Mississippi has alluded to Connecticut and to New Haven, I wish to say this in reference to that matter. The State of Connecticut was organized on a different plan from any other State in the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I beg the gentleman’s pardon. I do not want to seem to be in the slightest degree discourteous.

The gentleman knows that it has always been my habit to yield whenever interrupted, and I thought I was yielding to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. SPERRY. No, sir; I rose for the purpose of making some remarks.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I cannot yield for that purpose. The gentleman can get time of the House subsequently. I can yield for the purpose of allowing him to inject a speech into my remarks.

Now, Mr. Chairman, either Hawaii is a part of the United States or it is not a part of the United States. Gentlemen have contended in the case of the Philippines Islands and Puerto Rico, which are in military occupancy and which were taken by conquest, that they are not a part of the United States until Congress expressly declares them to be. But that question, sound or otherwise, has not been the case in Hawaii, because Hawaii was admitted into the Union by her own petition, upon her own request, and by our consent. She has become a part of the United States. Whatever the constitutional situation may be or may not be in connection with the Philippines and Puerto Rico, based upon the idea that they are in military occupancy, that sort of argument cannot apply to Hawaii.

Now, then, if Hawaii is a part of the United States, she is entitled to all the rights of every other Territory in the United States, among them the right to be represented, by the power of speech at any rate, upon this floor. [Applause.] Now, I thank the House for its courtesy and attention and for waiving in my behalf its rule of procedure for the moment.

Mr. HILL. Will the gentleman in the Chair answer me a question? How about Alaska and the District of Columbia?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Missouri. I would to-morrow organize a Territorial government for Alaska, and give Alaska a representative upon this floor, and it ought to be done at the very earliest practical moment. I would do the same thing for the District of Columbia, and in both cases I would have a restricted suffrage. [Applause.]

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, the debate on this matter has been exhausted, and I ask for a vote.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a remark or two, by unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that he may have five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause. The Chair hears none.]

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I oppose to taking in the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. KNOX. Will the gentleman from Missouri pardon me a suggestion? I will not take up any of his time.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Now, Mr. Chairman, originally I was opposed to taking in the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. KNOX. Will the gentleman from Missouri pardon me a suggestion? I will not take up any of his time.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the debate on this section close with six minutes to the gentleman from Missouri and five minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I wish you would make it ten. I may not want to take it.

Mr. KNOX. Ten minutes to the gentleman from Missouri and five minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SPERRY].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves that the debate on this section be closed at the expiration of fifteen minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause. The Chair hears none.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, originally I was opposed to taking in the Sandwich Islands. If that were still an open question, I would vote just as much opposed to it as ever, but the discussion has so exhausted me we have time for better or worse, and it is our duty both to ourselves and to them to do the best we can in a difficult situation.

Therefore I am in favor of giving these people a Delegate upon this floor, and I am also in favor of having a Delegate to send hither to explain their situation and their wants. If they wish to send a white man, all well and good. I hope they will. If they want to send a Kanaka—if that is the proper name—all well and good. That is their business, not ours.

I am opposed to any portion of the people of the United States being taxed without having representation. That is the principle for which we waged the Revolutionary war, and it was well worth fighting for. Now, I wish to reenforce what my friend from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] said. It does not lie in the mouth of every Southerner to talk and taunt Southerners about their methods of running elections. In Missouri every man, great or small, rich or poor, white or black, has the right to vote once and to have his vote counted; but I am a Southern man in feeling and in thought, and I know that what they do down there they do under an impulse of self-preservation too strong to be resisted.

Gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] quoted approvingly part of my speech, delivered here in the summer of 1898, against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He describes it as "a remarkable and prophetic speech." I am obliged to him for the compliment, but I wish he had quoted it all. I am not willing to rest my fame not only as an orator but as a prophet upon that speech. [Laughter.]

The same gentleman asks: "Do you want a Congressional Delegate from the District of Columbia? Nobody has yet answered that question. I will make a statement. I want a Delegate in Congress from the District of Columbia. Not only that, but I introduced a bill in the last Congress, one in this, erecting this District into a Territory and reenfranchising the people thereof, conferring upon them the right of self-government, and I want a Delegate in Congress from the District of Columbia. But I have never been able to get a report on the bill.

In the next Congress the Democrats will have the House, and I will have a favorable report on that bill or worry the committee into insanity or the apoplexy. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL. Why did you not present and urge your bill when your party had the House?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Because I was a green hand in Congress. But I am "green" in that respect no longer. I will print my bill as part of my remarks, so as to set members to thinking seriously about it. Here it is:

A bill to create a Territory of the District of Columbia by the name of the Territory of Columbia and to grant Territorial government to the same.

Sec. 1. That the District of Columbia shall be organized into a Territory of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District of Columbia is hereby created by the name of the Territory of Columbia, and that the territory shall consist of all the public lands of the District of Columbia, of the United States, as defined by the first act of Congress, the several acts and joint resolutions of Congress, the last of which was approved the second day of November, A. D. 1890, are qualified electors to vote for all Territorial officers and upon all Territorial questions.

Sec. 2. That the Territorial government shall continue until January 1, 1901, and the laws now in force shall continue in force until changed by Territorial legislation.

Sec. 3. That prior to January 1, 1901, the President of the United States shall appoint a governor, secretary, and marshal for said Territory from among the qualified electors thereof, and said officers for a term of four years from said first day of January, A. D. 1901, unless sooner removed for sufficient cause.

Sec. 4. That the legislature of said Territory shall consist of a senate and house of representatives. The senate shall be composed of 11 members, who shall be elected at large by the qualified voters at least 21 years of age, whose term shall be four years. The house shall be composed of 25 members, who shall be qualified voters at least 21 years of age, whose term shall be two years.

Sec. 5. That the said Territory shall be entitled to a Delegate to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 6. That the said Territory shall be entitled to a Delegate to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the present Commissioners of the District for the time being to examine into the 11 legislative districts, as nearly equal in population as possible, each of which shall be entitled to 1 senator and 2 representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 8. That the first election shall be held before the first Monday in November, 1900, an election shall be held within said Territory for the purpose of electing said officers and persons for a term of four years. The Congress of the United States.

Sec. 9. That it is hereby declared the duty of said Commissioners to provide booths, poll books, tally sheets, printed ballots, and other appr."