

effect as to the position assumed by the latter. Following is the first document received by the chief justice:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, May 10, 1889.

Hon. Elliot Sandford, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SIR—I am directed by the President to advise you that in his opinion the public interest will be subserved by a change in the office of chief justice of Utah, and this being so, he would be pleased to receive your resignation as such chief justice.

Trusting that we may hear from you soon, I am, very respectfully yours,
W. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

To this the following reply was sent:

SUPREME COURT OF UTAH TERRITORY,

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
May 17, 1889.

Hon. W. H. H. Miller, Attorney-General, U. S. A.:

SIR—I am in receipt of your note of the 10th inst., in which you state that, in the opinion of the President, the public interest will be subserved by a change in the office of Chief Justice of Utah, and that he would be pleased to receive my resignation of that office.

In reply I beg to inquire whether there are any charges of misconduct or malversation in office, or any complaints preferred against me. In case of such charges I think you will agree with me that it will be unwise, unbecoming and improper to resign the office of Chief Justice until they have been either proven or disproven and disposed of.

Will you do me the favor to inform me at a date as early as possible as to this fact, that I may be advised as to any conduct on my part that renders a change in the office of chief justice necessary or desirable?

I may add that if a change is necessary for political reasons only, the President can have my resignation as soon as the business of the court and the proper disposition of matters now pending before me will permit.

It will not be improper for me to now state that my resignation of the office was considered in March last, while in New York, and a resignation written to be sent to the President, but it was, at the urgent solicitation of several prominent members of the Salt Lake bar, both Republicans and Democrats, withheld.

I am most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ELLIOT SANDFORD.

Then came this letter, with the remarkable reason assigned for desiring a change in the office:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1889.

Hon. Elliot Sandford, Chief Justice Utah Territory, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SIR—Your letter of the 17th inst. in reply to mine of the 10th instant, informing you that in the opinion of

the President, the public interest would be subserved by a change in the office of chief justice of Utah, and that he would be pleased to receive your resignation of that office, is to hand. Answering the same, I beg to say that there are on file in this department some papers complaining of the manner in which your judicial duties are discharged. Independently of these particular complaints, however, the President has become satisfied that your administration of the office was not in harmony with the policy he deemed proper to be pursued with reference to Utah affairs, and for this reason he desired to make a change, and out of courtesy gave you an opportunity to resign. As you did not see fit to embrace this opportunity, the President has removed you and appointed your successor.

Very respectfully yours,
W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney General.

With this was the following peculiar document:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D.C., May 24, 1889.

SIR—You are hereby removed from the office of chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Utah, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of your successor.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.
To Elliot Sandford, Salt Lake City, Utah.

To these Judge Sandford made this characteristic reply:

SUPREME COURT OF UTAH TERRITORY,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
June 1, 1889.

Hon. W. H. H. Miller, Attorney-General, Washington, D.C.

SIR. Your letter of the 24th ult., in which you state the President has become satisfied that the administration of the office I hold was not in harmony with the policy he deemed proper to be pursued with reference to Utah affairs, and, for this reason, he desired to make a change, has been received.

In reply I have the honor to say that my earnest purpose while on the bench, as Chief Justice of this Territory, has been to administer justice and the laws honestly and impartially to all men, under the obligations of my oath of office. If the President of the United States has any policy which he desires a judge of the supreme court to carry out in reference to Utah affairs, other than the one I have pursued, you may say to him that he has done well to remove me.

Very Respectfully,
ELLIOT SANDFORD.

KANAKAS AS CITIZENS.

On Saturday, June 2, four natives of the Sandwich Islands appeared before Judge Sandford as applicants for naturalization. One of the Hawaiians passed satisfactorily and was ordered admitted. A second was called, when C. O. Whittemore made an objection. He said

he didn't believe Hawaiians were eligible to citizenship. He wasn't sure, however, but wanted time to consult with the district attorney and other lawyers. Judge Sandford granted the delay requested, and after considerable waiting, Judge Powers, chairman of the central committee of the "Liberal" party, came in and stated that he held the same view as Mr. Whittemore.

Judge Sandford said he had looked up the subject, and had not a doubt that natives of Hawaii, who filled all the requirements, could become citizens of the United States. As the Supreme Court was to meet on Monday, however, he said he would refer the matter directly to that tribunal for determination, and so ordered.

The matter was brought up in the Supreme Court on June 3, and the hearing set for the next day.

Next morning Judge Zane occupied a place on the bench with Judges Judd and Anderson, having taken the oath of office the previous evening.

G. W. KA MAKA NIAU,

the Hawaiian who applied for naturalization, and to whom objection was made on the ground that none but white persons, and Africans or persons of African descent, could become American citizens, came forward and renewed his application.

The applicant was sworn, and in reply to questions by the court gave his name and nativity; came to the United States in 1883, since which time he had resided in Salt Lake City; knew the form of government, and had read the Constitution; he preferred the republican form of government and would obey the laws of the United States, including those prohibiting polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, notwithstanding any revelation to the contrary. His parents were also natives of the Sandwich Islands.

The court held a brief consultation, and Judge Zane asked, "Were your parents full-blooded Kanakas?"

Applicant—Yes, sir.

Judge Zane—What is the color of your race?

Applicant—Kanakas.

Judge Zane—I think it is a matter of history as to what their color is. What is your age?

Applicant—Fifty-two.

Judge Zane—Have you a family?

Applicant—Yes, sir.

Mr. Young—Have you your first papers?

Applicant—Yes, sir.

The papers were submitted to the court.

Judge Powers—Who is President of the United States?

Applicant—George Washington.

Judge Powers—Who is the ruler of Utah? Who governs it?

Mr. Young suggested that the applicant did not understand the questions.

Judge Zane—Who is the highest executive officer of the Territory?

A.—Governor.

Court—Do you mean that George Washington is now President of the