

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

Issued Every Morning, Except Sunday, by the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
At No. 318 Merchant Street.

H. N. CASTLE, : : : EDITOR.

SATURDAY, : : JUNE 2, 1894.

The draft of the Constitution guarantees the liberty of speech and of the press, and in the same article prohibits writing, speaking or printing anything favoring the restoration of the monarchy. Is not this of itself an abridgement of the liberty of the press? Is there any wisdom or expediency in depriving the royalists of the right to express, in a peaceable manner, their views? It pleases them, and it does not hurt anybody.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution which the Executive Council has been so busily engaged in preparing during the past six weeks is complete, and it has been laid before the Convention. We publish it this morning in full, so that all our readers throughout the islands may be enabled to follow the deliberations of the body which has been summoned to frame the organic law.

The Constitution now drafted bears upon its face the evidence of much study and thought, and while it will undoubtedly be modified in many important particulars, it will probably be found that nothing has been incorporated in it, without strong reasons. We believe that a careful consideration and thorough debate will show that many of the most vexatious problems confronting Hawaii are here solved in a masterly manner.

The general framework of the Constitution is derived first from that of 1887, and second from the Constitution of the United States. In its essential features, the draft submitted by the Executive is a re-enactment of the law which the ex-Queen sought to destroy, modified, of course, to meet the requirements of the Republican form. Thus the office of President is created, and the powers attached to it are derived in general from the Constitution of the United States.

Briefly stated, the form of government is that of a Republic, with the three divisions of Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary power, with a President elected for six years, and a Legislature consisting of a Senate and a lower house, the Senators being elected for long terms, as in the United States, and the Representatives for two years only. In the distribution of power the regular canons of representative government are subscribed to, and no extraordinary powers are vested in the Executive or the Senate. An effort is made to give a certain preponderance to those who have a substantial stake in the country by placing the election of the President in the two houses of the Legislature sitting as one, and by attaching a property qualification to voters for Senators. This qualification is the same as that for Noble voters fixed by the constitution of 1887, except that the income qualification is set at nine hundred dollars a year. The President has the same limited veto as the President of the United States, and in general there is a strong analogy throughout the whole instrument to the system of government established by the constitution of the United States. The President, however, is not eligible for re-election for the term immediately succeeding his own, and this is a safeguard against executive corruption, which experience elsewhere has shown to be most valuable.

The Chinese question is disposed of, as far as it may be in a general instrument, by Section 3 of Article I, which permits the Legislature to provide for the "supervision, registration, control and identification of all persons, or any class or na-

tionality." It also permits restrictions upon the term of residence and the employments of persons who may hereafter come into the Republic. On these particulars we shall have something to say later.

The question of the franchise is handled with great skill. The restriction to citizens is in harmony with the soundest principles of politics, and at the same time the exception in favor of persons who have actively supported the Government will prevent the restriction from working any practical injustice. We believe there is nothing in these provisions to which the Japanese Government can take exception, and at the same time they will operate in such a manner that there can be no danger of a paramount Oriental influence in the domestic affairs of Hawaii. The requirement that all foreigners who naturalize shall understand English will excite some opposition, but none that is just and reasonable.

The policy of the Executive on the subject of annexation finds an unequivocal expression in the direct authority vested in the President, Cabinet and Senate to negotiate a treaty of union with the United States of America. It has been suggested that such a reference is out of place in the Constitution, but we believe it to be thoroughly appropriate. The Provisional Government was established for the specific purpose of securing union with America. That was the object of the revolution. It will not cease to be a chief aim of the Republic of Hawaii, and this fact may be and should be distinctly set forth in the Constitution itself.

The best commentary on the Constitution, however, is the Constitution itself, and we commend the proposed draft published this morning to the earnest consideration of our readers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Constitutional Government and Its Ends.

MR. EDITOR:—There is one principle involved in the formation of a constitutional government to which it would be well to call attention. Some people have the idea that it is the substitution of the personal rule of the majority for the personal rule of the monarch. That was the crude idea of those Hawaiian patriots who wanted all Government offices made elective—gifts of the dominant party to its adherents—and no longer favors from the Hawaiian sovereign to those whom he wished to wheedle or to subsidize. So in Japan, where a Constitutional government is now on trial, many of the Japanese are carried away with the idea that the majority must have their way—it is their turn now; royalty has had the control long enough.

It is very evident that the substitution of one tyranny for another is not necessarily any benefit to the community. In fact, the tyranny of the majority may prove more unendurable than the tyranny of some one despotic, arbitrary, but shrewd ruler of men. The contrast should be made, not between the rule of the one-man power and the personal rule of the majority. Constitutional government is a government framed to secure, in the best available method, certain specified ends of public polity. In the nature of the case a written document defines by fixed limits both powers and privileges, and objects and methods also.

The United States Supreme Court in one of its decisions makes this clear statement: "Arbitrary power enforcing its edicts to the injury of the persons and property of its subjects is not law, whether manifested as the decree of a personal monarch or an impersonal multitude." President Woolsey, a recognized authority on International Law, says, as clearly, "National contracts are even more solemn and sacred than private contracts; on account of the great interests involved, of the deliberateness with which the obligations are assumed, of the permanence and generality of the obligations, and of each nation's calling under God, to be a teacher of right to all within or without its borders."

No Rain for Four Years.

Another appeal to the world for assistance has been received at San Antonio from the suffering people of Zapata county, Texas. The drought has lasted for four years, and there is not a wagon load of grass in the entire county. It is the only section in southeast Texas that has not been visited by the recent heavy rains.—Ex.

The funeral of the late J. H. Lovejoy will take place from the English Church tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of the fraternal organizations of which he was a member.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Mortuary Report for the Month of May, 1894.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of May was 44, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year..... 5	From 30 to 40..... 7
From 1 to 5..... 3	From 40 to 50..... 7
From 5 to 10..... 1	From 50 to 60..... 6
From 10 to 20..... 4	From 60 to 70..... 3
From 20 to 30..... 3	Over 70..... 4
Males..... 34	Females..... 10
Hawaiians..... 21	Great Britain..... 2
Chinese..... 9	United States..... 2
Portuguese..... 4	Other nationalities..... 4
Japanese..... 2	
Total..... 44	
Unattended..... 8	
Non-Residents..... 4	

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

May, 1890..... 60	May, 1893..... 42
May, 1891..... 98	May, 1894..... 44
May, 1892..... 49	

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Abcess..... 1	Erysipilas..... 1
Accident..... 2	Epilepsy..... 1
Bronchitis..... 1	Fever..... 4
Beriberi..... 1	Hemorrhage..... 1
Burns..... 1	Disease of Heart..... 1
Childbirth..... 1	Old age..... 3
Consumption..... 4	Opium..... 1
Convulsions..... 2	Paralysis..... 4
Colic..... 1	Pneumonia..... 1
Cholera Infantum..... 1	Peritonitis..... 1
Diarrhoea..... 1	Rupture of Bladder..... 1
Dropsy..... 3	Suicide..... 2
Diphtheria..... 1	Tonsillitis..... 1
Exhaustion..... 1	Unknown..... 1

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards..... 1 2 3 4 5	Out-side..... 0
Deaths..... 11 9 9 5 10	

Annual death rate per 1000 per month..... 22.95
Hawaiians..... 22.91
Asiaties..... 22.00
All other nationalities..... 24.00

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

THE KUKUI NUT.

Its Uses and Disuses Told by Mr. Girvin.

In all the valleys of the Hawaiian Isles the tourist notices a tree with a quivering leaf which is light green on the under side and dark on top which he is told is the kukui or candle nut. It is so named from the fact that in ancient times the kernels of the nuts were strung on the midrif of the cocoa leaf and used as torches, as the uppermost kernel burned off the next ignited and so it burnt until the last was consumed. The tree was a very useful one to the Hawaiian not only in furnishing light at night but for many other reasons. The nuts are incased in a husk like our walnuts but it frequently occurs that two are formed in the same husk. The kernel is extremely rich in oil which has been expressed and used for house painting although it is but a poor substitute for linseed, in that it is difficult to get it to dry and it always has a peculiar odor. The natives used the oil as an external remedy for some diseases and especially as an aid in parturition. Should you collect some of the nuts you will find them good eating but I should advise that you stop at one or two or you will find you have an emetic and a cathartic which will certainly, respond my pronto, as the Mexicans say. The natives roast the nuts in the ashes and having removed the shell crush the kernels to a paste, mixing them with salt and pepper. This is one of the most delicious and appetizing zests imaginable and is an essential element to a good feed of raw fish and poi. It may be that if some of our enterprising capitalists would go into the manufacture of inimons, as the natives call this paste, he might find an ever increasing market for it. It certainly is preferable to the suspicious Russian caviare. The burnt shell of the kukui was used for making an indelible ink with which tattooing was done. The green husk contains an acid juice which had a reputation as a remedy in the diseases of the throat.

From the bark of the tree there exudes a gum called pilale which is as useful as gum Arabic or gum tragacanth for many purposes. It also was used as medicine by the Hawaiians in cases of dysentery.

Being harmless it would be useful in confectionary in making gum-drops and jububes.

The wood of the tree is somewhat like our bass wood and is of little value in building or in fencing, as it rots very speedily. Sometimes the natives made canoes of it, but never considered them of any value. As the trees die off in the forest their trunks and limbs are found to be covered with an edible fungus, called pepeiao, which was formerly exported in great quantity to the Chinese markets.

Today the kukui nut is largely used in the manufacture of jewelry which is much prized by tourists as mementoes of a visit to the Paradise of the Pacific. The shell is quite hard and takes a brilliant polish and can be had in black and brown.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.



A MEETING OF CITIZENS OF THE United States to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July, will be held at the Arlington hotel, SATURDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

ALBERT S. WILLIS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, U. S. A. 3701-3t

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May 28, 1894.

There's roast beef, fowl and ham and knives for cutting each separate article. For beef, we have the celebrated French Cook Knives that stand without an equal for kitchen work. Then there's the long "Jointed," built expressly for carving fowls. In the hands of anyone, the obstacle in the way of finding the second joint is removed, the jointer gets there while you are thinking about it. And when you get to ham—good sweet ham, you want a long thin knife that will carve so you can see the steel through the slice. We have the knives for this class of work and they're good ones. The French Cook Knives are not remarkable for beauty, but they are "away up" for use.

For bread or cake, get a Clauss Knife; it is always in condition, because your cook cannot use it for cutting meat or splitting kindlings, it's made for bread or cake, and will cut without making crumbs. No other knife will do as well as the Clauss for the purpose.

As soon as the Iwalani matter is definitely settled, we expect to receive an order from the government for material enough to fence Necker island with the Jones Locked Fence. Economy is the order of the day and when the government can get a better article for eight cents than it usually pays 17 cents for it will get it.

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THE MUTUAL

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