appeals of the United States from the decision of said supreme court of Hawaii or of any court or judge upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER obtained the floor.

Mr. BUTLER. On another matter, Mr. President, to which I want to call the attention of the Senator from Illinois, if the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] will permit me, which is in line with the amendment just adopted.

Mr. BUTLER. I want to offer an amendment, but I will yield to Mr. RAWLINS.

Mr. RAWLINS. It is in relation to section 88, on page 42.

That section contains this provision:

The laws of the United States relating to appeals, writs of error, removal of causes, and jurisdiction of the courts of the United States and the courts of the several States shall govern in such matters and proceedings as between the courts of the United States and the courts of the several States.

That relates to the Federal courts. If I read that provision aright, it only gives the right of review, in cases of decisions by the Federal court of Hawaii, by the appellate courts of the United States, says, the circuit court of appeals or the Supreme Court of the United States, only in cases where there would be a like right of review of the decision of a State court. If I understand correctly the rule as to all Federal courts in this country, it is that there is given upon certain specified conditions a right of appeal in every case, while in respect to the State courts the right of appeal exists only from the final judgment in the State courts. Therefore, there has been a Federal question involved or a right or an immunity or a privilege claimed under the Constitution or some treaty where the decision of the State court is against the validity of such right.

Now, is it the intention of the Senator to so limit this right of review that the Federal courts of Hawaii will not have the right of appeal in every case as to the Federal court of Hawaii, making that right far less extensive than pertains to other Federal courts?

Mr. BUTLER. I desire to offer an amendment on page 39 of the new print of the bill.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. What has become of the other amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no amendment pending.

Mr. BUTLER. I offer an amendment, on page 39 of the new print, section 84, line 22, after the words "in force," by inserting the words "as of force relative to."

I will state that this is under the head of "Laws continued in force" in Hawaii, and the purpose of the amendment is to continue in force the present laws of Hawaii establishing a system of postal savings banks. This bill provides for the establishment of one postal savings bank in the territory of Hawaii. Now I desire to keep in force probably the best law that they have. If my amendment is adopted, section 84 will then read:

That the laws of Hawaii relative to postal savings banks and relative to the judicial department.

I so forward the amendment to the desk.

Mr. HALE. Are those laws in relation to postal savings banks the same as we have in the United States?

Mr. BUTLER. No; but they are the present laws of Hawaii, under which a very popular and successful system of postal savings banks is operated since 1885. It is that system that this bill as it stands will abolish, but which I do not want to see abolished. The purpose of my amendment is to save that beneficent system for those people. Unfortunately we have no such system in this country. We are, indeed, the only civilized country in the world that has not a system of postal savings banks, but there have been during the last thirty years numerous efforts in Congress to establish them.

There have been more than 30 bills introduced in the House of Representatives and at least 20 in the Senate. As far back as 1879 a bill was introduced in the House by Mr. SEYMOUR. The same bill was introduced by Mr. BUTLER. Afterwards Mr. BUTLER, as Senator-General, I believe, to establish such a system. Senator MONEY, while a member of the House, introduced such a bill and got a favorable report from the House committee. The report was made by Mr. LACEY, the chairman of the committee, and it was a very strong and interesting document. Similar bills have been introduced in the Senate by Senators Gordon, Miller, Manderson, Mitchell, Sawyer, Kyle, Turpie, Peary, Quay, Mason, Cockrell, and myself, but so far we have not been able to get a bill enacted into law.

At the last session of Congress the Senate Committee on Post- Office and Post-Roads reported favorably a bill (S. 4747) to establish such a system. I had the honor of preparing the report for the committee to accompany that bill, which is Senate Report No. 1934, but the session adjourned before the bill could be brought to a vote. I invite the attention of Senators to that bill and to that report. After an examination of the laws of twenty-five or thirty nations that now have a system of postal savings banks in successful operation. The bill was carefully examined by the Post-Office Department and had the approval of the Postmaster-General. The report which accompanies the bill reviews the systems of other countries now in operation and shows that the system proposed in the bill contains the best provisions in the laws of all other countries, as shown by experience.

The system now in operation in Hawaii is a very successful one, and is discussed in that report. The administration of the law of that system, now in operation for five years, is well known to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] and is in the hands of the Secretary of State of Hawaii. That system is so constructed as to secure from every country in the world the information as to the systems of postal savings banks in operation in their respective countries. I have here the report of the information so furnished under Document No. 39 of the second session of the Fifty-Fifth Congress, which contains the information gathered by the Secretary of State through our diplomatic representatives from every country in the world having postal savings banks, which is practically every civilized country.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator will allow me—I do not propose to open a discussion of the question as to the desirability of establishing postal savings banks in the United States, for perhaps the Senator and I should disagree about that—what I do want to get at is whether his amendment proposes to continue the present law in Hawaii with reference to postal savings banks, whether that is the law here, and if that is so, what is the operation and extent of the postal savings banks system in Hawaii? Does the Senator know about that?

Mr. HALE. I shall be very glad to answer that question.

Mr. HALE. I do not care to have the Senator go into a detailed statement of the postal savings banks here, so as to renew that agitation.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not desire to agitate the Senator, but I wish to give information which the Senator asks for, and trust that it will not affect anyone as offensive agitation. There is now in operation in Hawaii a complete and successful system of postal savings banks similar to the systems already adopted by Great Britain in 1861, by Belgium in 1889, by Japan in 1875, by France in 1880, Austria in 1851, Belgium in 1880, and that is what I wish to say.

It is very popular, as everyone will admit who knows anything about it.

Mr. HALE. How extensive is that system?

Mr. BUTLER. The system was adopted in Hawaii in 1866. During the last six months that it has been in operation—I read from Senate Document No. 39—over $31,000 with over 500 depositors. In 1896 the number of depositors reached 7,494, with a total deposit of $730,356.61, which was an average deposit for each depositor of $97, and, by the way, that is a little more than in Great Britain, where they have an average deposit of $75, and that would make the average under the provisions of this bill if it shall become a law.

The system has worked admirably. It is very popular, and I think our commissioners who went there and who report this bill would be able to tell the Senate that they had many complaints against the system in Hawaii, but, on the other hand, that it was universally popular. It has been of great benefit; and you could not find a single person in Hawaii who would be in favor of abolishing it.

Mr. HALE. Have they the feature in Hawaii that we have so extensively here of savings banks?

Mr. BUTLER. They have postal savings banks.

Mr. HALE. I do not mean to say postal savings banks, but local savings banks.

Mr. BUTLER. I am not advised officially as to that, but I think they have also private savings banks.

Mr. HALE. We have no postal savings banks.

Mr. BUTLER. I, no, but New England and the Northern and Middle States, where population is most dense, have more private savings banks than any other part of the country, and there are a great many in the Senator's own State. But there are more than 40,000 people for every savings bank in Connecticut, and over 200 people in every civilized country that the world has savings banks, and yet they also have postal savings banks. We have savings banks in this country, and New England particularly.

Mr. HALE. We have no postal savings banks.

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