws that we thought those laws would be.

No Senator can justly complain that he cannot understand the laws of Hawaii as they will exist when this bill is passed, for the reason that every statute is here plainly printed.

The preparation of this code of laws involved a great deal of labor and a great deal of care; and, as I have observed heretofore in the bill, it was gone over by the commission with extreme care, brought to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and examined there with great care in the last Congress and also in the present session of Congress. So, if there are any accidental omissions, if there are any errors, I have no doubt that the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Foreign Relations have not been able to discover them. The committee has done all they knew how to do in the preparation of a system of laws upon which the republic of Hawaii could be changed into a Territorial government where they are of the greatest importance and value.

It is a part of the bill which is objected to by the Senator from Connecticut is that which relates to the tenure and appointment of the judiciary of the islands. In the preparation of this measure we also had reference to all the statutes of the United States, and we so far as they are, in regard to Arizona, that—

The judicial power in Arizona shall be vested in a supreme court and such inferior courts as the legislative council may by law prescribe.

Another part of this statute prescribes that—

The supreme court of every Territory shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a court and try any case, and which court shall be the highest court of the Territory for the decision of all matters of law and equity.

The law was consulted and observed in the preparation of this bill. I have reason to believe that had I not—do not know what reason any other commissioner might have had—but the reason that influenced my action upon the subject of the method of appointing the judiciary was one that I have not heretofore chosen to express in a report or on the floor of the Senate.

It has been said that the great money power there was owned in California; that it was owned by corporations, some of which were organized in California and some a New York. It is so to-day. Claus Spreckels and the other men—men—men who hitherto have been in Hawaii, who own very large portions of the islands, and now repossess themselves of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the State of California.

I know another thing, that the money power in the United States controls the election of Presidents. I understand that perfectly well, and we all understand it. I know that there was in the age of the President of the United States power, and I have reason to believe that President of the United States power is a very powerful and a very important matter, and I was satisfied, and I am satisfied now, that if we pass this bill the judges of Hawaii will pass under the jurisdiction of the political agencies of this Government, and that the people of Hawaii will be compelled to go to those courts where they have got some votes to cast, and in no other way, for the President of the United States or somebody else in convention or somewhere else. It has got so now that the casting of a vote by a Territory in a convention, Democratic or Republican, is as full an expression of the influence of that Territory upon a Presidential election as if they had the right to vote for the electoral college. They make the difference in the election, and the nominations are always followed by the slate of one party or the other, as either may be in the ascendency.

I wanted to divorce, if I could, the judicial establishment in Hawaii from the political agencies in the United States. If that was a just and proper move, I was looking to the passing of that government into the control of the Government of the United States there should be any temptation whatever to any President of the United States, whether he was a Democrat or whether he was a Republican, to appoint men in those islands where the most are inclined to either side party in the United States; and, Mr. President, I think I am entirely justified in that attitude by the history of this country, and I am certainly justified in it by the highest morals of political economy.

I passed through an experience of this kind, and I understand, I think, particularly the gentlemen who have not had such an experience, the principle that ought to control the Government of the United States in action like this. The republic of Hawaii, being a government that to-day exercises every function and power of government within its own limits, as I observed, is not only under the power of the United States but of the State of Georgia was in when they were coupled together in a satrapy for the purposes of reconstruction. It was not declared that when that reconstruction was introduced here into Congress that the States had lost their sovereignty rights or their place, in the States of Alabama. The Constitution and government of the State of Alabama was in and the State of Georgia was in when they were coupled together in a satrapy for the purposes of reconstruction. 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