two representatives. It is a constitutional provision; it is a right which they received from their ancestors, and the reason why the representation is not changed in Connecticut to-day is as I have stated. The city of New Haven has 135,000 population, and the city of Hartford probably 80,000, but they are only entitled to two representatives under the constitution.

Now, we should not care to change places with the other towns in the State. New Haven has grown, and Hartford has grown, and yet they have only their two representatives. Now, when an attempt is made to change the system of representation, or if an amendment is offered to the constitution, the little towns largely outnumber the large towns, and the little towns are jealous of their rights, for which I do not blame them, and they do not propose to give to the cities any more representation in the general assembly than they originally had, to wit, two from each town, and only two. That is the situation in Connecticut, and I thought it was but right that I should have understood our position, and how we have come into the situation that we are in, and how it is impossible to amend the system of representation. Yet the good old State of Connecticut has a history that she may well be proud of. Connecticut was the first State to give civil liberty to man by a written constitution. The Newnham and Mansfield constitutions at New Haven, and the Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield constitutions will remain for all time a monument to the judgment, the wisdom, and the patriotism of the early settlers of Connecticut. [Great applause.]

Mr. ROBINSON. The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to that section which I wish to propose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Section 7. That there shall be established in the Territory of Hawaii a court to be called the Court of Appeals of the Territory, to consist of one judge, who shall reside therein and be called the District Judge, and shall have jurisdiction in the Territory of Hawaii.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the District Judge, and shall have and exercise in the Territory of Hawaii all powers vested in him by the laws of the United States and by the laws of the Territory of Hawaii. The District Judge shall hold his office for such term as the President shall appoint, but not exceeding six years, and shall be removable by the President for cause.

The judges of the Court of Appeals shall hold office for such term as the President shall appoint, but not exceeding six years, and shall be removable by the President for cause.

The Clerk read as follows:

Federal Court.

"That there shall be established in the Territory of Hawaii a court to consist of one judge, who shall reside therein and be called the District Judge. The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the District Judge, and shall have and exercise in the Territory of Hawaii all powers vested in him by the laws of the United States and by the laws of the Territory of Hawaii. The District Judge shall hold his office for such term as the President shall appoint, but not exceeding six years, and shall be removable by the President for cause.

The judges of the Court of Appeals shall hold office for such term as the President shall appoint, but not exceeding six years, and shall be removable by the President for cause.

Mr. ROBINSON. Of course it does, and if that court is established it may appeal from the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

Mr. KNOX. Of course it does, and if that court is established it may appeal from the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

Mr. ROBINSON OF IOWA. Upon the suggestion that this matter will go into conference anyway, I will not insist upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. ROBINSON OF IOWA. It is adopted.

The Clerk read as follows:

Section 92. That the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii shall be governed by the laws of the United States and the Territory of Hawaii; and all powers and duties under the laws of the United States and the Territory of Hawaii shall be exercised and performed as provided by such laws.

The Clerk read as follows:

Section 93. That all money in the Hawaiian treasury and all the revenues and other property acquired by the United States shall be governed by the laws of the United States and the Territory of Hawaii.

The Clerk read as follows:

Section 94. That none of the said officers shall receive any salary, to be paid by the United States: The Governor, $5,000; the Secretary of