that we call the republic of Hawaii—that is to say, the government that exists in Hawaii to-day and has existed since the passage of this act—should remain in full force and operation as to its local and local jurisdiction. Under this continued and continued jurisdiction and power that was provided in those local laws in such persons as he saw fit. He could have removed every man who was in office in Hawaii, if he had chosen to do so, and appointed citizens of the United States from any of the States or Territories to have gone there and to have executed this act of obedience to Congress. He has chosen to leave Hawaii in the condition in which Congress found it and left it also at the time of the passage of that act.

I maintain that from that Hawaii had a just right to expect that the Government of the United States would treat her like she treated Alabama and Georgia when they might be admitted to the Union, which call it, or to a territorial form of government that is to say, to provide for those people the preservation of all the rights and powers which they enjoyed at the time of annexation, subject, however, to the laws, the Constitution, and the general public policy of the United States. And I say that this is what the United States—and this question was debated before the commission—that the judges of the courts there should be appointed by the President of the United States and that their tenure should be four years, then, Mr. President, of course there can be a perfect justification on the part of Congress in adopting that course; but that is not compulsory on Congress or on any one. The Congress has a just discretion about this matter, and it ought to exercise it. The point I make about the tenure of office in the Hawaiian Islands, claiming that the judges of the supreme court ought to be in for a longer period of time than four years—ought to be nine years, or that term of time, and that there should be a small number of persons, who represent the government of the United States in Hawaii and that it requires men who have an understanding of the laws, the customs, the habits, and the history of Hawaii, and, in a large part, of the language of the Hawaiians, in order to comprehend exactly what a judge ought to know who is on the bench presiding in the most important of all questions that any man can conceive of. That is my idea about the tenure of office.

While it may do to appoint a judge of the supreme court of Arizona for four years, Arizona being under the common law, her people speaking the English language and being accustomed to enjoin government, of course, it is not the case in Hawaii that is a far different state. In Arizona, it is a very dangerous thing to do in Hawaii, in my judgment, and upon that proposition as to the tenure of office—that is the argument which I advance—it is a dangerous thing in tearing down that government and replacing it with a Territorial government to go so far as to put our judges over them for so brief a period of time, and to go along with the fact that every judge who is appointed in every Territory is appointed purely on political grounds, and on no other, induced me to try to break that record—and other gentlemen of the commission were also satisfied with it—and have for those islands the judges that he appointed, I want to divorce, disconnect, the judicial system of Hawaii from the possibility, so far as we can do so, of having influences of this kind to operate upon them. I do not want to leave the judicial system of Hawaii a prey to the politicians of the United States.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I support the proposition that the property qualification for voting for senators, congressmen, and representatives should find men there who are thoroughly competent, qualified by long training and eminent ability, for the discharge of those judicial functions.

The Senator said that he had heard of some decisions in Hawaii by the supreme court that were peculiar. Questions are peculiar there, Mr. President; but I am not going to speak about that, nor do I think that the supreme court of Hawaii that is affected in any way in the world by personal incompetency or corruption. On the contrary, I have in my library the eleven books of the reports of the supreme court of Hawaii, and I can cite you to instances in the Supreme Court of the United States where the supreme court of the United States has reversed a decision of the supreme court of Hawaii, and the supreme court of Hawaii has reversed a decision of the United States, and the United States, in its turn, has reversed a decision of the supreme court of Hawaii. The Senator should say that the Senator from Connecticut would find amongst those people a man more strictly eligible to a judgeship in those islands than he would find in California or in Maine or in Connecticut.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I support the proposition that the property qualification for voting for senators, congressmen, and representatives should find men there who are thoroughly competent, qualified by long training and eminent ability, for the discharge of those judicial functions.

The first time the supreme court was ever organized in Hawaii was in 1848, under Amelia III, and he made himself the chief justice of the supreme court. The king conferred that honor upon the office that he himself sat on the bench with the associate justices, and from that time forward nothing has been so carefully considered as the jurisdiction, the practice, and the conduct of the supreme court. It is a matter of record that the supreme court of Hawaii has been held to the strictest toleration of law, and quoted as authority. The judicial system of Hawaii is one that is admirable, and the records of the supreme court of the republic and the monarchy of Hawaii show its admirable qualities.

The first time the supreme court was ever organized in Hawaii was in 1848, under Amelia III, and he made himself the chief justice of the supreme court. The king conferred that honor upon the office that he himself sat on the bench with the associate justices, and the supreme court of Hawaii has been held to the strictest toleration of law, and quoted as authority. The judicial system of Hawaii is one that is admirable, and the records of the supreme court of the republic and the monarchy of Hawaii show its admirable qualities.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Mr. President, I support the proposition that the property qualification for voting for senators, congressmen, and representatives should find men there who are thoroughly competent, qualified by long training and eminent ability, for the discharge of those judicial functions.

The first time the supreme court was ever organized in Hawaii was in 1848, under Amelia III, and he made himself the chief justice of the supreme court. The king conferred that honor upon the office that he himself sat on the bench with the associate justices, and from that time forward nothing has been so carefully considered as the jurisdiction, the practice, and the conduct of the supreme court. It is a matter of record that the supreme court of Hawaii has been held to the strictest toleration of law, and quoted as authority. The judicial system of Hawaii is one that is admirable, and the records of the supreme court of the republic and the monarchy of Hawaii show its admirable qualities.

The first time the supreme court was ever organized in Hawaii was in 1848, under Amelia III, and he made himself the chief justice of the supreme court. The king conferred that honor upon the office that he himself sat on the bench with the associate justices, and from that time forward nothing has been so carefully considered as the jurisdiction, the practice, and the conduct of the supreme court. It is a matter of record that the supreme court of Hawaii has been held to the strictest toleration of law, and quoted as authority. The judicial system of Hawaii is one that is admirable, and the records of the supreme court of the republic and the monarchy of Hawaii show its admirable qualities.

The first time the supreme court was ever organized in Hawaii was in 1848, under Amelia III, and he made himself the chief justice of the supreme court. The king conferred that honor upon the office that he himself sat on the bench with the associate justices, and from that time forward nothing has been so carefully considered as the jurisdiction, the practice, and the conduct of the supreme court. It is a matter of record that the supreme court of Hawaii has been held to the strictest toleration of law, and quoted as authority. The judicial system of Hawaii is one that is admirable, and the records of the supreme court of the republic and the monarchy of Hawaii show its admirable qualities.