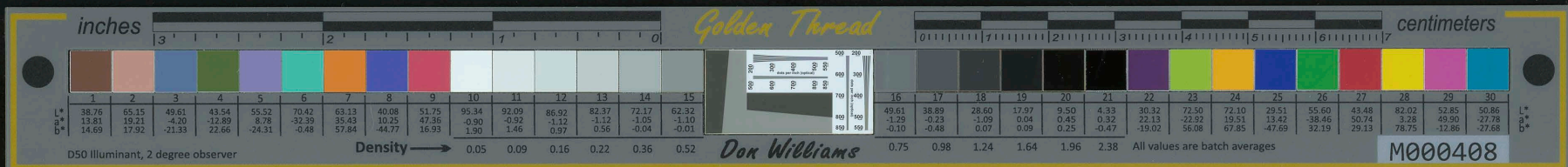


CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION RECORDS, 1894  
Stenographic Record of Proceedings: 11  
23rd, 24th Days



CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. 23RD DAY. TUESDAY,  
JULY 3RD, 1894.

The Convention was called to order at 10.03 A.M.  
by President Dole.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The roll-call showed the following members present,  
viz: The President and Messrs. Ables, Allen, Baldwin, Carter,  
Hatch, Horner, Iosepa, Kahalelio, Kalua, Kauhane, Kuniakea,  
Lyman, McCandless, Mendonca, Pogue, Rice, W. O. Smith, Tenney,  
Vivas, Waterhouse, A. S. Wilcox, G. N. Wilcox, Wilder, Young. (25).

The minutes of the session of June 30th are read  
and approved.

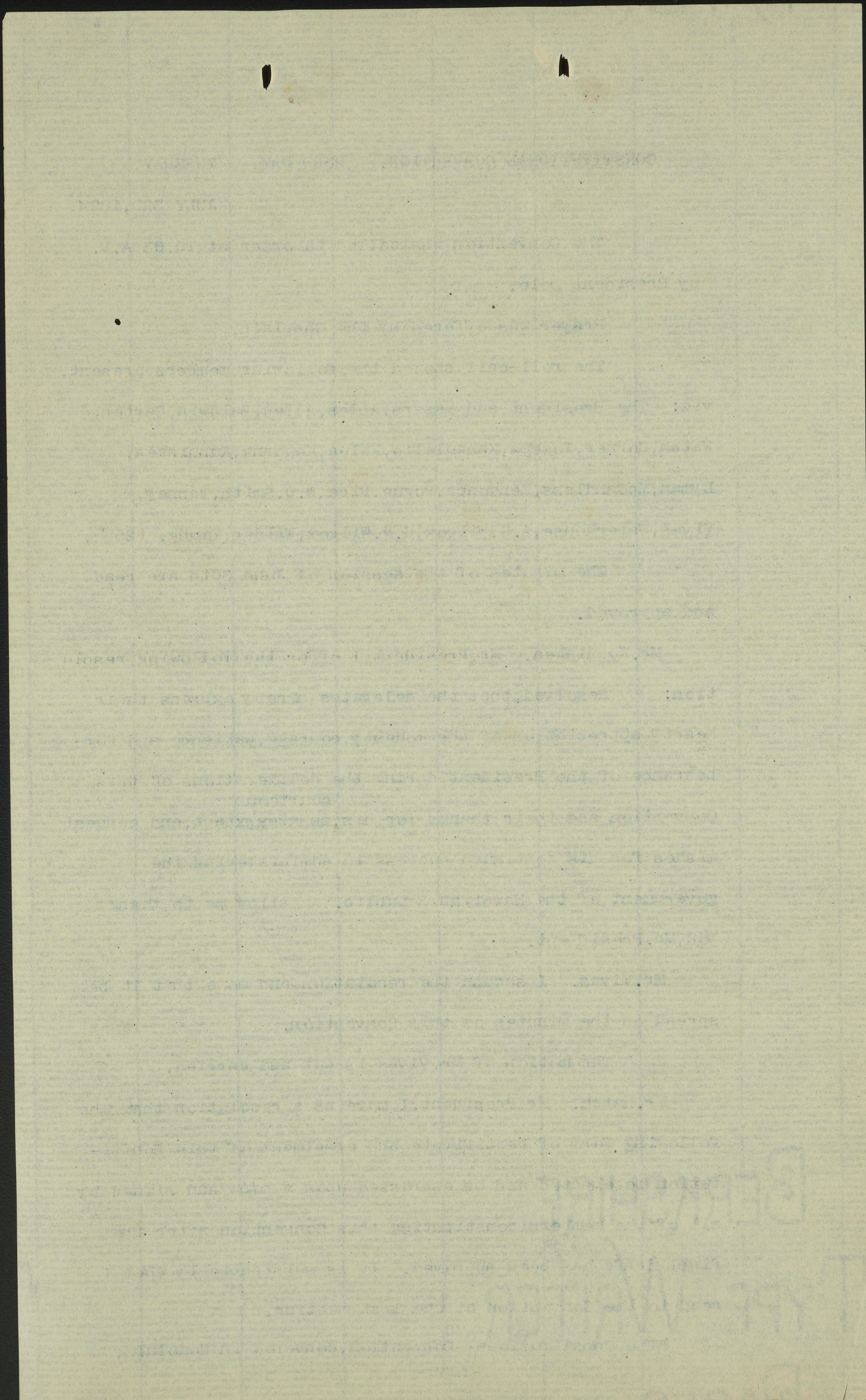
Mr. Kuniakea. Mr. President, I offer the following resolu-  
tion: Resolved, that the delegates hereby express their  
heartly appreciation of the modesty, courage, patience and for-  
bearance of the President during the deliberations of this  
courteous  
Convention and their thanks for his ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~tact, and earnest  
wishes for his continued success in administering the  
government of the Hawaiian Republic. Allow me to thank  
you, Mr. President.

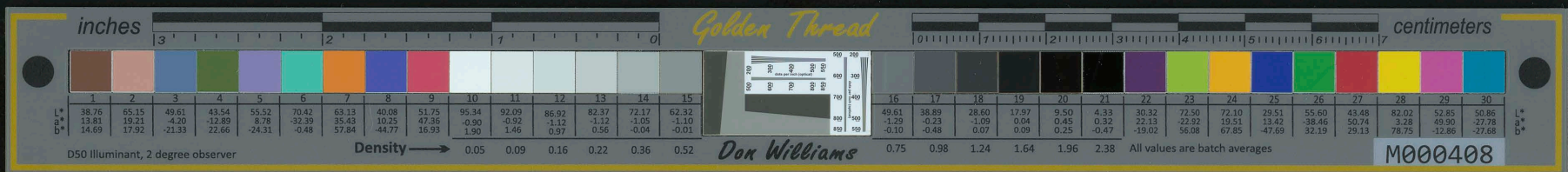
Mr. Vivas. I second the resolution and move that it be  
spread on the minutes of this Convention.

The motion of Mr. Vivas is put and carried.

Mr. Hatch. Mr. President, I move as a resolution that the  
following form of certificate and enactment of this Consti-  
tution be enacted and be engrossed upon a copy and signed by  
all of the members constituting this Convention after the  
final draft has been approved. It is substantially what I  
read to the Convention at the last meeting.

"The Constitutional Convention, convened in Honolulu,





Island of Oahi, Hawaiian Islands, on the 30th day of May, A.D., 1894, pursuant to the provisions of Act 69 of the Acts of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and entitled 'An Act to provide for a Constitutional Convention', approved on the 16th day of March, A.D., 1894, and pursuant to the proclamation of the President summoning said Convention to assemble, having framed and adopted the Constitution hereinbefore set forth:

Now, it is hereby declared, enacted and proclaimed by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government and by the elected delegates constituting said Constitutional Convention, that on and after the 24th day of July, A.D., 1894, the said Constitution shall be the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii and the Supreme Law of the Hawaiian Islands.

Done in Convention by unanimous consent this third day of July, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and ninety four.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Attest:"

Mr. Kalua. Mr. President, I move that this resolution be now adopted.

Mr. Waterhouse. I second the motion.

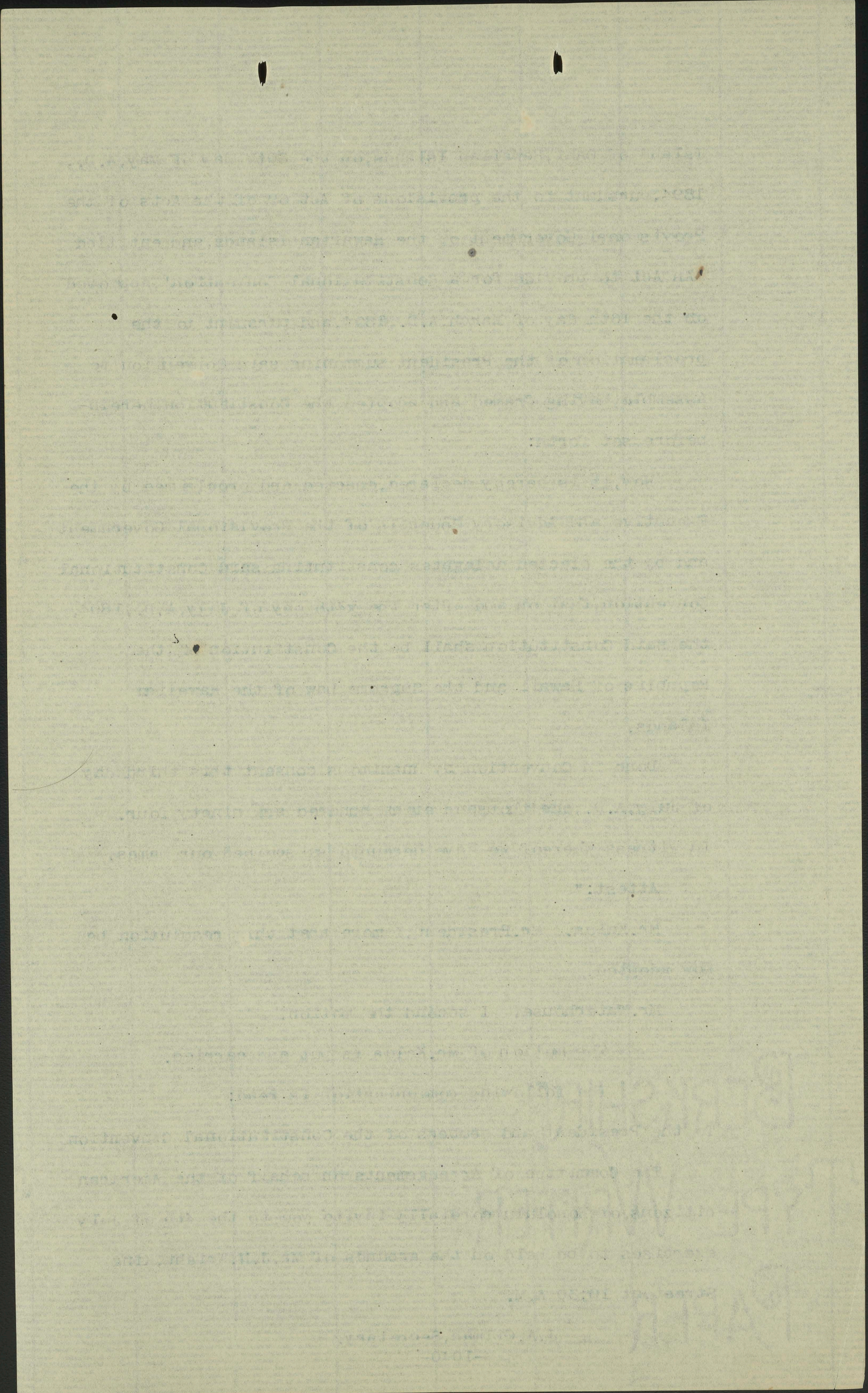
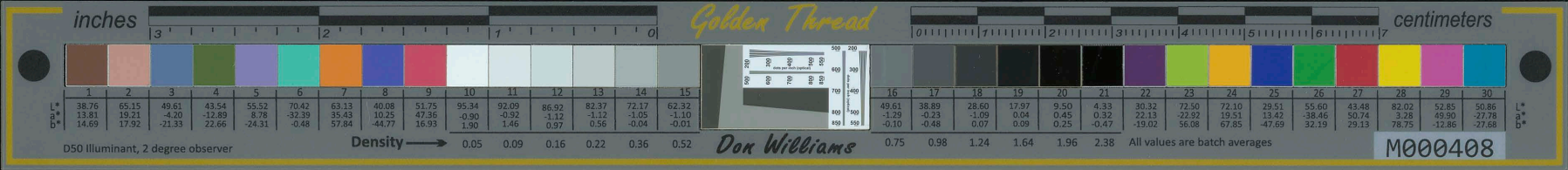
The motion of Mr. Kalua is put and carried.

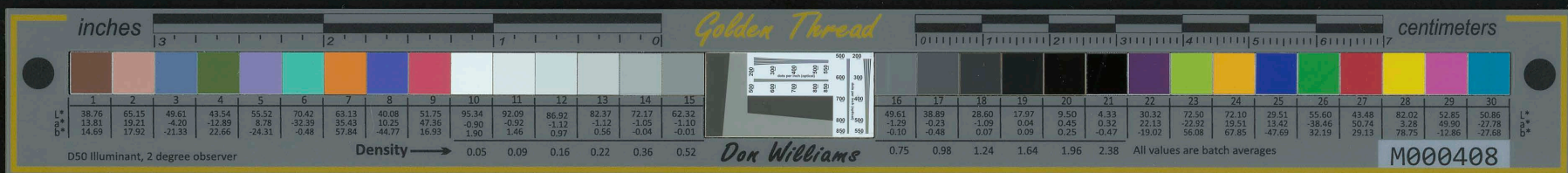
The following communication is read:

To the President and members of the Constitutional Convention,

The Committee of Arrangements on behalf of the American citizens of Honolulu cordially invite you to the 4th of July exercises to be held on the grounds of Mr. J. N. Wright, King Street, at 10:30 A.M.

J. A. Gilman, Secretary.





Mr. Tenney. I move this invitation be accepted with thanks.

Mr. Ena. I second the motion.

The motion of Mr. Tenney is put and carried.

Mr. Brown. On behalf of the Revision and Enrollment Committee I have to report that the committee present on these slips the Constitution as it passed the Convention on Saturday with all the amendments which have been made up to that time. I would state the form is still standing, and orders have been given to have the balance of the form put in order so as to have one copy printed, which will be the Constitution to be signed by the Convention.

The President. How soon will that be ready?

Mr. Brown. It is waiting for the action of the house on this draft.

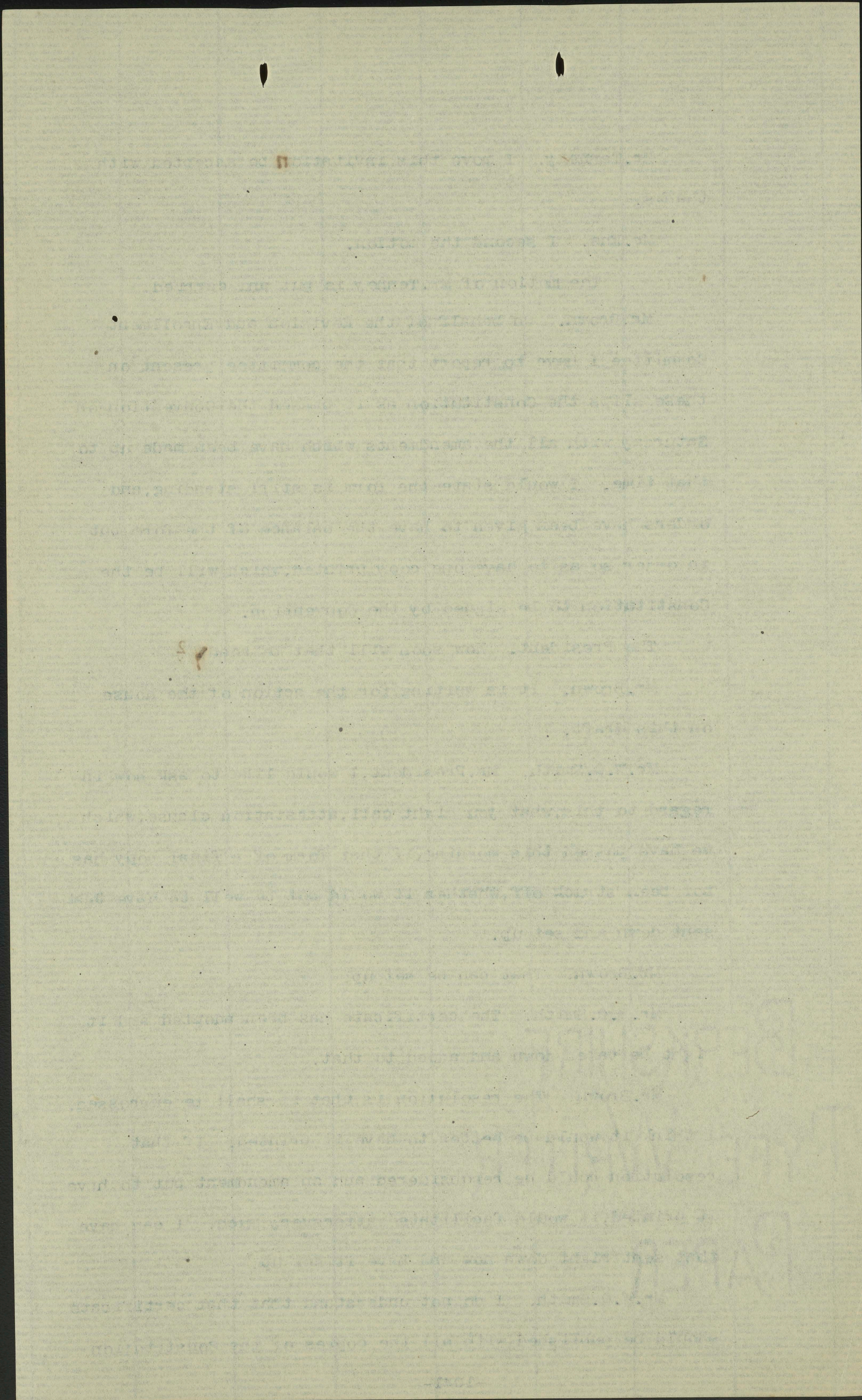
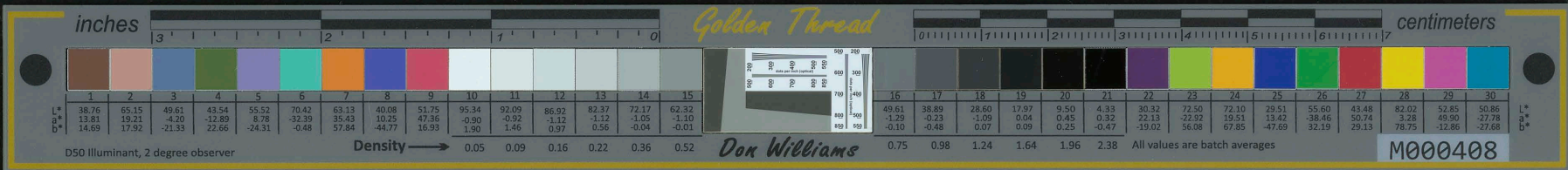
Mr. W. O. Smith. Mr. President, I would like to ask now in regard to this, what you might call, attestation clause, which we have passed this morning, if that form of a final copy has not been struck off, whether it would not be well to have that sent down and set up.

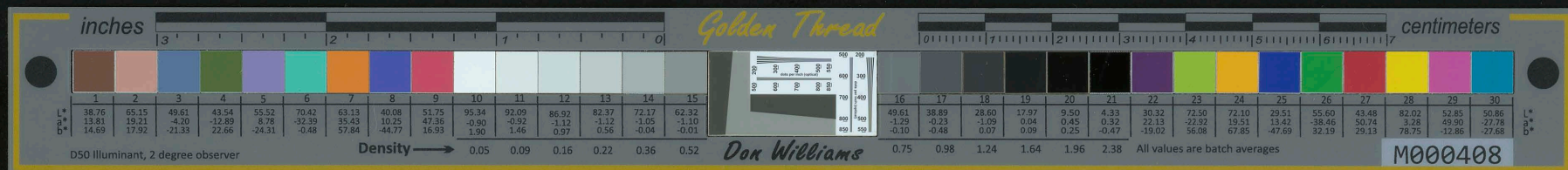
Mr. Brown. That can be set up.

Mr. W. O. Smith. The certificate has been adopted and it might be taken down and added to that.

Mr. Brown. The resolution is that it shall be engrossed. I think it would be better to have it printed. If that resolution could be reconsidered and an amendment put to have it printed, it would facilitate matters very much. I can have that sent right down now and have it set up.

Mr. W. O. Smith. I do not understand that that certificate should be published with all the copies of the Constitution





hereafter published but only upon that one to be signed. It seems to me that that certificate should only appear upon the copy that we sign.

Mr. Brown. That is all.

Mr. W. O. Smith. It has one advantage, being taken in the printing office, so that the paper will be of the same size on which that certificate will be printed. It would be more uniform to be done in type. I move we now accept the report and that we proceed to listen to the reading of the final corrected proof, that it should be read through without any interruption, following our corrected copies and seeing that nothing is left out. If that is done without interruption quietly and steadily, I think it will be worth while doing it, although it may take an hour or so to do it. We found last time there was a whole section left out.

The motion of Mr. W. O. Smith is put and carried.

The President. It will save time if this matter of the certificate can be attended to in one way or the other immediately.

Mr. Waterhouse. I move the resolution in regard to the certificate be reconsidered.

The motion of Mr. Waterhouse is put and carried.

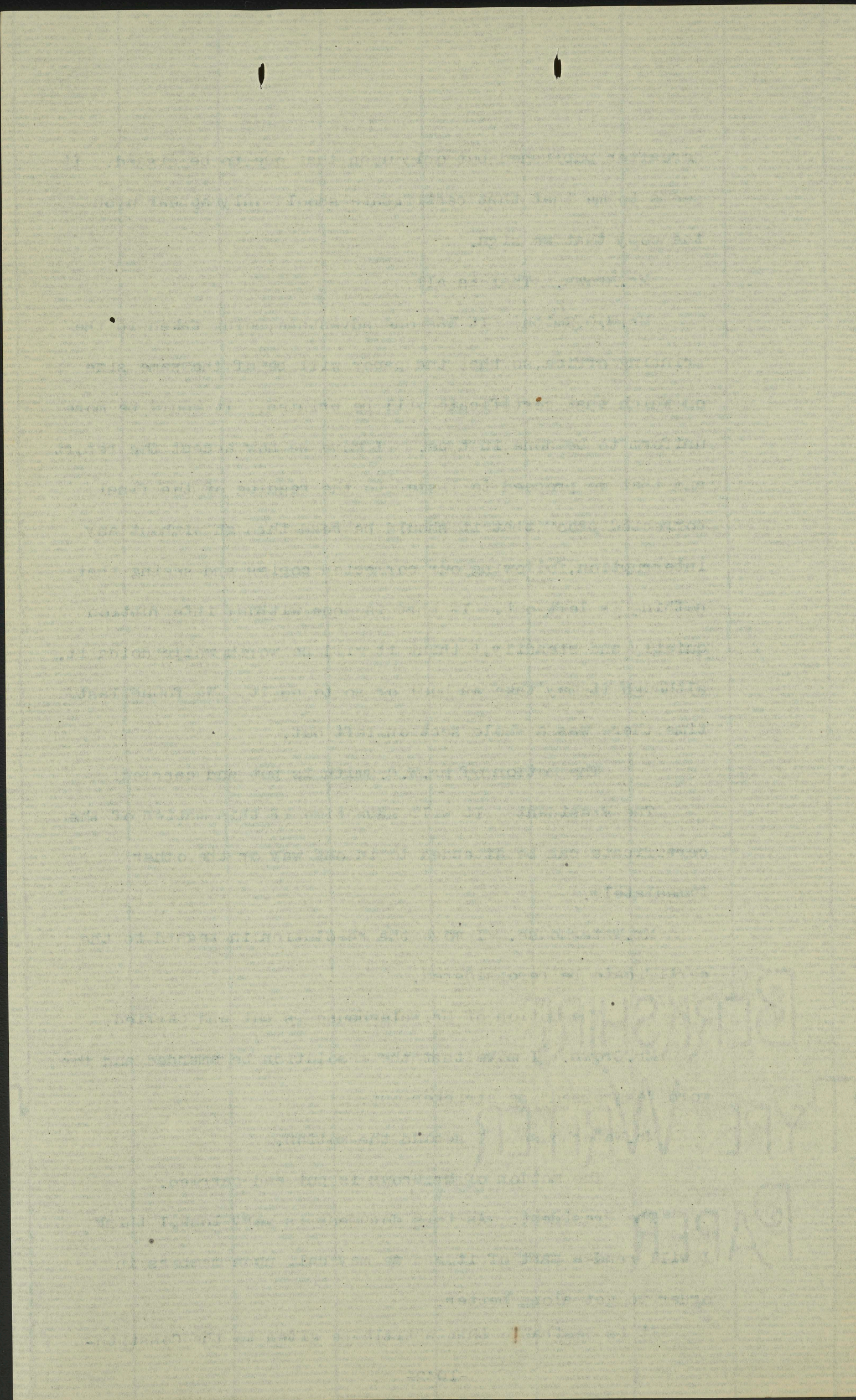
Mr. Brown. I move that the resolution be amended and the word "engrossed" be stricken out.

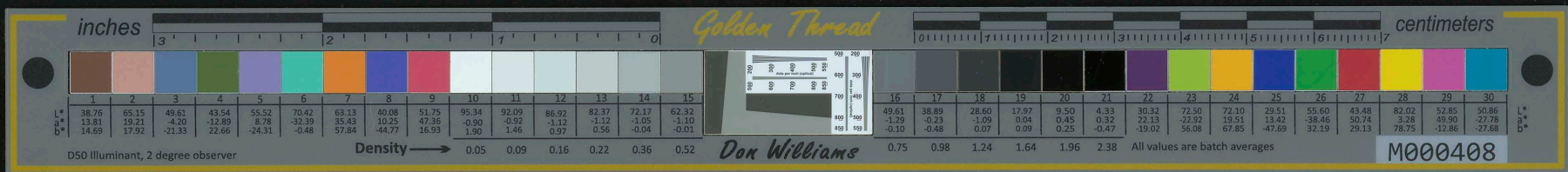
Mr. Waterhouse. I second the motion.

The motion of Mr. Brown is put and carried.

The President. As this document is very long, I think I will read a part of it, and we may call upon members in order to get along better.

It is desirable that a title be given to the Constitu-





tion, which might be put upon the draft to be issued as the original draft.

Mr. W. O. Smith. Is any required further than simply "The Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii". It seems to me that nothing else is required. The one we had before was "Constitution of the Hawaiian Islands," signed July 6th, promulgated July 7th, 1887". If the heading of the Constitution is "The Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii", it will be sufficient.

Mr. Vivas. I move to amend by adding "promulgated July 4th, A. D., 1894." It is to be published broadcast.

Mr. W. O. Smith. The Constitution of the United States simply says "Constitution of the United States". There is no uncertain sound about that.

The President. What is your motion, Mr. Smith?

Mr. W. O. Smith. The title simply to be "Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii".

Mr. Robertson. Mr. Chairman, would it not be wise to say Hawaiian Islands instead of Hawaii, because that is one of the Islands.

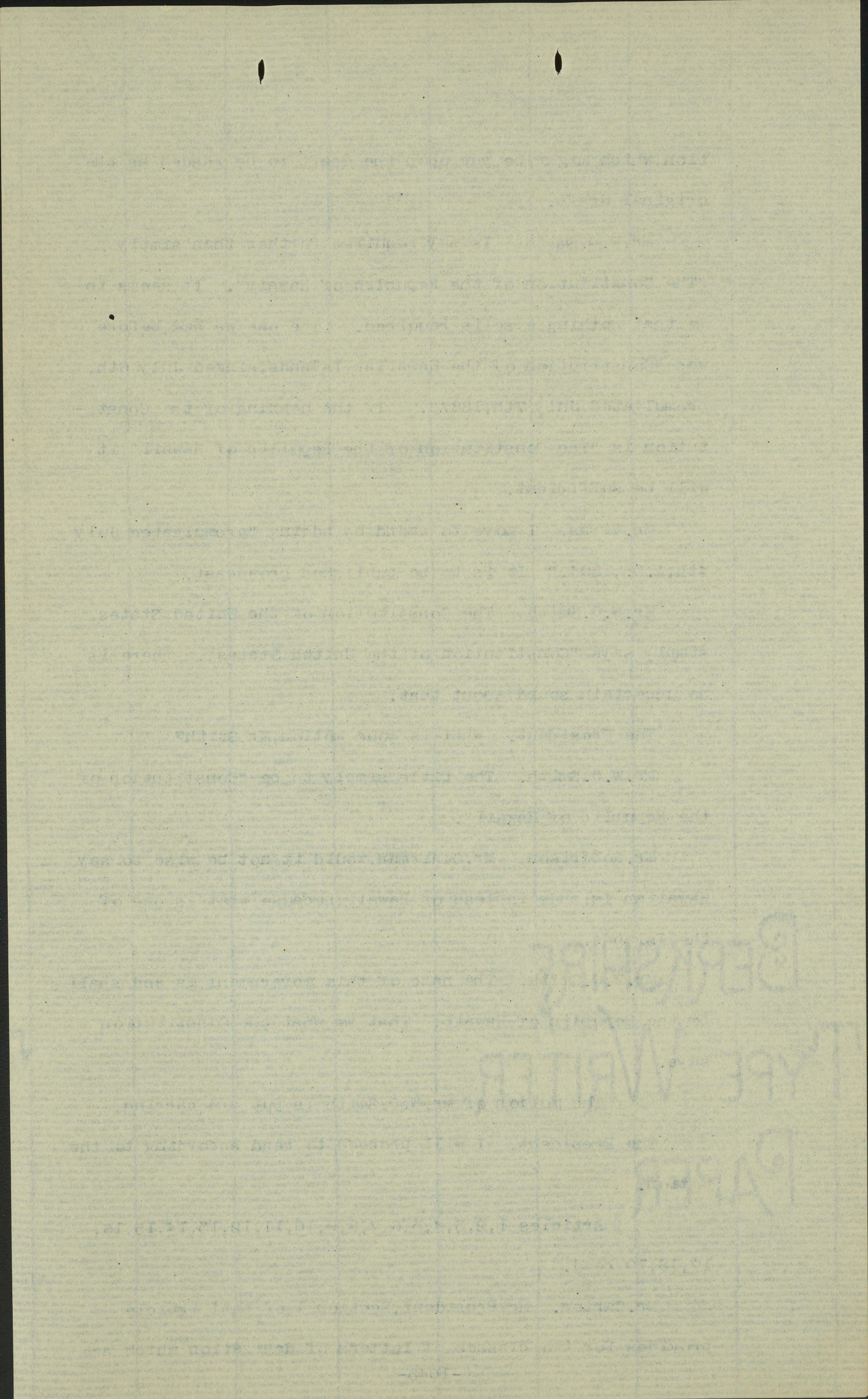
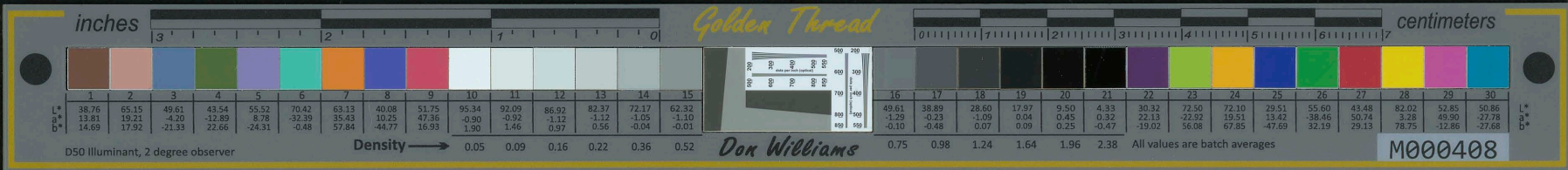
Mr. W. O. Smith. The name of this government is and shall be the Republic of Hawaii. That is what the Constitution says.

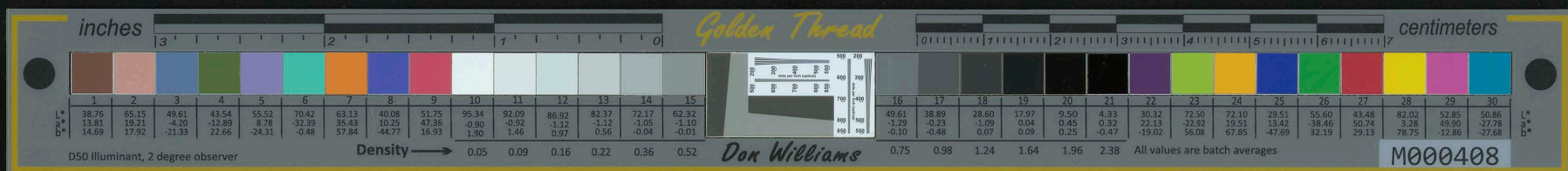
The motion of Mr. W. O. Smith is put and carried.

The President. I will proceed to read according to the motion.

Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 read.

Mr. Carter. Mr. President, Section 1 of that Article provides for two classes of letters of denization which are





numbered respectively 1 and 2. The next Section of that Article should be numbered two.

The President. This is undoubtedly a mistake. What will you do with it?

Mr.W.O.Smith. I move it be changed to Section 2.

The motion of Mr.W.O.Smith is put and carried.

Mr.Hatch. It will make it clearer,Mr.President,if the subdivisions 1 and 2 were enclosed in brackets.

The President. There are a good many other sub-divisions that are not enclosed in brackets.

Mr.W.O.Smith. I move Section 4 be changed to Section 3.

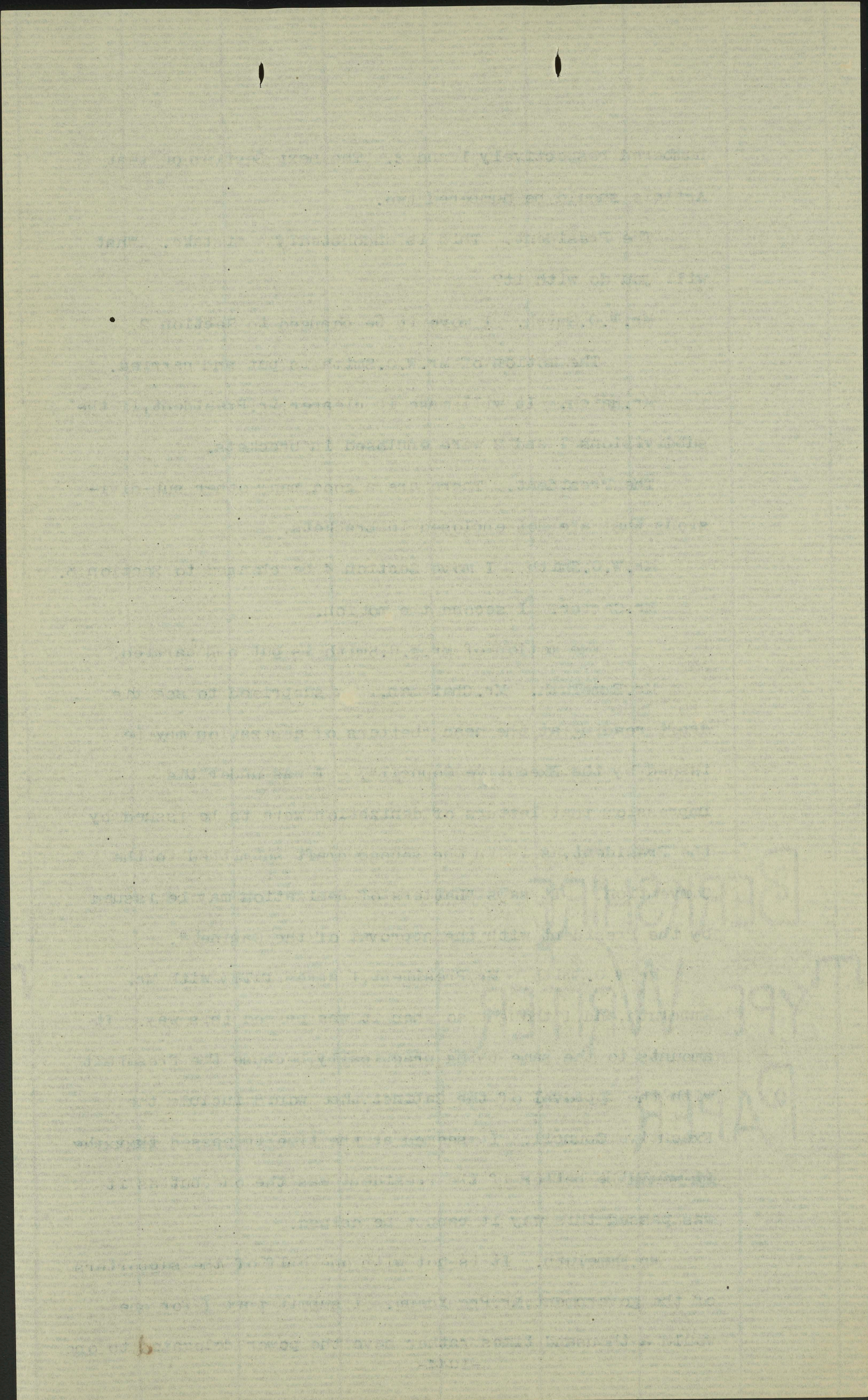
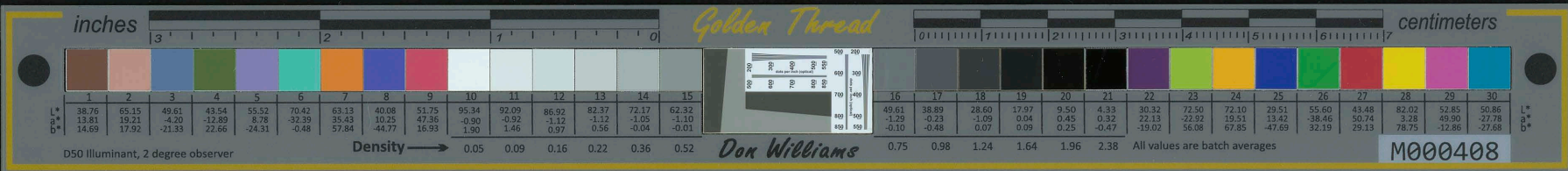
Mr.Carter. I second the motion.

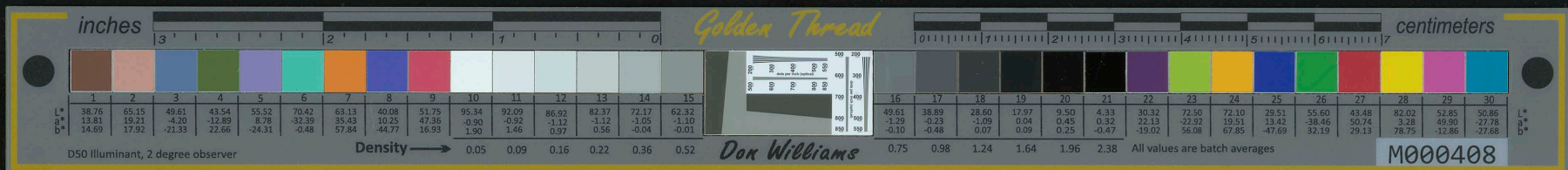
The motion of Mr.W.O.Smith is put and carried.

Mr.Emmeluth. Mr.Chairman,I am surprised to see the draft reading at the head "Letters of denization may be issued by the Executive Council". I was under the impression that letters of denization were to be issued by the President,as is in the second draft submitted to the Convention. It says "Letters of denization may be issued by the President with the approval of the Cabinet".

Mr.W.O.Smith. Mr.President,I agree fully with Mr. Emmeluth,and I thought so when it was passed this way. It amounts to the same thing practically,because the President with the approval of the Cabinet,that would include the Executive Council. It seemed at the time it passed ~~that~~ ~~the~~ it would be better if the President was the one,but as it was passed this way it cannot be helped.

Mr.Emmeluth. It is not with one half of the supporters of the government,Mr.President. I submit that I for one would a thousand times rather have the power delegated to one





man, and that a man that I am thoroughly convinced will do what is right by the country, than to leave it to the whole Executive, making every man irresponsible.

Mr. W. O. Smith. I will say this, that the words "by the President, with the approval of the Cabinet" amounts exactly to the same thing as the Executive Council. It is the same five men.

Mr. Emmeluth. I would like to feel thoroughly satisfied, Mr. President, that just one man was going to issue those letters of denization. I would like to see it as it is in the second draft, or, in fact, in the original draft.

The President. You make that motion.

Mr. Emmeluth. I move, Mr. President, that the words "President with the approval of the Cabinet" be inserted in place of "Executive Council".

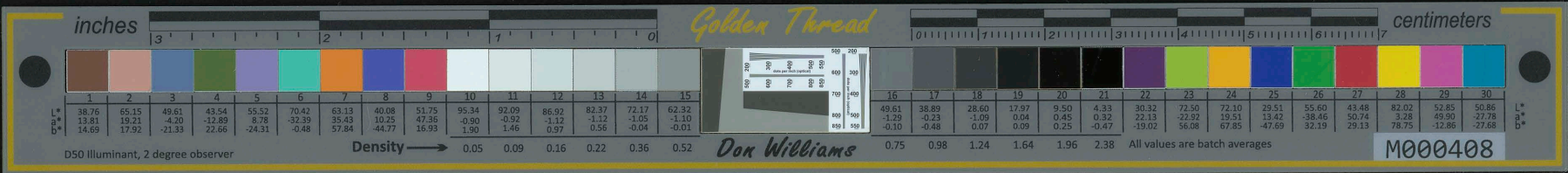
Mr. McCandless. I rise to a point of order. I do not think this Constitution is open to amendments to be offered and put in unless there is a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Emmeluth. Mr. Chairman, I claim in every sense this is a revision, and in line with what the Revision Committee have done.

Mr. Brown. We have not done anything at all, Mr. President. We have put it in exactly as it passed this house. It is what passed this house on the amendment offer<sup>ed</sup> by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McCandless. I ask for the ruling on my point of order, I believe when we finished the second reading we passed a resolution that we could only make changes for the purposes of revision.

The President. I think the motion is out of order



inches

Golden Thread

centimeters

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38.76	65.15	49.61	44.94	55.52	70.42	63.13	40.08	51.75	95.34	92.09	86.92	82.37	72.17	62.32	49.61	38.89	28.69	17.87	9.50	4.33	30.32	72.50	72.10	29.51	55.60	43.48	82.02	52.85	50.86
13.81	19.21	-1.20	-1.28	1.77	-2.39	55.43	10.25	17.35	-0.90	-1.29	-1.12	-1.12	-1.05	-1.10	-1.29	-0.23	-1.09	0.04	0.45	0.32	22.13	22.92	19.51	13.42	-38.46	50.74	3.28	49.90	27.78
14.69	17.92	-21.33	22.66	-24.31	-0.48	57.84	-44.77	16.93	1.90	1.46	0.97	0.56	-0.04	-0.01	-0.10	-0.48	0.07	0.09	0.25	-0.47	-19.02	56.08	67.85	-47.69	32.19	29.13	78.75	-12.86	-27.68

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer

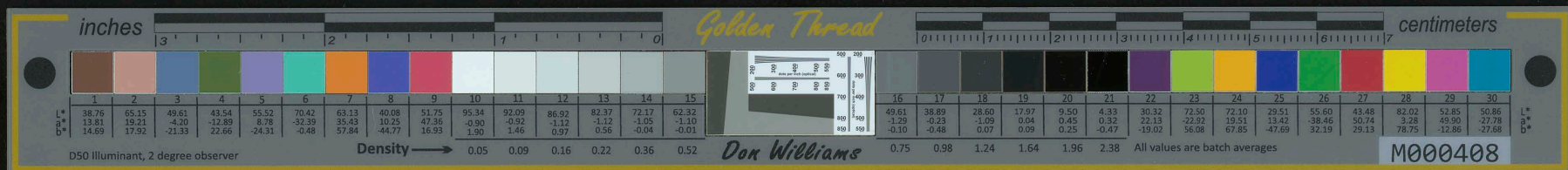
Density

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Don Williams

All values are batch averages

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unless the rules are suspended, because this reading is simply a reading for correction of errors. The second reading, which was substantially the final reading, we only allowed amendments by suspending the rules.

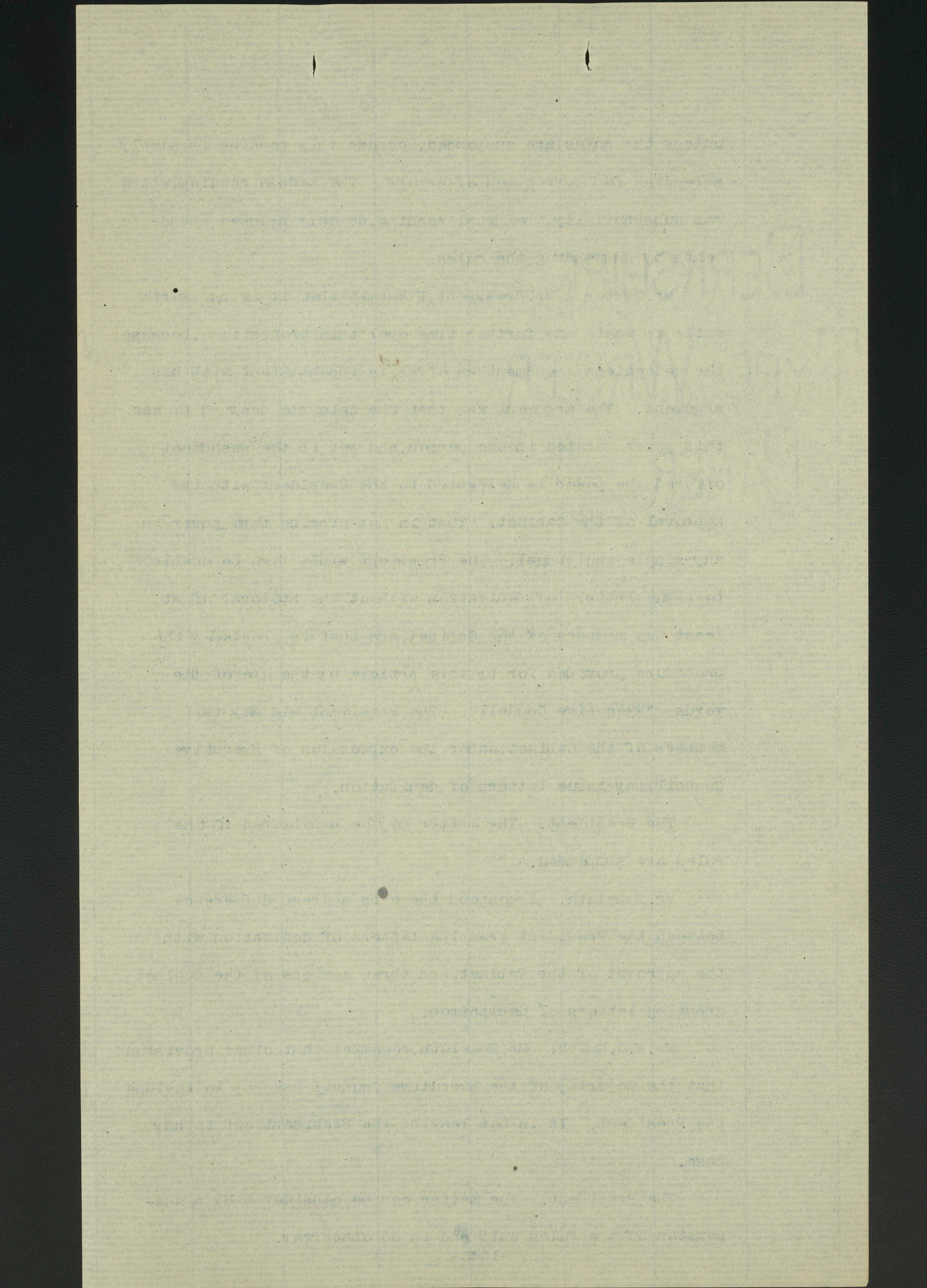
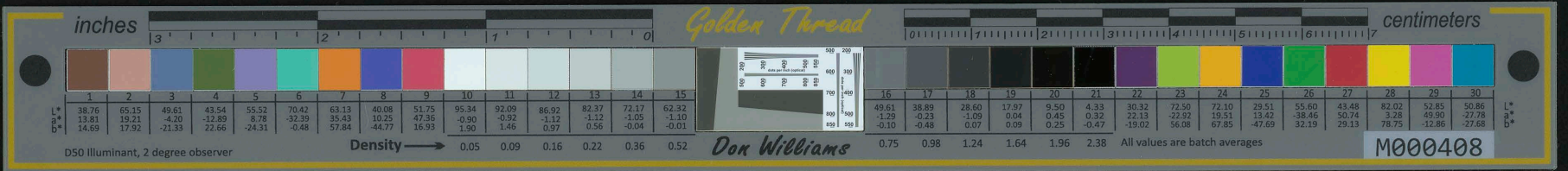
Mr. Carter. Mr. President, I submit that it is not worth while to waste any further time over this proposition, because the delegate's amendment as offer<sup>ed</sup> is inconsistent with his argument. The argument was that the delegate desired to see this power located in one person, and yet in the amendment offered the power is delegated to the President with the approval of the Cabinet. That is not placing that power in any single individual. The President would then be unable to issue letters of denization without the approval of at least two members of the Cabinet, and that is precisely the procedure provided for by this Article by the use of the words "Executive Council". The President and any two members of the Cabinet, under the expression of Executive Council, may issue letters of denization.

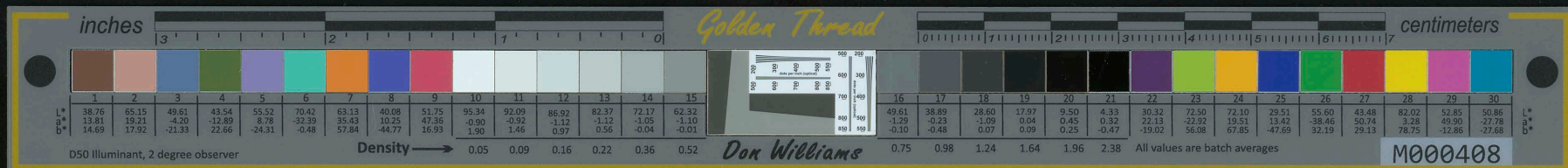
The President. The matter may be considered if the rules are suspended.

Mr. Emmeluth. I contend there is a great difference between the President granting letters of denization with the approval of the Cabinet and three members of the Cabinet granting letters of denization.

Mr. W. O. Smith. Mr. Emmeluth, remember that other provision that the majority of the Executive Council has got to include the President. It is not leaving the President out in any case.

The President. The matter can be considered by a suspension of the rules only and in no other way.





Mr. Emmeluth. Mr. President, I move a suspension of the rules for that purpose.

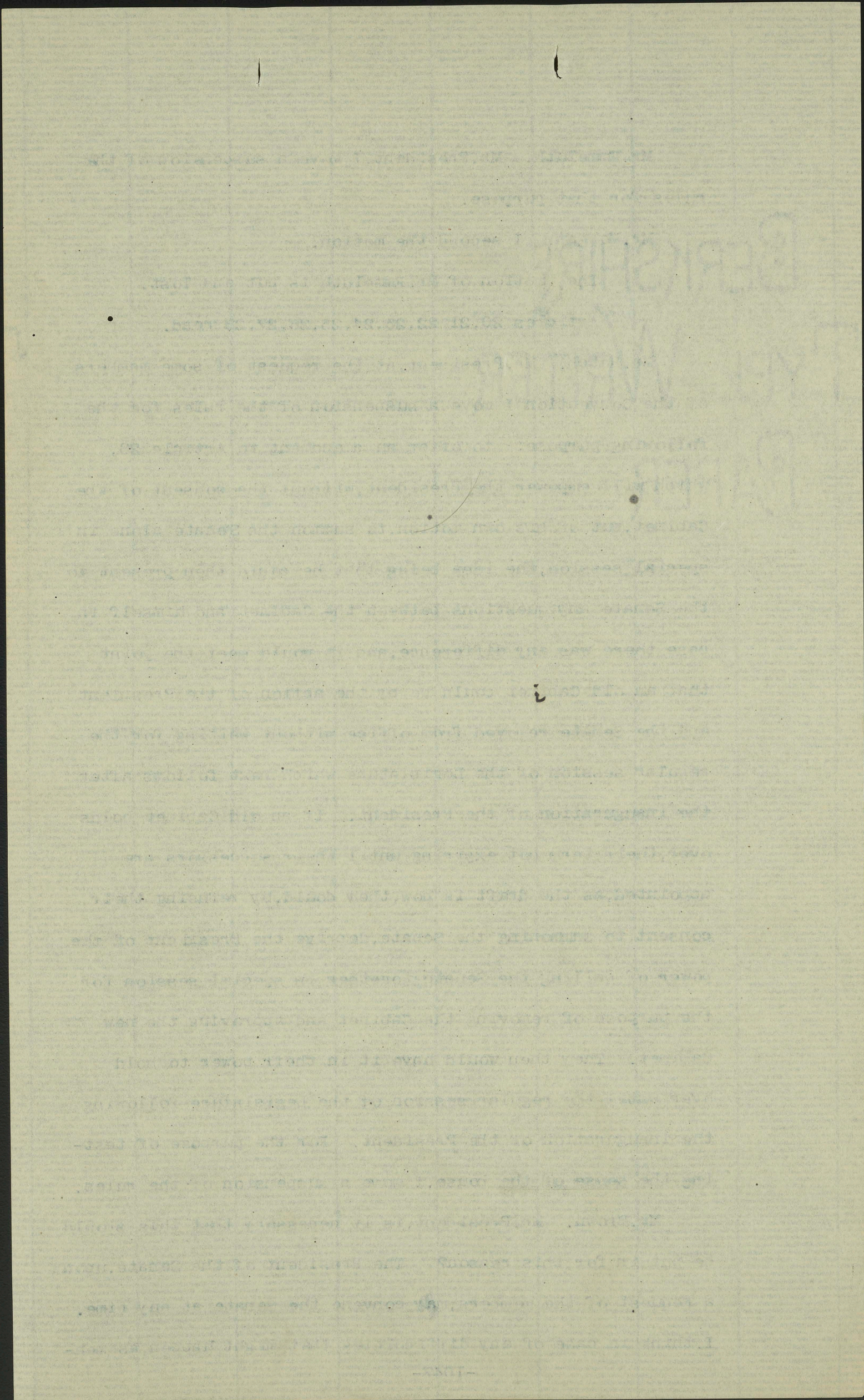
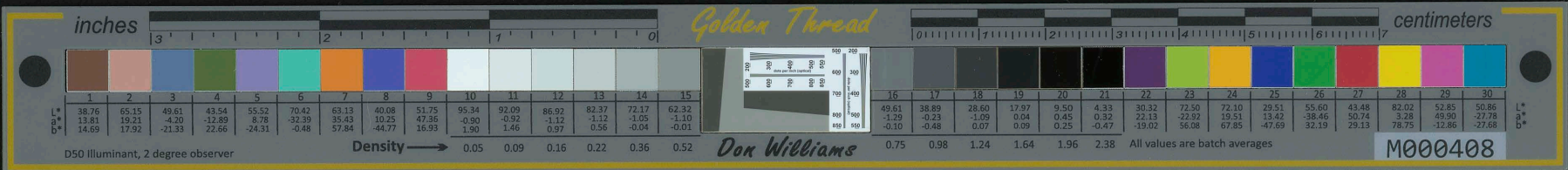
Mr. Morgan. I second the motion.

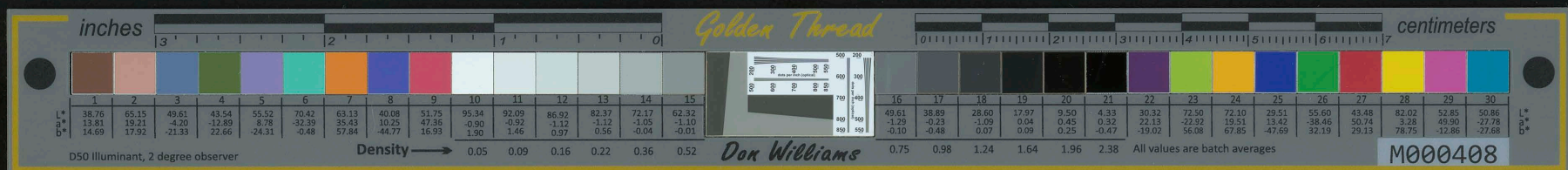
The motion of Mr. Emmeluth is put and lost.

Articles 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 read.

Mr. Hatch. Mr. President, at the request of some members of the Convention I move a suspension of the rules for the following purpose: to offer an amendment to Article 28, which will empower the President, without the consent of the Cabinet, but of his own motion, to summon the Senate alone in special session, the idea being that he could then present to the Senate any questions between the Cabinet and himself in case there was any difference, and it would meet the point that an old Cabinet could be by the action of the President and the Senate removed from office without waiting for the regular session of the Legislature which next follows after the inauguration of the President. If an old Cabinet holds over, their term not expiring until their successors are appointed, as the draft is now, they could, by refusing their consent to summoning the Senate, deprive the President of the power of calling the Senate together in special session for the purpose of removing the Cabinet and approving the new Cabinet. They then would have it in their power to hold over until the regular session of the Legislature following the inauguration of the President. For the purpose of testing the sense of the house, I move a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Brown. Mr. President, is it necessary that this should be put in for this reason? The President of the Senate, upon a request of the members, may convene the Senate at any time. I think in case of any difficulties that might happen, as men-





tioned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it would be the duty of the President of the Senate, upon a request, (I think it is,) of two thirds of the members, to convene the Senate in special session for this very purpose.

Mr. Hatch. What section do you refer to?

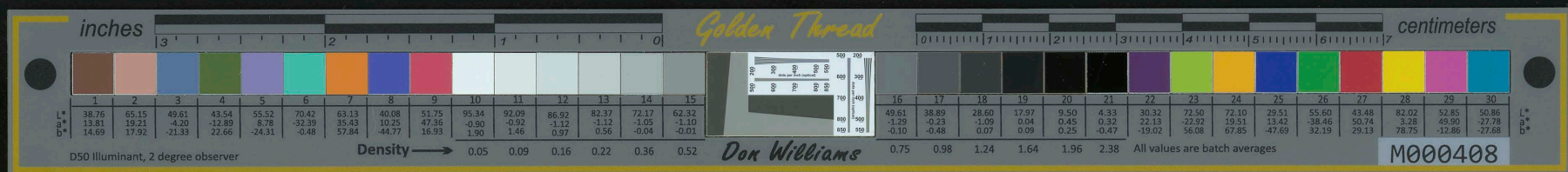
Mr. Brown. Section 5 of Article 20, which reads as follows: "Special sessions of the Legislature shall be held at such times as may be indicated by the President in manner herein provided; or upon the call of the Presiding Officer of the Senate, when requested in writing so to do by two-thirds of the members of the Senate; or at such other times as are herein specially provided."

Mr. W. O. Smith. That is the whole Legislature.

Mr. Brown. The words "or Senate" after the word "Legislature" in Section 5 would cover the whole ground. It merely involves putting in two words.

Mr. W. O. Smith. It seems to me, Mr. President, that the amendment about to be proposed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the proper one. The question was raised this way. The way it is worded here, when the new President shall be elected, say for the regular term, as has been stated, it would be fourteen months before the Legislature meets, and there might be friction. It is possible but not probable. It was suggested first that there be an amendment to Article 26, expressly providing that they shall go out when a new President comes in. But if we remember if the President dies during his session, the Minister who becomes President immediately calls the Legislature together. Then in that case, if it is desired for the Cabinet to go out, and they will not go out, the Senate ~~xxxxxxx~~ is right in session and the





President can refer to them whether they should go out or not. But in the other case the provision, as we have it here, is that the President can only call the Senate or the Legislature in special session with the approval of the Cabinet. If the Cabinet want to remain in, they need not give their approval for the calling of it. And take the matter for other purposes at every way it is seen it is desirable. There may be contingencies or times when it will be important for the country that the Senate be called together. The President having that power himself cannot abuse it unless the Senate agrees with him. When the Senate and the President agree, it is alright.

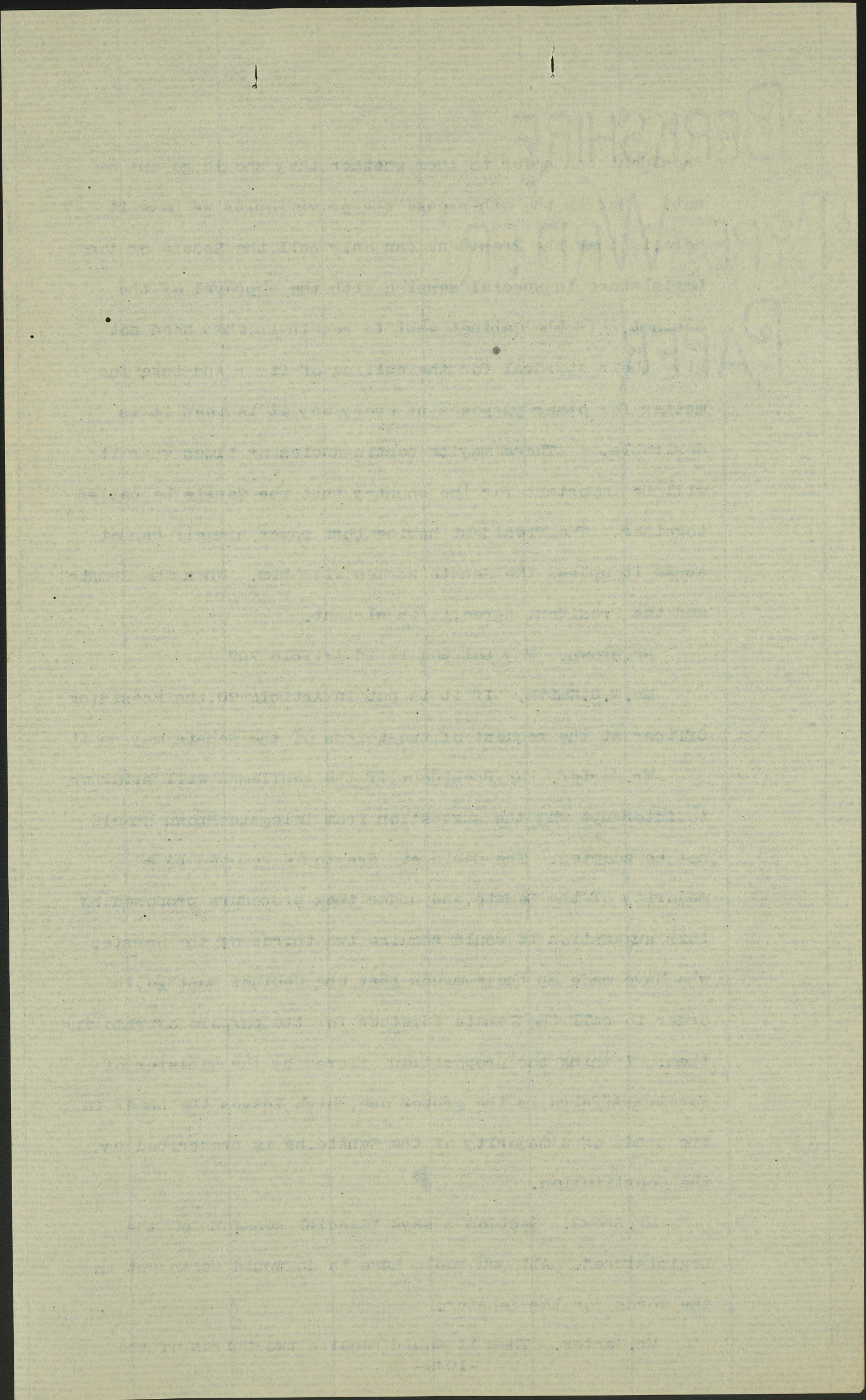
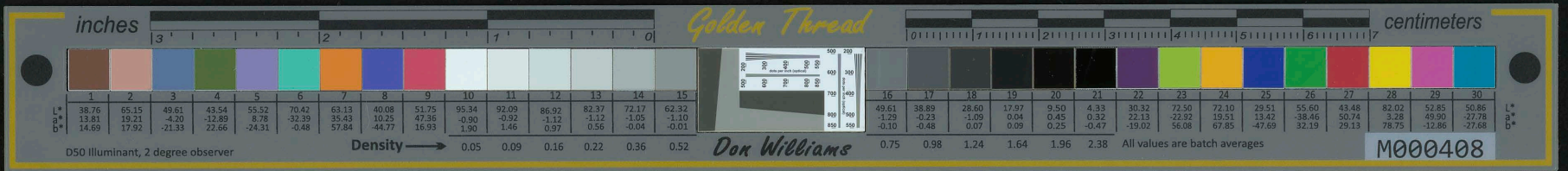
Mr. Brown. Why not put it in Article 70?

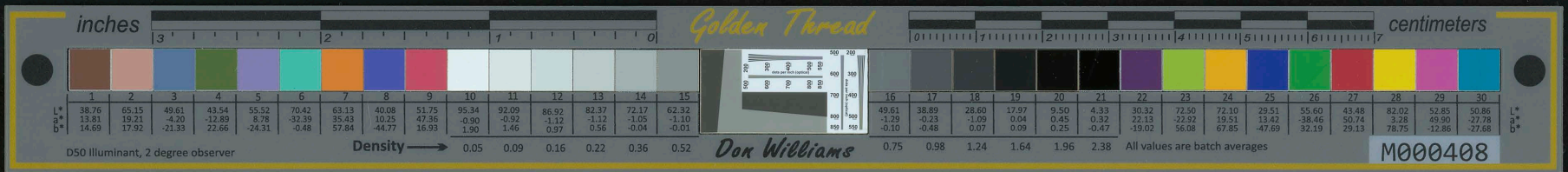
Mr. W. O. Smith. If it is put in Article 70, the Presiding Officer at the request of two-thirds of the Senate may do it.

Mr. Carter. Mr. President, if the gentleman will allow me to interrupt why the suggestion from Delegate Brown should not be adopted. The Cabinet are to be removed by a majority of the Senate, and under ~~the~~ procedure proposed by this suggestion it would require two-thirds of the Senate, who have made up their minds that the Cabinet must go, in order to call the Senate together for the purpose of removing them. I think the proposition offered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the proper one, which leaves the power in the hands of a majority of the Senate, as is prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. Brown. Section 5 says "Special sessions of the Legislature". All you would have to do would be to put in the words "or the Senate".

Mr. Carter. Then it would require two-thirds of the





Senate who have made up their minds.

Mr. Brown. No. "Special session of the Legislature or the Senate shall be held at such times as may be indicated by the President in manner herein provided". That covers the whole ground. How does that conflict with Article 28?

Mr. W. O. Smith. That does not make it appropriate, because \*Special sessions of the Legislature shall be held at such times as indicated in the manner herein provided, if we leave Article 28 as it is, which provides that special sessions can only be held as it is provided there.

Mr. Hatch. It can be done by changing the first two lines under Article 28.

The motion to suspend the rules is put and carried.

Mr. Hatch. The matter may be met this way, by striking out several words, giving a little additional power to the President, and will need no reprinting. I move to reconsider Article 28.

Mr. Tenney. I second the motion.

The motion of Mr. Hatch is put and carried.

Mr. Hatch. I move to strike out in the first line the words "with the approval of the Cabinet". The Article would then read: "The President may convene the Legislature or the Senate alone in special session". And to strike out in the third line the words "with such approval".

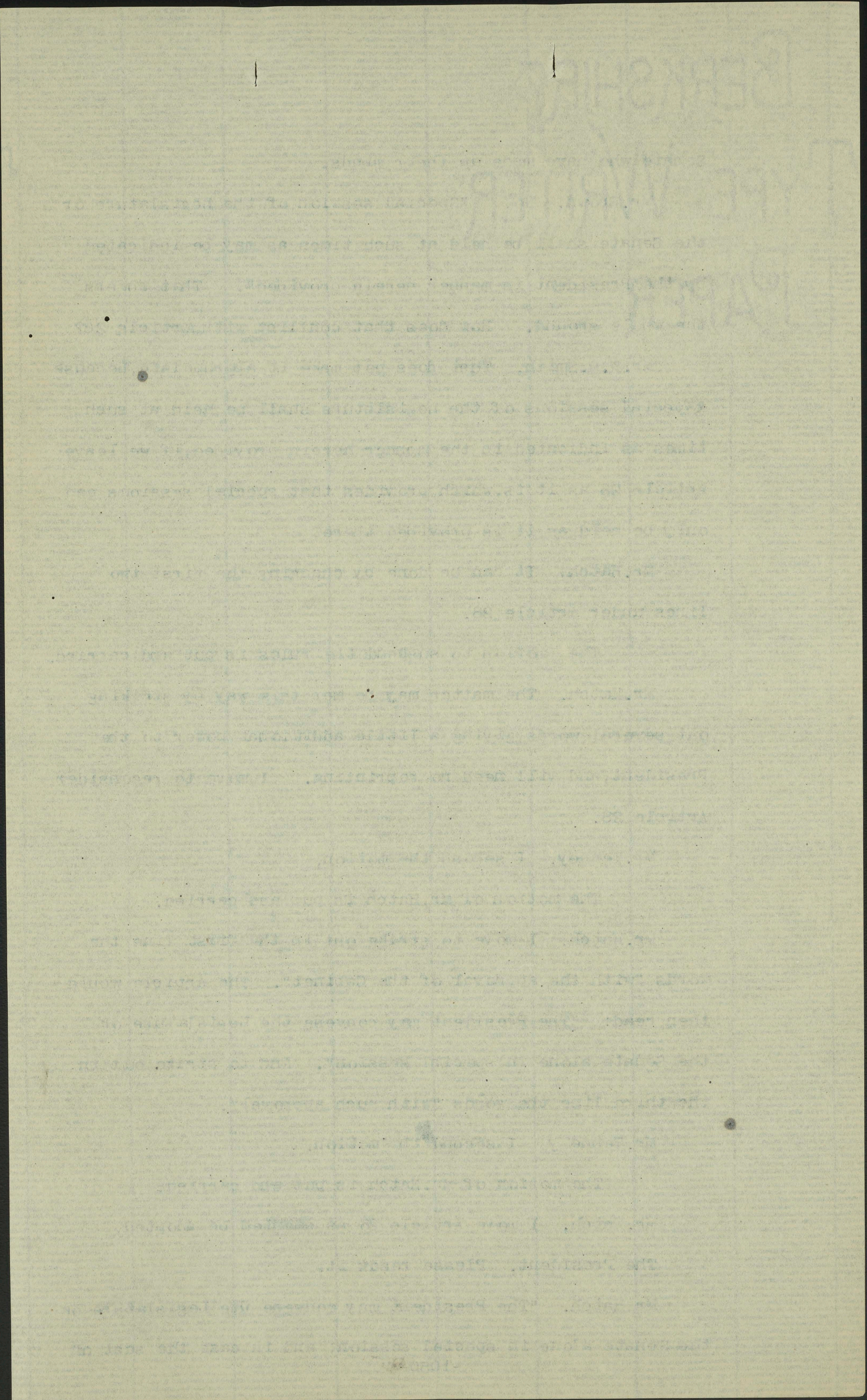
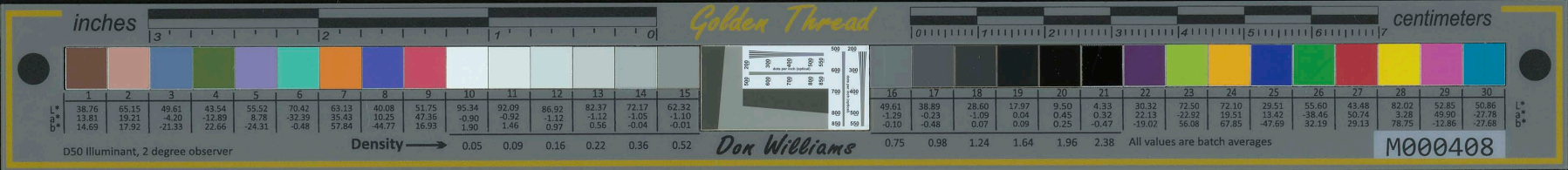
Mr. Tenney. I second the motion.

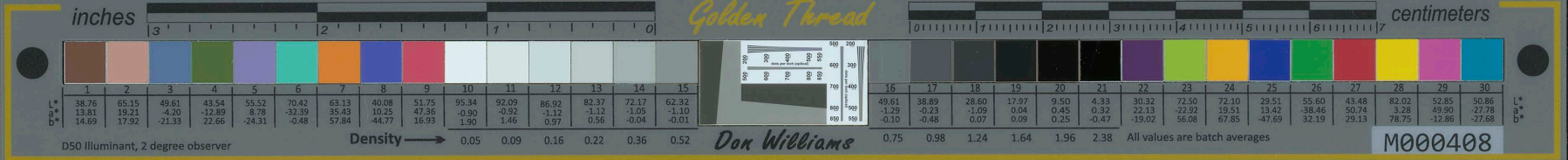
The motion of Mr. Hatch is put and carried.

Mr. Hatch. I move Article 28 as amended be adopted.

The President. Please read it.

Mr. Hatch. "The President may convene the Legislature or the Senate alone in special session; and in case the seat of





government shall be insecure from an enemy, riot, or insurrection or any dangerous disorder, direct that any regular or special session shall be held at some other than the regular meeting place."

The motion of Mr. Hatch is put and carried.

Articles 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 read.

Mr. Baldwin. I move we adjourn till half past 1.

Mr. Carter. I think that the reading could be finished in a half an hour.

Mr. Brown. I want to get it to the printer so that I can be ready for tomorrow.

Mr. W. O. Smith. We have work for the Councils also this afternoon.

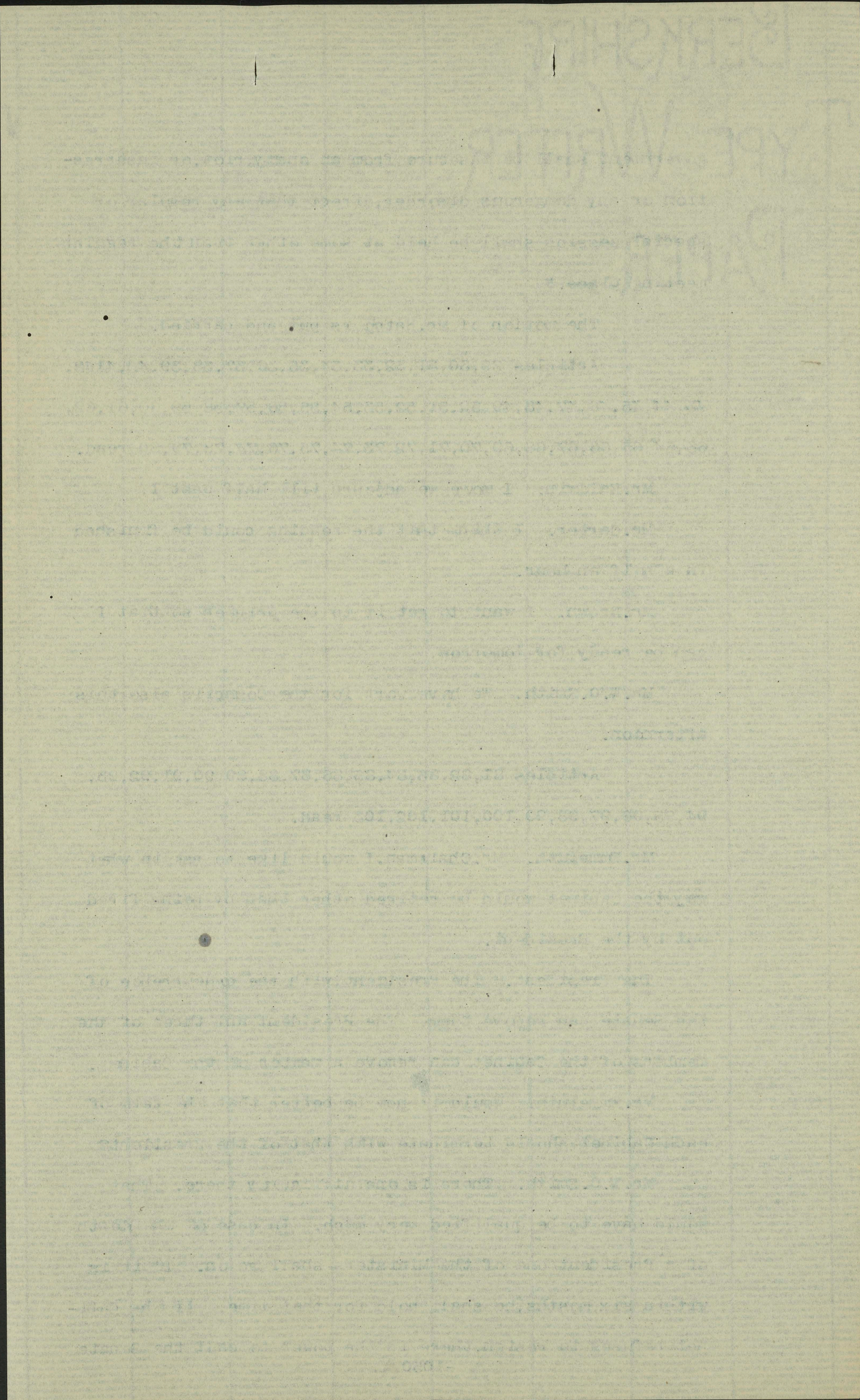
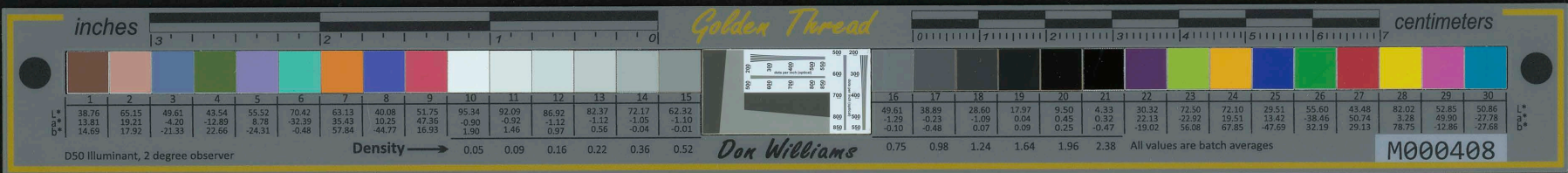
Articles 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103 read.

Mr. Emmeluth. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask in what way the Cabinet would be retired other than by being fired out by the President.

The President. The President, with the concurrence of the Senate, can remove them. The President and three of the members of the Cabinet can remove a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Emmeluth. Would it not be better that the term of each Cabinet should terminate with that of the President?

Mr. W. O. Smith. There is one difficulty there. That would have to be qualified very much. In case of the death of a President one of the Ministers shall go on. If it is within six months, he shall hold for that time. If the Cabinet refuses to resign, there is the power to call the Senate





together.

The President. When will the final draft be ready to sign?

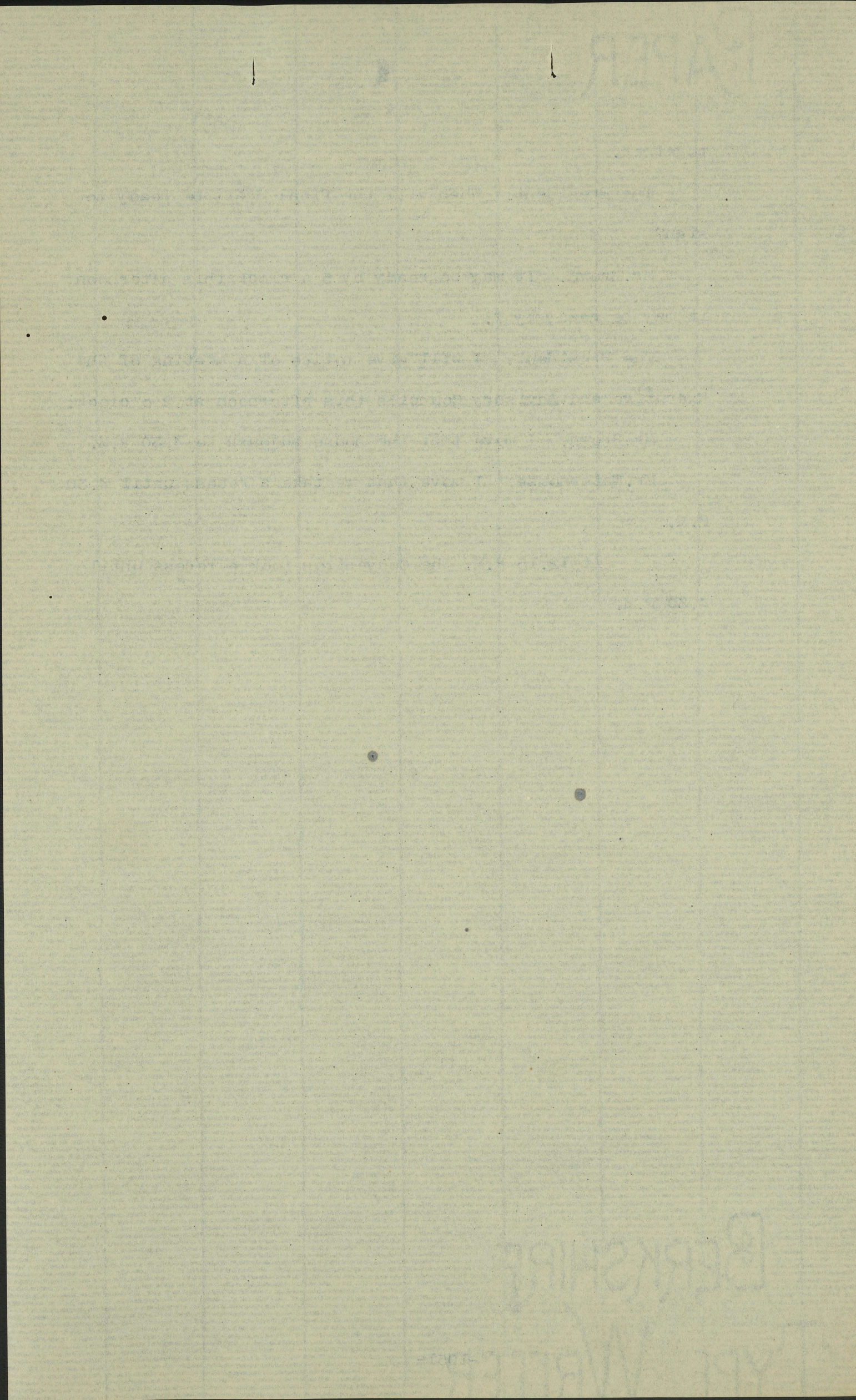
Mr. Brown. It may be ready by 5 o'clock this afternoon, it may be ready by 7.

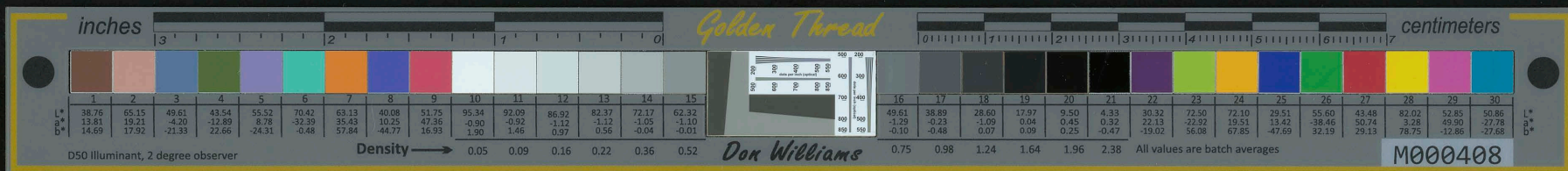
The President. I will give notice of a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Councils this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Brown. I move that the house adjourn to 4.30 P.M.

Mr. Waterhouse. I move that we take a recess until 4.30 P.M..

At 12.15 P.M. the Convention took a recess until 4.30 P.M.





AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 4.30 P.M.  
by the President.

At 6.20 P.M. Mr. Brown arrived with the Constitution.

Mr. Brown. Mr. President, on behalf of the Enrollment Committee I have to report the Constitution ready for signing. It is in simple leaves. It is right out of the printers' hands and will have to be bound.

Mr. Rice. I move it be accepted.

Mr. Baldwin. I would ask if the Revision Committee went through it faithfully?

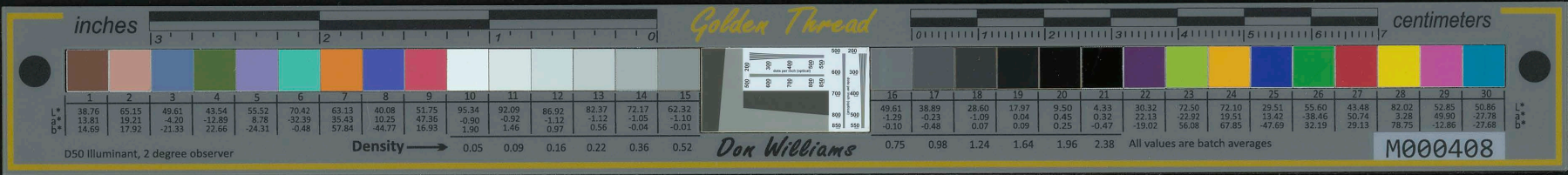
Mr. Brown. We read every sheet that come out and have been at it ever since the house adjourned this morning, except a half an hour at the Advisory Council.

Mr. Carter. Mr. President, I move that the last sheet together with the sheets for signature be laid upon the Secretary's table and that the members in answer to the roll-call proceed to the Secretary's table one by one and sign the document.

The President. This last clause has been passed but has not been passed in its present form.. Perhaps that had better be read.

Mr. W. O. Smith. Mr. President, in the last reading we passed this Article by Article. Our last act was in regard to the title of the Constitution. I think the formal action of passing it as a whole on the final reading has not yet been taken.

Mr. Brown. This last clause should be read. It has not been read since it has been printed.



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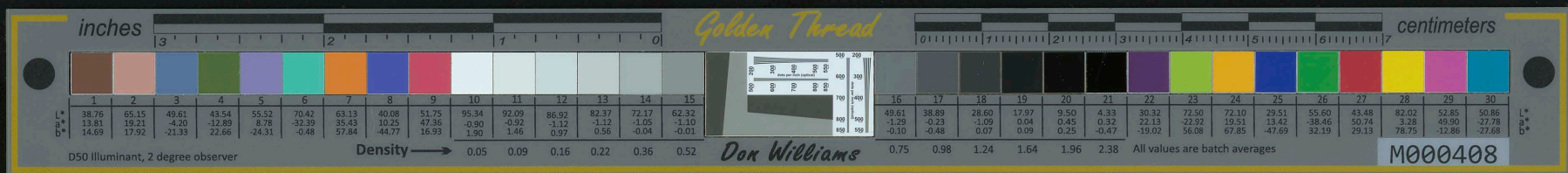
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The attestation clause is read.

Mr. Baldwin. Mr. President, I move the adoption of this attestation clause.

Mr. Brown. I second the motion.

The motion of Mr. Baldwin is put and carried.

Mr. W. O. Smith. I move that the Constitution be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Hatch. I second the motion.

Mr. Robertson. I move the yeas and nays be called.

The motion of Mr. Robertson is put and carried.

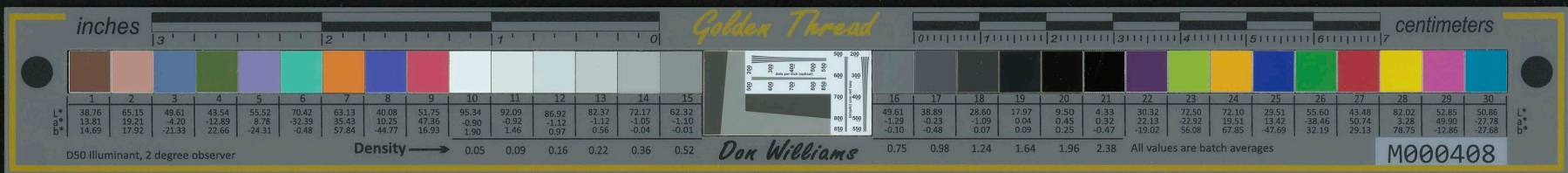
The Constitution is adopted as a whole on the following vote:-

Ayes:- Messrs. Ables, Allen, Baldwin, Bolte, Brown, Carter, Dole, Ena, Fernandes, Hatch, Horner, Iosepa, Kahaulelio, Kalua, Kauhane, King, Kumuiakea, Lyman, McCandless, Mendonca, Morgan, Nott, Pogue, Rice, Robertson, D. B. Smith, W. O. Smith, Tenney, Vivas, Waterhouse, A. S. Wilcox, G. N. Wilcox, Wilder, Young. (34).

Mr. Baldwin. Mr. President, I move that the signatures to the attestation clause be in the following order, the President first, the Executive Council second, the Advisory Council third, and then the delegates.

Mr. Carter. Mr. President, I should like to renew my motion that the signatures of the delegates be taken at the Secretary's table on the call of the roll. It seems to me it would be a more appropriate way of taking the signatures. The different parts of the administration of the government here represented in this Convention are not here by virtue of that. The act of the Provisional Government provided for thirty-six or thirty-seven members of the Convention, and I do not see by what reason there should be any distinction other





than that necessary from the alphabetical list of the names of the members.

The President. Would you have them sign giving their titles as Councillors or delegates?

Mr. Carter. I do not think that would be necessary. That might be done.

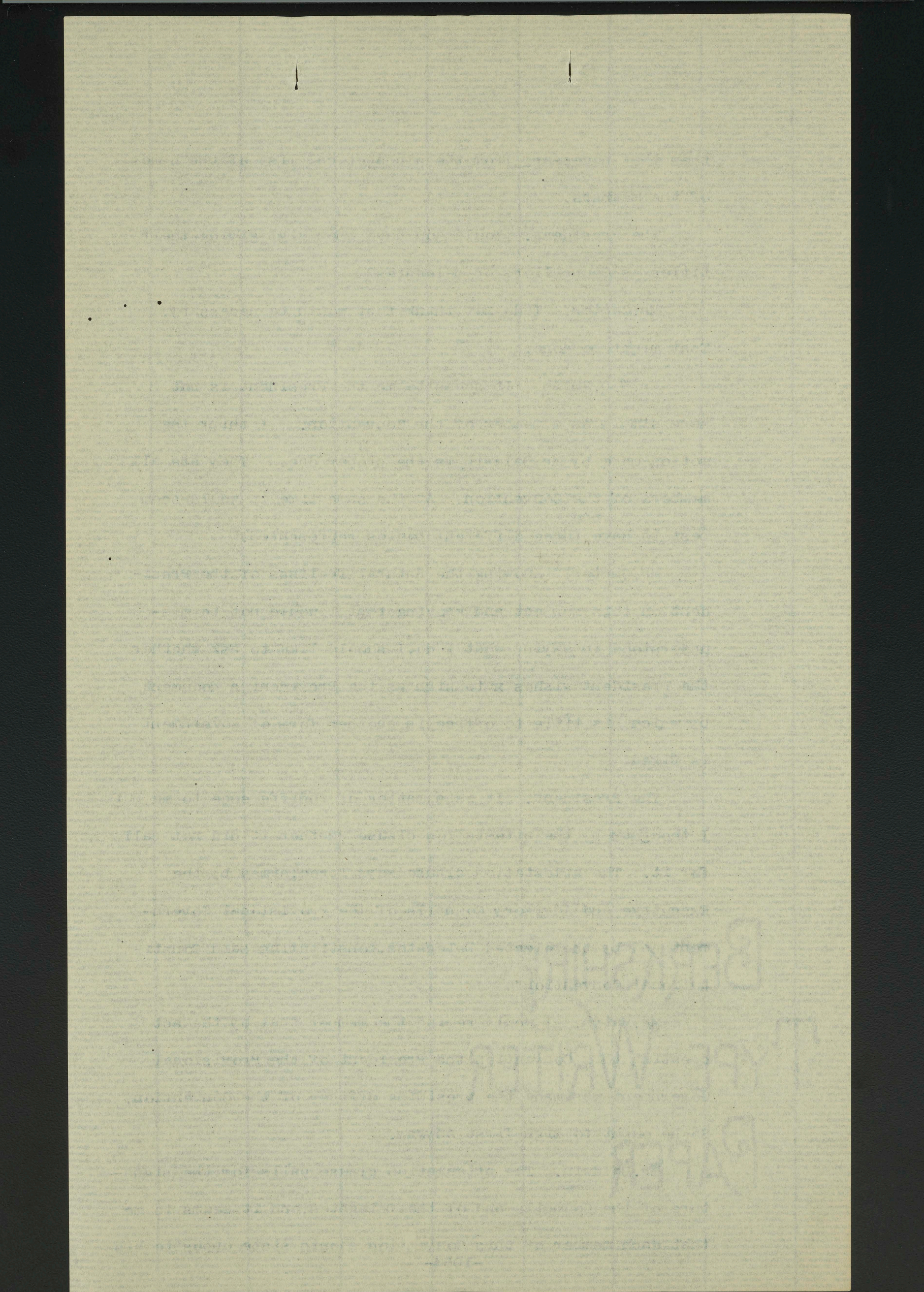
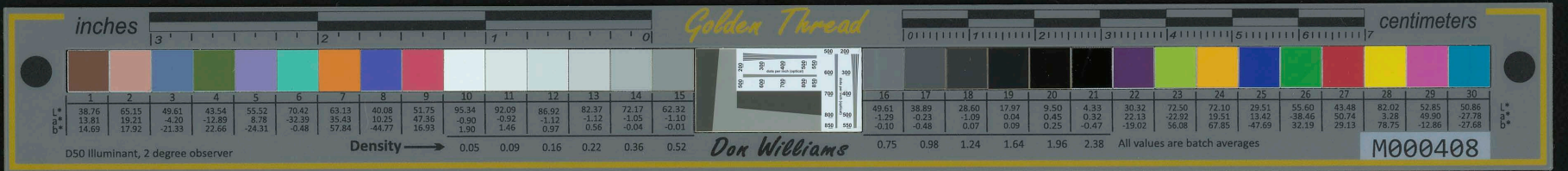
Mr. W. O. Smith. It seems to me the President is not here simply as a member of the Convention. I think the motion made by Mr. Baldwin is the proper one. They are all members of the Convention. At the same time it would seem the best to have three different bodies represented.

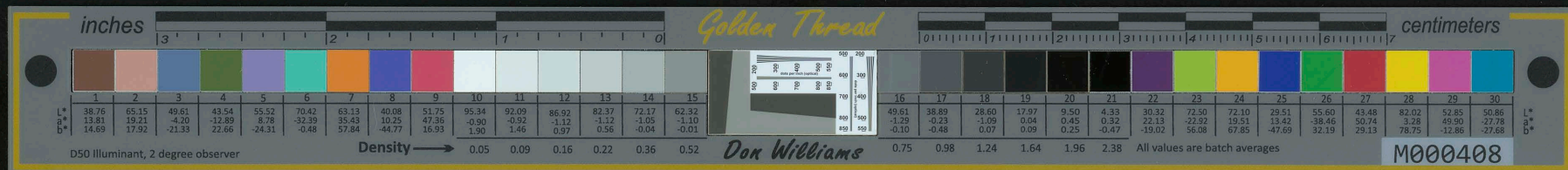
Mr. Carter. <sup>not</sup> Knowing the natural feelings of the President on this subject and knowing that I would not be misunderstood in saying what I do, I should like to ask whether the President wishes ~~x~~ to sign as the President a document by which his title to office in another form of government is fixed.

The President. It is a matter of indifference to me, but I thought ~~x~~ by the attestation clause whether it did not call for it. The attestation clause says "proclaimed by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government and by the elected Delegates, constituting said Constitutional Convention".

Mr. Hatch. I would remind the member that by the act creating this Convention the President of the Provisional Government was made the presiding officer of the Convention. So he ought to sign first anyway.

Mr. Baldwin. The attestation clause calls for the signature of the Councils and of the Delegates, and it seems to me that each member of this Convention should state opposite his





name what he is, a delegate or councillor, and it is appropriate that they then be classed together. It seems to me so. Certainly the President should sign first, and then the Executive Council, and after that whatever it is, what order they have.

The motion of Mr. Carter is put and lost.

The motion of Mr. Baldwin is put and carried.

Mr. Allen. I think each member ought to sign his full name entirely. I move each member of the Convention sign his name in full.

Mr. Vivas. I second the motion.

The motion of Mr. Allen is put and carried.

Mr. Ables. Is anything before the Convention?

The President. Nothing but signing the Constitution.

Mr. Ables. Would I be out of order to report from a committee?

The President. No I think not.

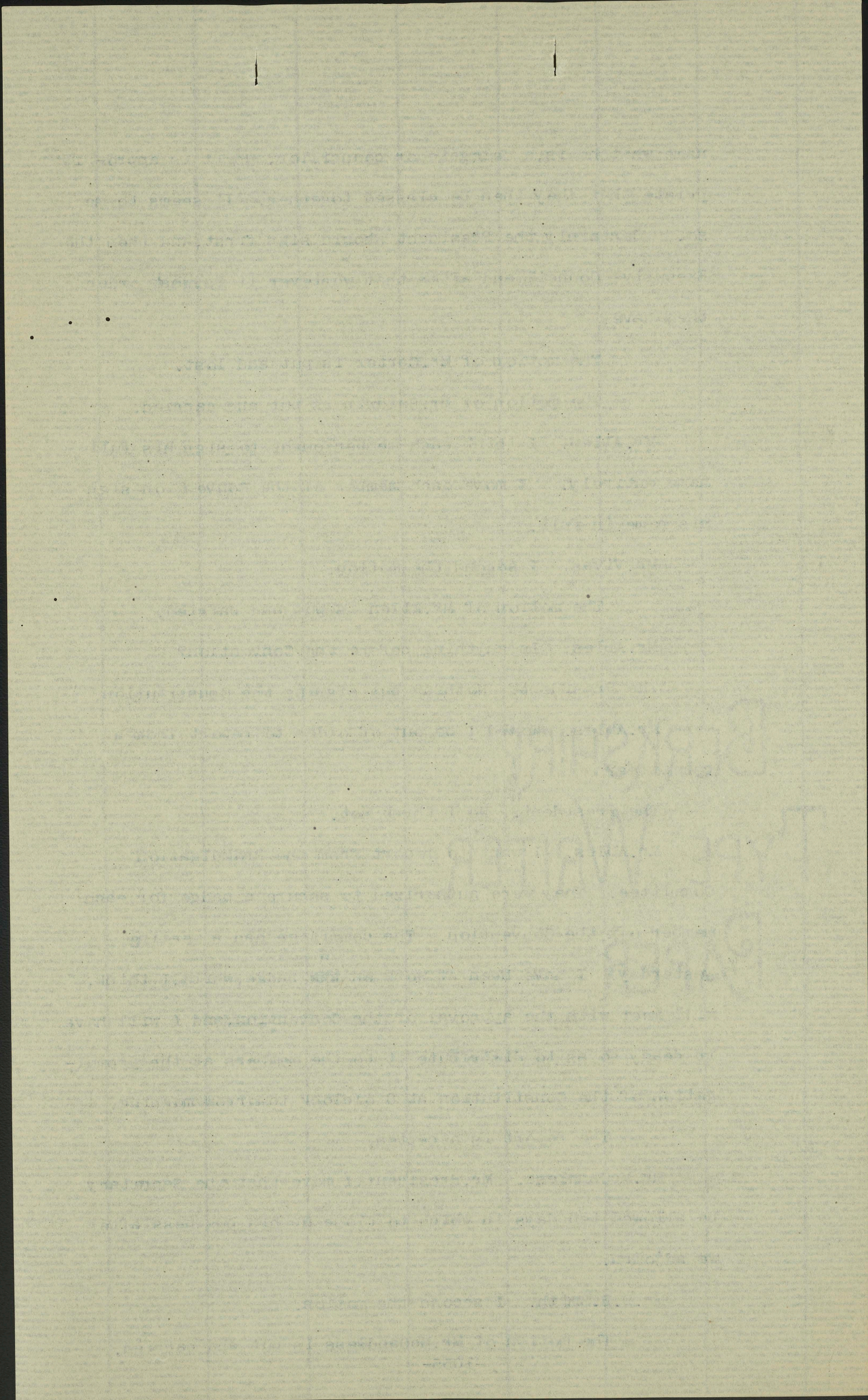
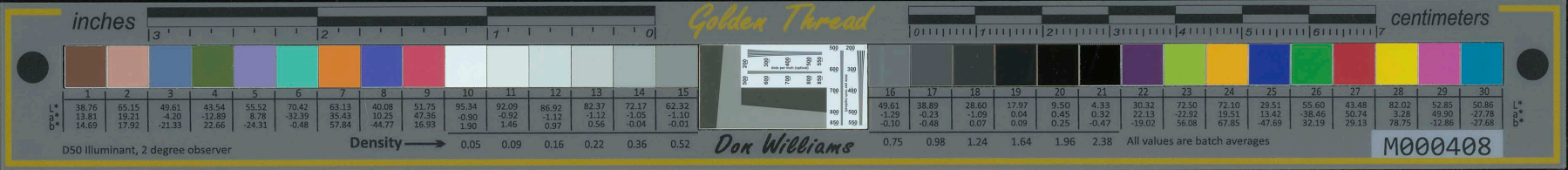
Mr. Ables. I want to report from the Promulgation Committee. They were authorized to secure a badge for each member of the Convention. The committee had a meeting yesterday. I have been at work on <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ badge, which, I think, will meet with the approval of the Convention, and I will have it ready so as to distribute it to the members at the promulgation of the Constitution at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

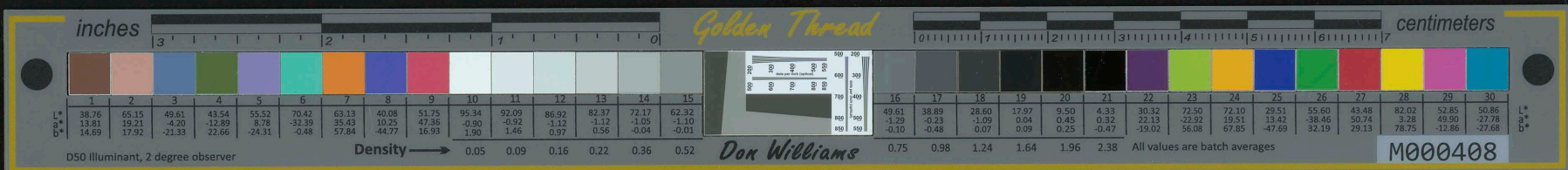
The report is accepted.

Mr. McCandless. Mr. President, I move that the Secretary be allowed ten days in which to close up his business after we adjourn.

Mr. D. B. Smith. I second the motion.

The motion of Mr. McCandless is put and carried.





Mr. McCandless. Can we not call Mr. Emmeluth's name on that vote we had. He is present now. I think he would like very much to have his name called on that vote for the adoption of the Constitution.

The Secretary calls Mr. Emmeluth's name.

Mr. Emmeluth. Aye.

The President. Mr. Emmeluth, did you vote on the question of adopting the Constitution.

Mr. Emmeluth. I did not. I voted since I came in.

The President. You voted on that question did you?

Mr. Emmeluth. I did, yes sir. I voted aye.

The Constitution is signed by the President, Executive Council, Advisory Council and the Delegates in the order named, and attested by the Secretary.

Mr. W. O. Smith. There is a matter that I think is due. An expression of appreciation should go on record for the Committee of Revision. The work done by that committee has been most laborious and faithful. I therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, that the members of this Convention hereby express their appreciation of the laborious and efficient services of the Committee of Revision.

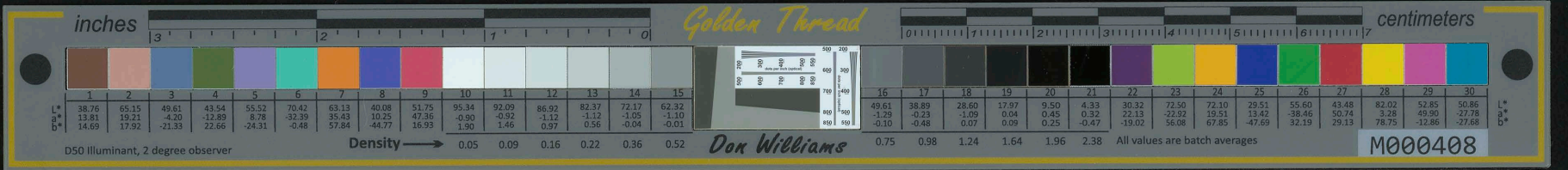
I move that the resolution be spread upon the record.

The motion of Mr. W. O. Smith is put and carried.

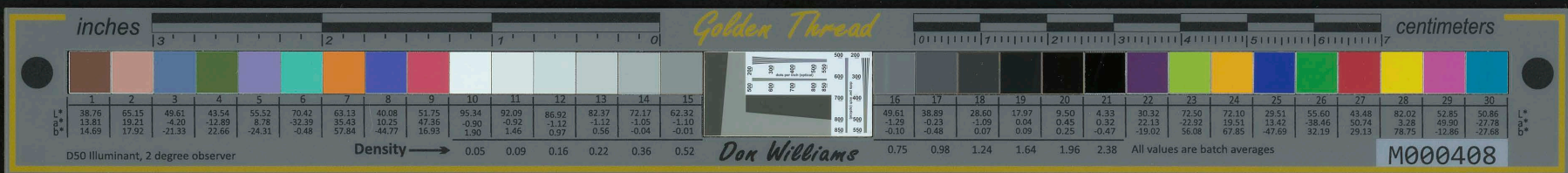
Mr. Brown. If there is no more business, I now move this Convention adjourn sine die.

Mr. Hatch. I second the motion.

Mr. W. O. Smith. I would suggest instead of adjourning sine die we adjourn to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. There can be no possible harm in that. It seems to me it is just



*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is arranged in multiple columns and appears to be a formal document or report.]*



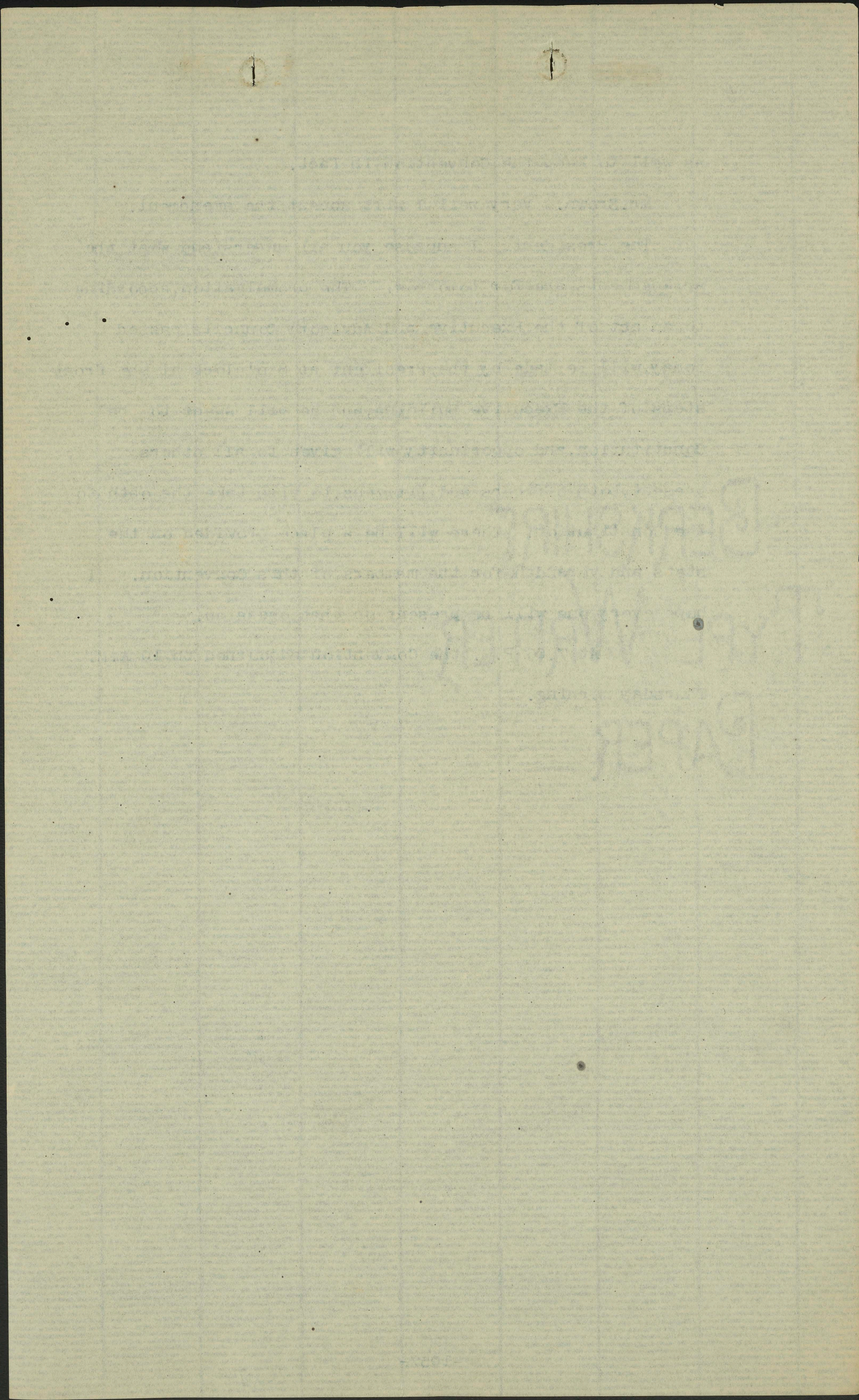
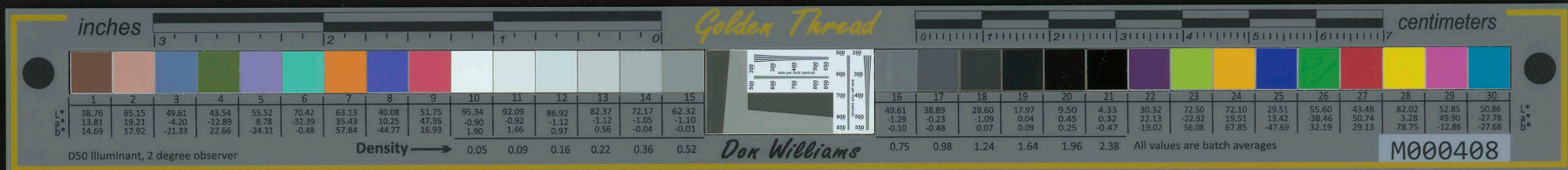
as well to keep the Convention in fact.

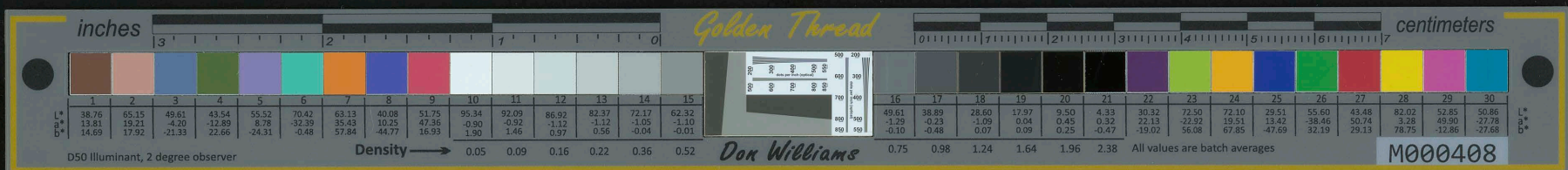
Mr. Brown. Very well, I will accept the amendment.

The President. I suppose you all understand what the arrangements are for tomorrow. The promulgation, according to an act of the Executive and Advisory Councils passed today, will be made by the President at 8 o'clock at the front steps of the Executive Building, and he will swear to the Constitution, and opportunity will be given to all others present, both officers and citizens, to also take the oath to the Constitution. There will be a place provided on the steps and verandah for the members of this Convention. I hope every one will be present on that occasion.

At 7.06 P.M. the Convention adjourned to 10 A.M.

Thursday morning.





CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. 24TH DAY. THURSDAY,  
JULY 5TH, 1894.

The Convention was called to order at 10.05 A.M.  
by President Dole.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The roll-call showed the following members present,  
viz: The President and Messrs. Ables, Allen, Baldwin, Bolte,  
Brown, Carter, Ena, Hatch, Horner, Iosepa, Kahaulelio, Kalua,  
Kauhane, King, Lyman, McCandless, Morgan, Nott, Pogue, Rice, W. O.  
Smith, Tenney, Vivas, Waterhouse, G. N. Wilcox, Wilder, Young. (28).

The minutes of the session of July 3rd are read  
and approved.

Mr. Brown. Mr. President, as there appears to be no  
further business in the Convention, I will move that this  
Convention do now adjourn sine die, but before doing that-----

Mr. Kalua. I have a report from the Arrangement Com-  
mittee.

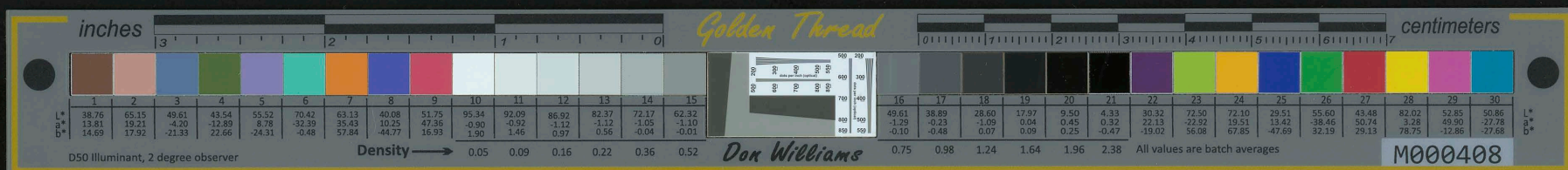
Mr. Brown. Alright.

Mr. Kalua. I will present a verbal report of the  
Committee on Arrangements. In accordance with the resolu-  
tion that was adopted by this house, that the Republic be  
proclaimed on the morning of the 4th of July, the committee  
beg leave to report that it has been done, and all the members  
of this Convention were present and were witnesses in the  
manner in which it was done. Therefore it is unnecessary to  
enlarge.

Mr. Brown. Mr. President, from the report it appears that  
the work of this Convention is finished. I therefore move  
that this Convention adjourn sine die. But before doing  
that-----



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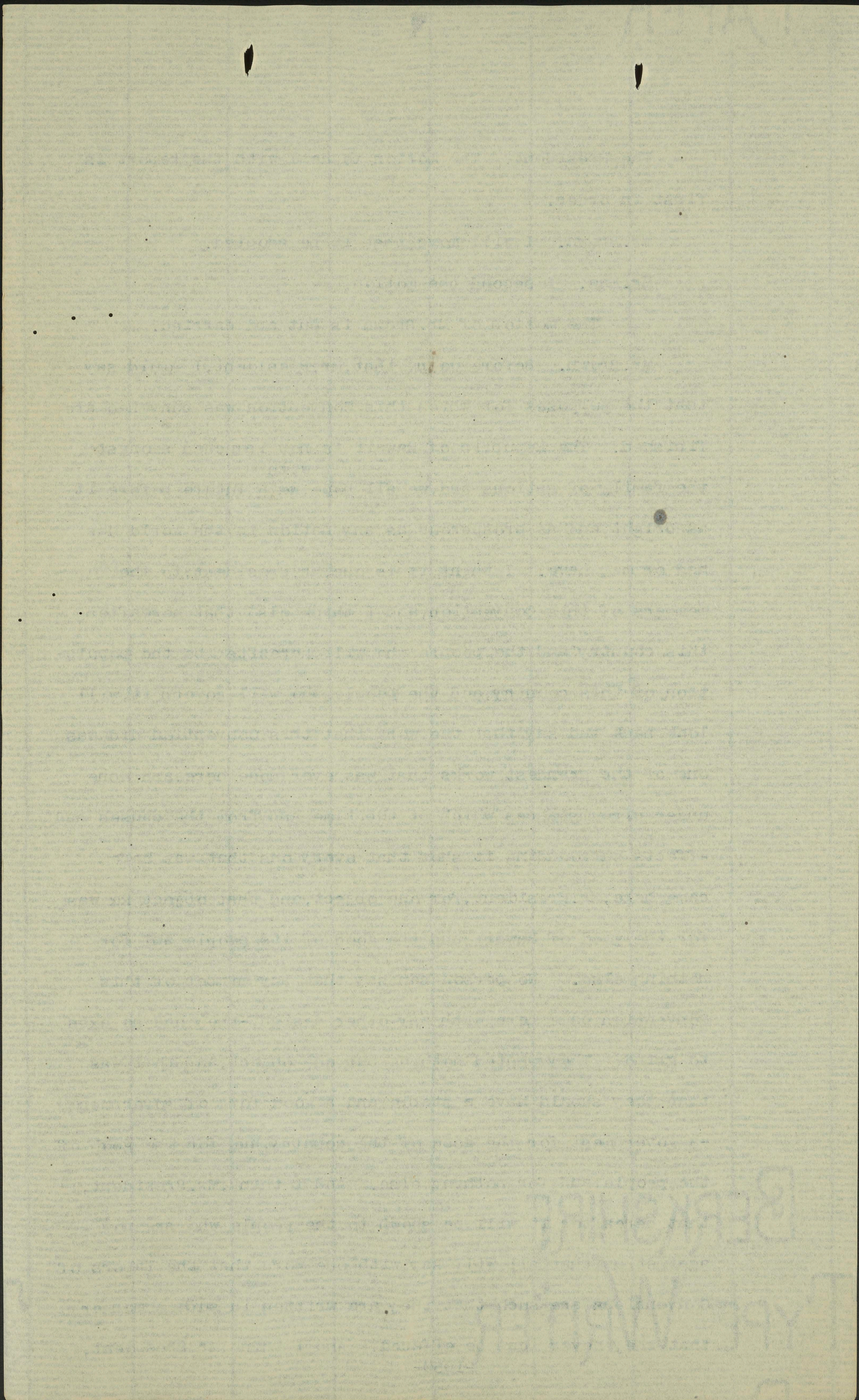
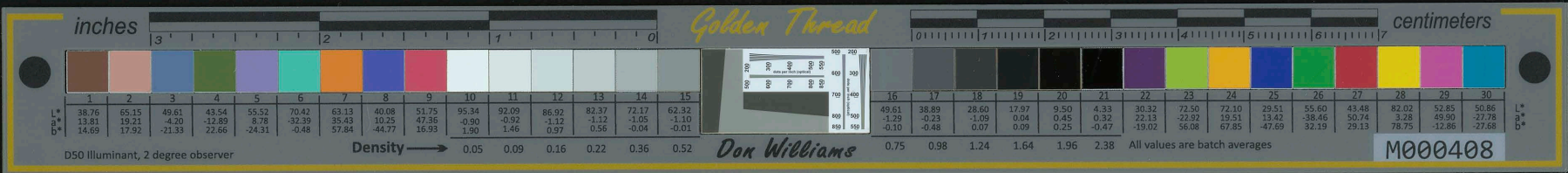
The President. The motion to deal with the report is first in order.

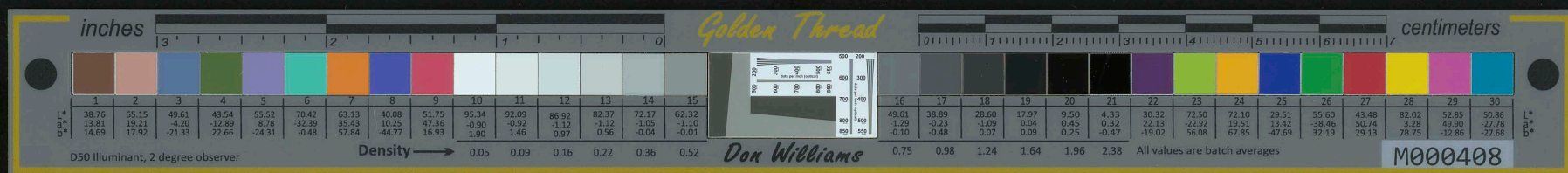
Mr. Brown. I will move that it be adopted.

Mr. Ena. I second the motion.

The motion of Mr. Brown is put and carried.

Mr. Brown. Before doing that, Mr. President, I would say that the purposes for which this Convention was convened are finished. The Republic of Hawaii is now launched amongst the family of nations and, we all hope, ~~xx~~ with a future before it as bright and as prosperous as any nation in the world has had or may have. I think it is due, Mr. President, to the members of this Convention, and I think also that hereafter this country and the people who will hereafter be the population of this country, and the people who will govern it, will look back and say that the work that this Convention did was one of the grandest works that was ever done here, and done under circumstances which at the time and from the causes and effects surrounding it show that every one that was here came here, Mr. President, for one object, and that object ~~xx~~ was for the good of Hawaii and the good of its people and for nothing else. No person can say that any member of this Convention came here with any other design, -they had no axes to grind. They wanted nothing but one object, and that was that they should have a stable and a good form of government, -a government for the good of the country, and for the good of the people, and for nothing else. And I think, Mr. President, that hereafter it will be shown to the people who are now against us that all will say with one word that the labors of Conventions are such that they are written in such a manner that they never can be effaced. And I think, Mr. President,





that this country has now started on a career from which we one and all hope it never never will go back.

Mr.Ena spoke in Hawaiian without interpretation.

Mr.Kalua spoke in Hawaiian without interpretation, at the close of which three cheers were given for the new Constitution.

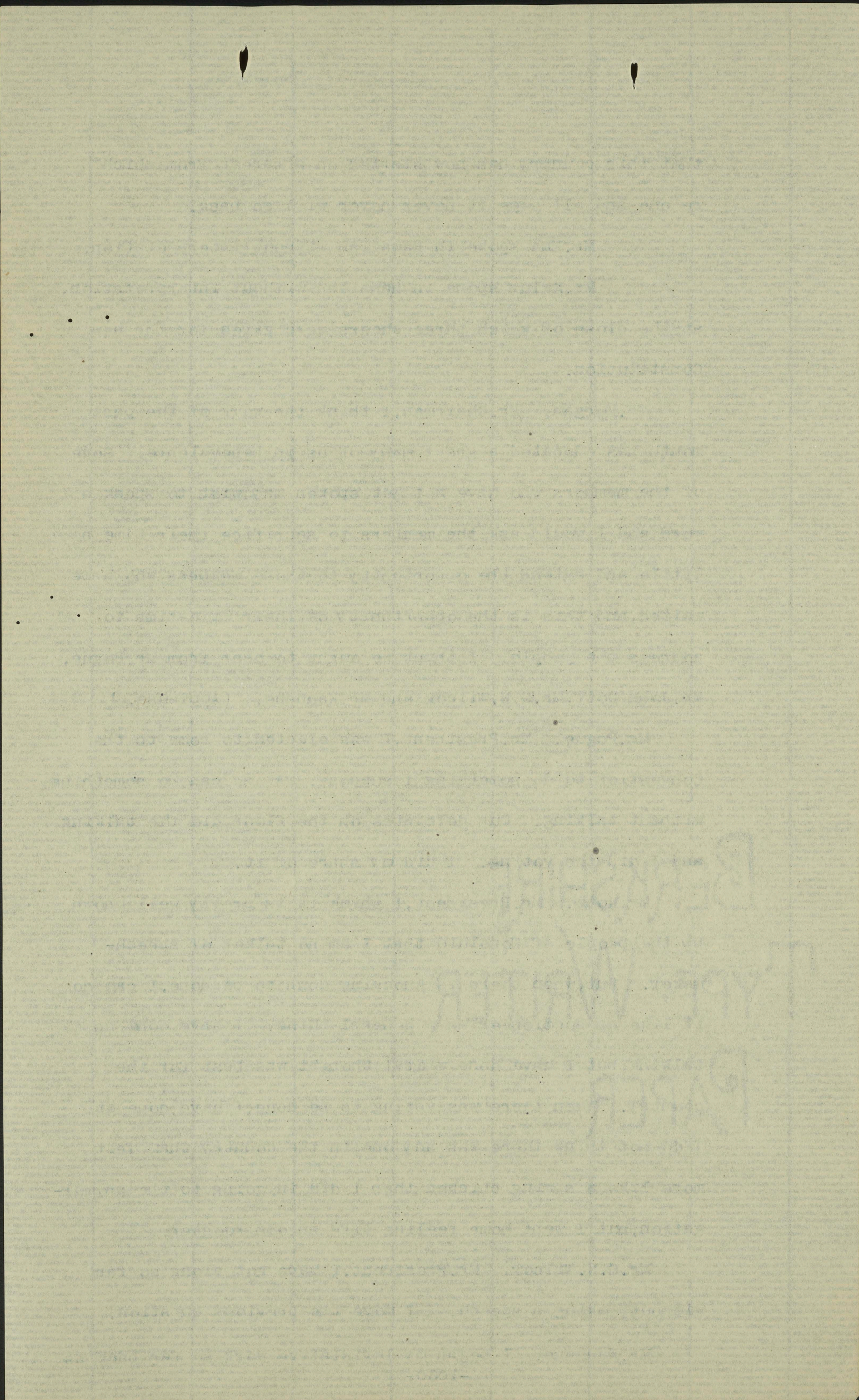
Mr.Morgan. Mr.Chairman,I think the work of the past month has educated a great many of us in benevolence. Some of the members who have not yet spoken may wish to speak a word,and I would ask the members to sacrifice their time a little and extend the opportunity to those members who have waited,and this is the opportunity of their life-time to address the people. I think we ought to hear from Mr.Pogue, Mr.John Nott,Mr.G.N.Wilcox and Mr.Kauhane. (Applause.)

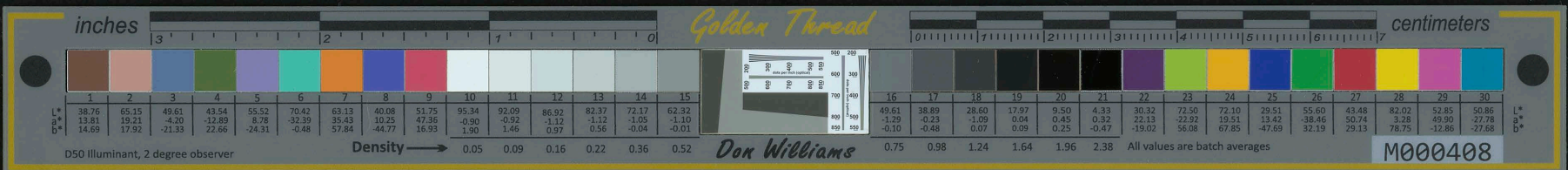
Mr.Pogue. Mr.President,I was elected to come to the Convention to do something I suppose. A man can do something without talking. Our delegates on the floor did the talking and I did the voting. I did my share of it.

Mr.Nott. Mr.President,I think it is pretty well known by the people of Honolulu that I am no talker or speech-maker. But,when there is knocking down to be done,I can do it like an auctioneer as a general thing. I have done no talking,but I have done what I thought was best for the country. When there was voting to be done,I have done it. I do not think there was any one in the country that felt more like a spring chicken than I did in going to the promulgation,but I went home feeling like an old rooster..

Mr.G.N.Wilcox. Mr.President,I have got along so far without making a speech. I move the previous question.

Mr.Kauhane. I began my legislative work so far back as



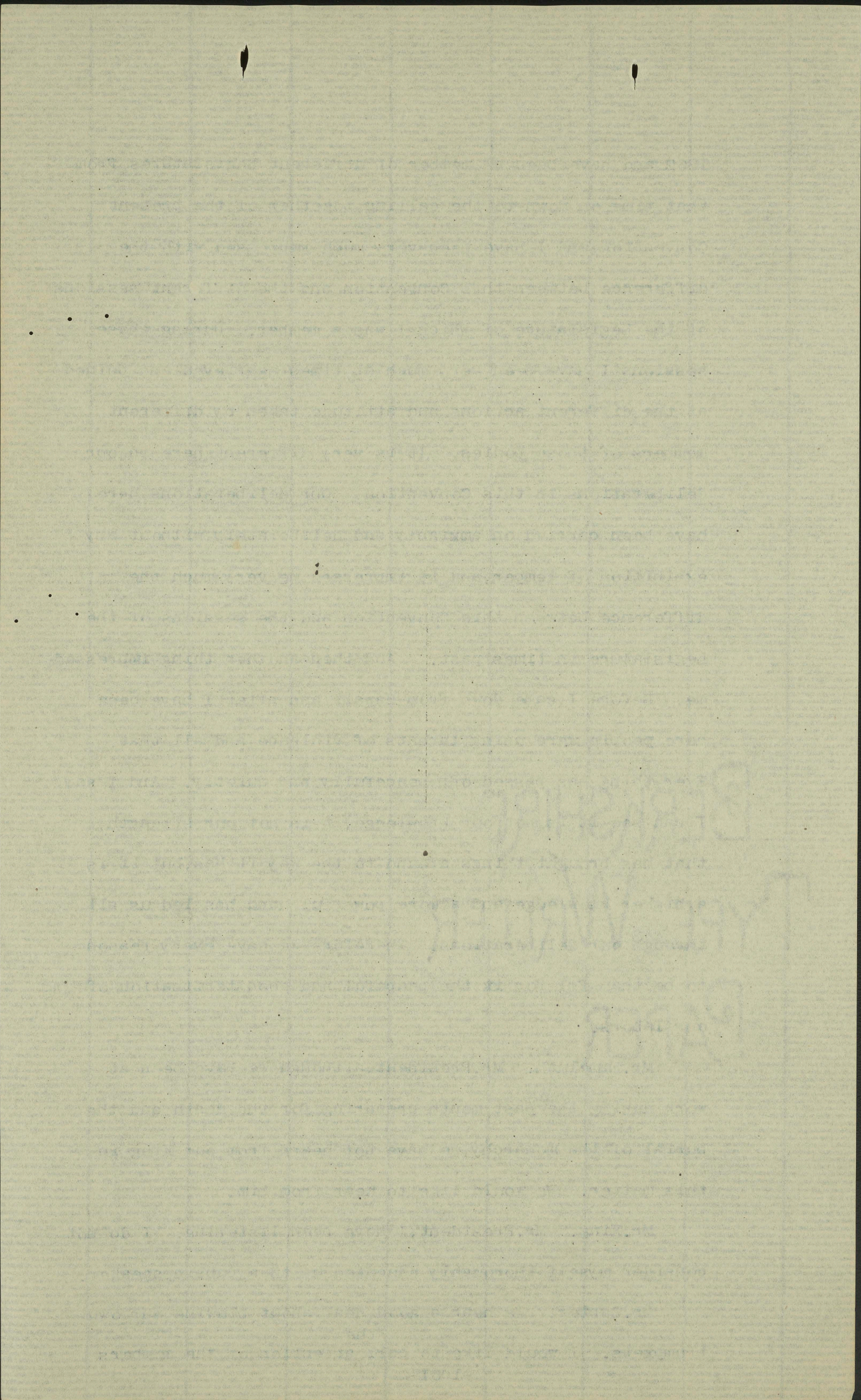


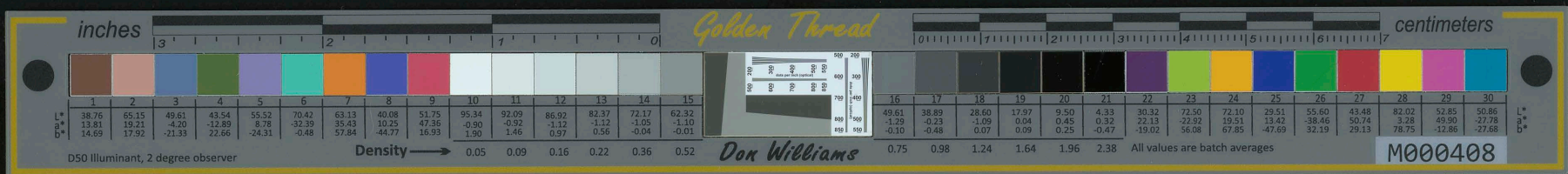
1862 and have been a member of different Legislatures from that time on down to the calling together of the present Convention, and I have been very much impressed with the difference between this Convention and the different sessions of the Legislature of which I was a member. During those sessions I have been very much at times aggrieved and pained at the different actions and attitude taken by different members of those bodies. It is very different here in our deliberations in this Convention. Our deliberations here have been carried on amiably and deliberately without any exhibition of temper, and it impressed me very much the difference between this Convention and the sessions of the Legislature in times past. And then another thing impressed me. Before I came down from Hawaii and after I have been here people were using threats of violence and all that. Everything has passed off peacefully and quietly. And I say I can see it is not our knowledge, it is not our strength, that has brought things around to the way it has, but it is a higher knowledge and a more powerful hand has led us all through our deliberations. Therefore we have every reason to be thankful for ~~ix~~ the peaceful and good termination of our labors.

Mr. Emmeluth. Mr. President, although we have been at work during the past month preparing for the death and the burial of the monarchy, we have not heard from our King in this matter. We would like to hear from him.

Mr. King. Mr. President, I have been listening. I do not consider myself thoroughly educated up to a public speaker.

Mr. Carter. We hear a good deal about blowing our own the trumpets. I would like to call attention of the members





to the fact that there is one man who has not tooted his horn for our benefit. I would ask the Chair to call on Delegate Horner.

Mr. Horner. Mr. Chairman, I take it that the delegates who are elected from the country were sent here to form a Constitution and not to exhibit their oratory, which was a good thing for myself and perhaps some others. However, I think we have done the work that we were sent here to accomplish, and that none of us are ashamed of our work, and are willing to let it stand before the country today.

Mr. Wilder. Mr. President, as confession seems to be the order of the day, I do not know that I shall be called upon to address the Convention because I have not opened my mouth since I have been here, but perhaps it would have been better if I had not. However, I cannot help endorsing the sentiments of Mr. Brown in one respect, that I do not believe that any person who has taken part in the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the new government here has had in view any personal ends. While I cannot speak for all the members of this Convention, for the members of the Advisory and Executive Council, nor will I say from that committee of thirteen, but being one of the pioneers, and being a member of that committee of thirteen, I will say that that I do not believe any member of that committee from the start had any personal ends in view. (Applause.) It has been said, and it has been one of the great objections of the royalists, and particularly of one of our royalist friends, who had issued several pamphlets, that that committee of thirteen did that which they had no right to do and that which they were not instructed to do. Perhaps that may be so in



inches

Golden Thread

centimeters

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13.81	19.21	-4.20	-12.89	8.78	-32.39	35.43	10.25	47.36	-0.90	-0.92	-1.12	-1.12	-1.05	-1.10	-1.29	-0.23	-1.09	0.04	0.45	0.32	22.13	22.92	19.51	13.42	-38.46	50.74	3.28	49.90	27.78
14.69	17.92	-21.33	22.66	-24.31	-0.48	57.84	-44.77	16.93	1.90	1.46	0.97	0.56	-0.04	-0.01	-0.10	-0.48	0.07	0.09	0.25	-0.47	-19.02	56.08	67.85	-47.69	32.19	29.13	78.75	-12.86	-27.68

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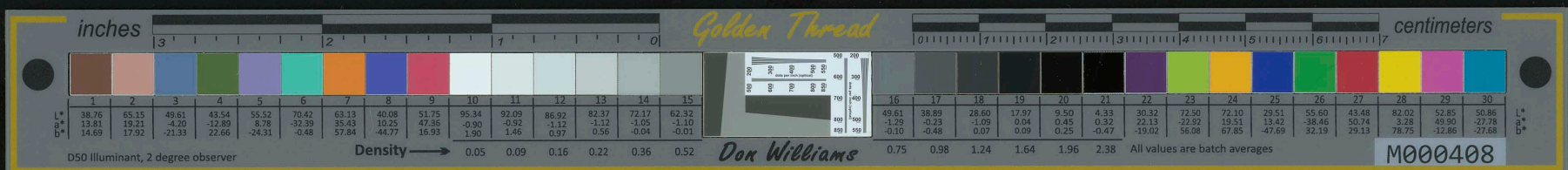
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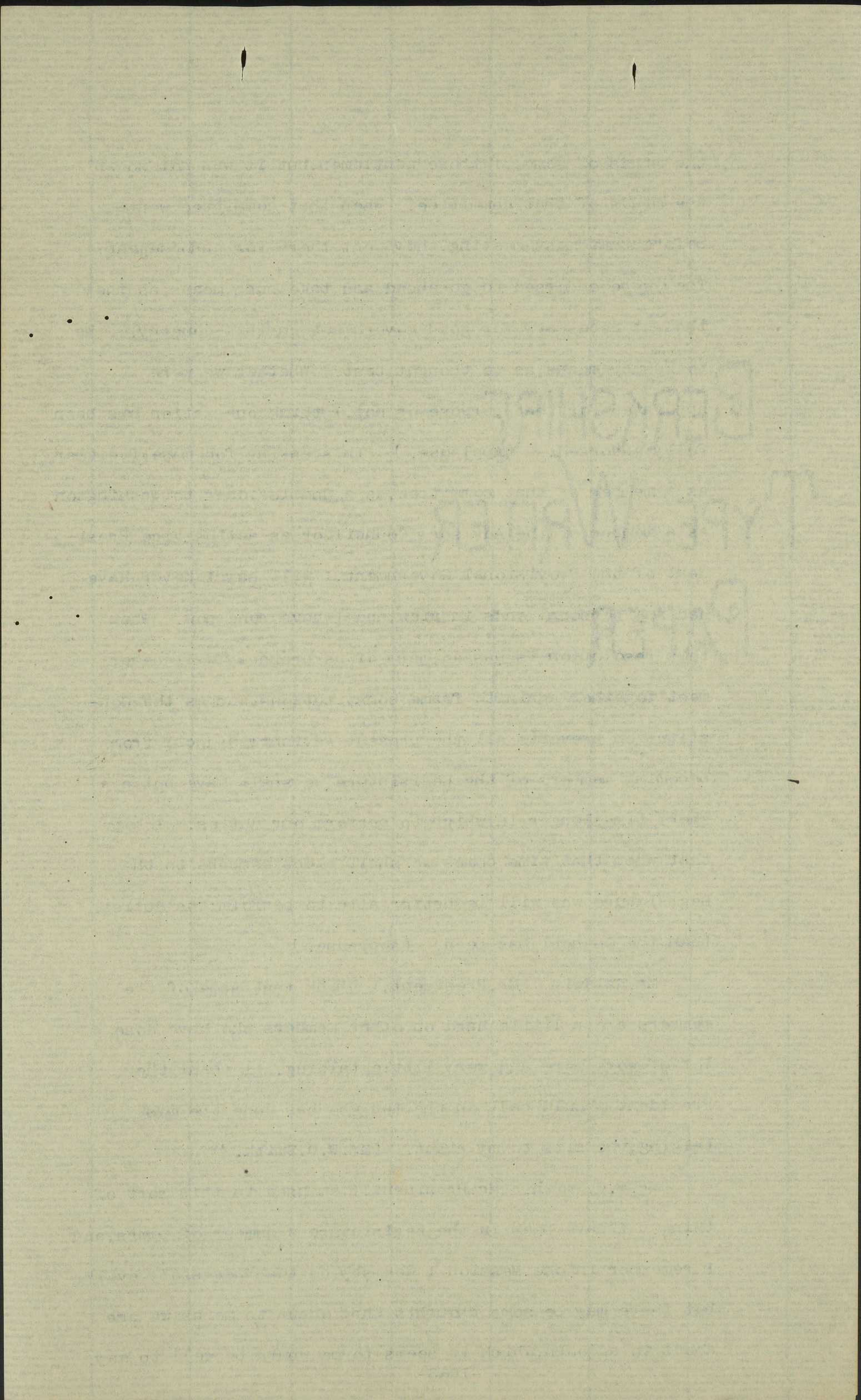
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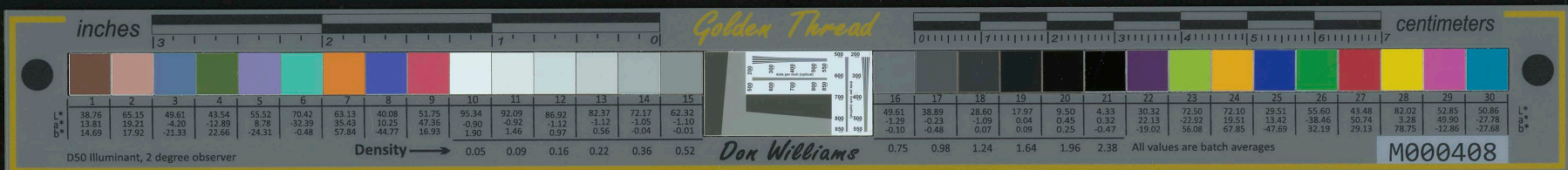


the minds of some of those gentlemen, but it was not so in the minds of that committee. When that committee went before that mass-meeting, they went there for endorsement. They were endorsed to go ahead and take such means as they thought necessary for good government in this country. We took such means as we thought best. Whether we were appointed for that purpose or not, I think our action has been fully endorsed. (Applause.) In speaking for myself, either as a member of that committee, as a Commissioner to Washington, as a member of the Advisory Council, or as acting Vice President of the Provisional Government, I will say I never have had any personal ends in view, and I have none now. When this resolution is passed, many of us probably will never meet together again to frame constitutions, and as the Constitution prevents all the present Advisory Council from becoming members of the Legislature, we shall have but a short time longer in which to perform our duties. I hope that when that time comes we shall elect members to the Legislature who will be better able to perform the duties than the Council has been. (Applause.)

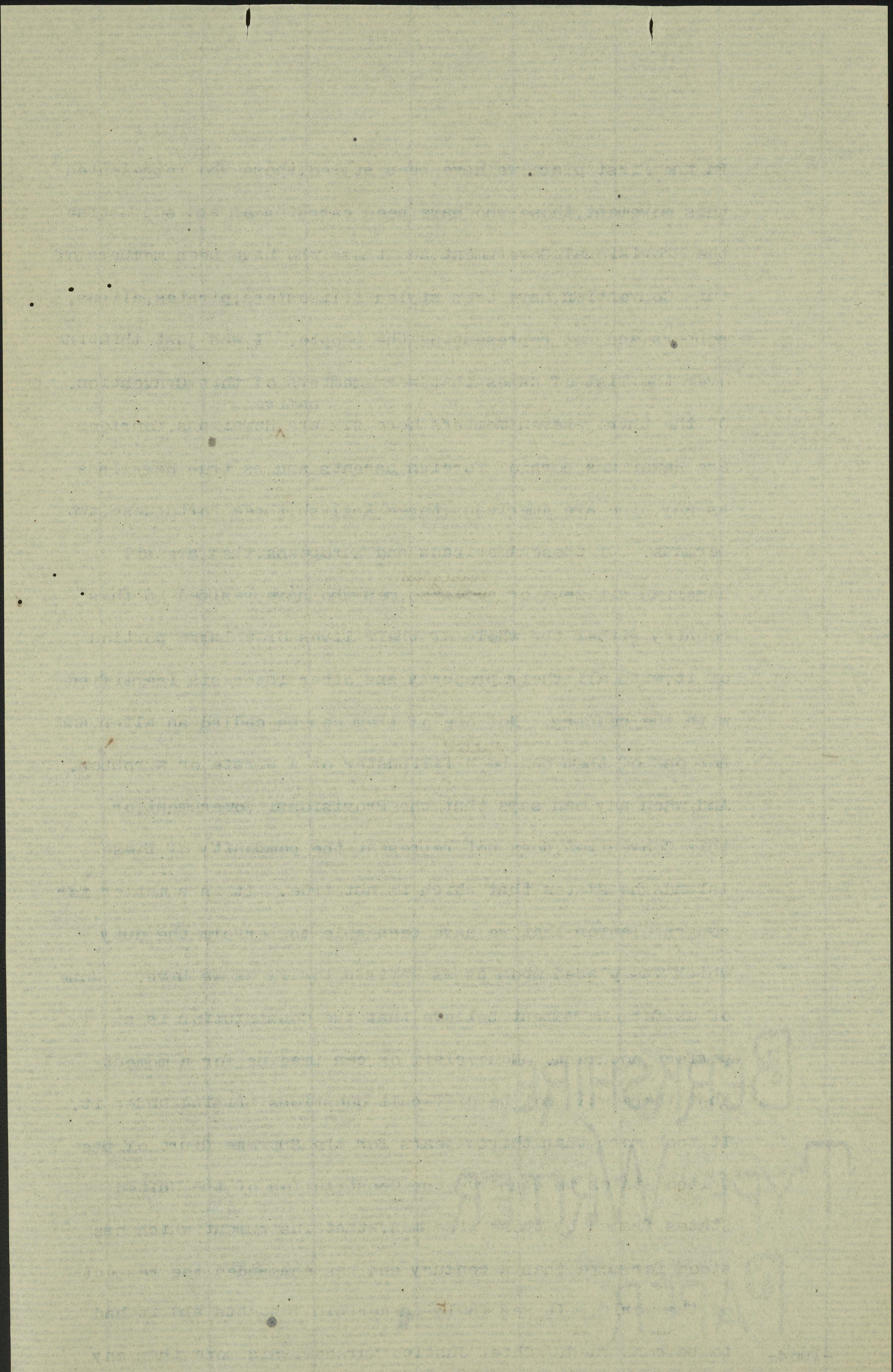
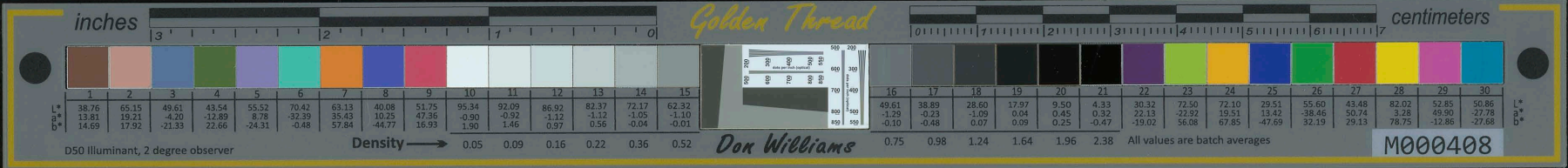
Mr. Baldwin. Mr. President, I think that some of the members are a little hard on other members who have done a lot of work here and very little talking. I think the President should call on the man who has done the most talking, who sits to my right. (Mr. W. O. Smith.)

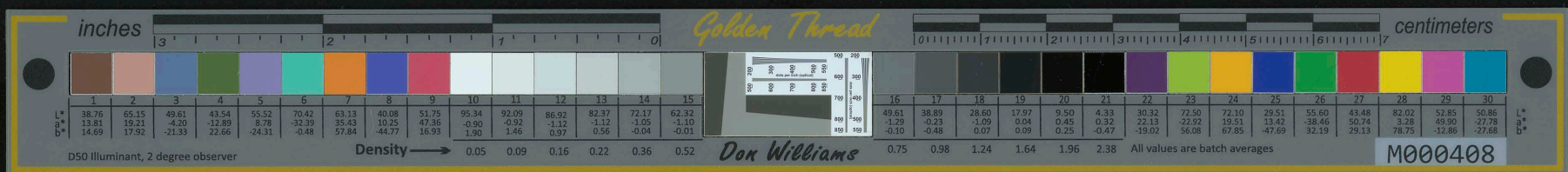
Mr. W. O. Smith. Mr. President, I am used to this sort of thing. I have been in the Legislature a number of times, and I remember in one session I was styled the "necessary evil", but there may be some thoughts that occur to me as we are about to adjourn, which it seems to me would be well to say.



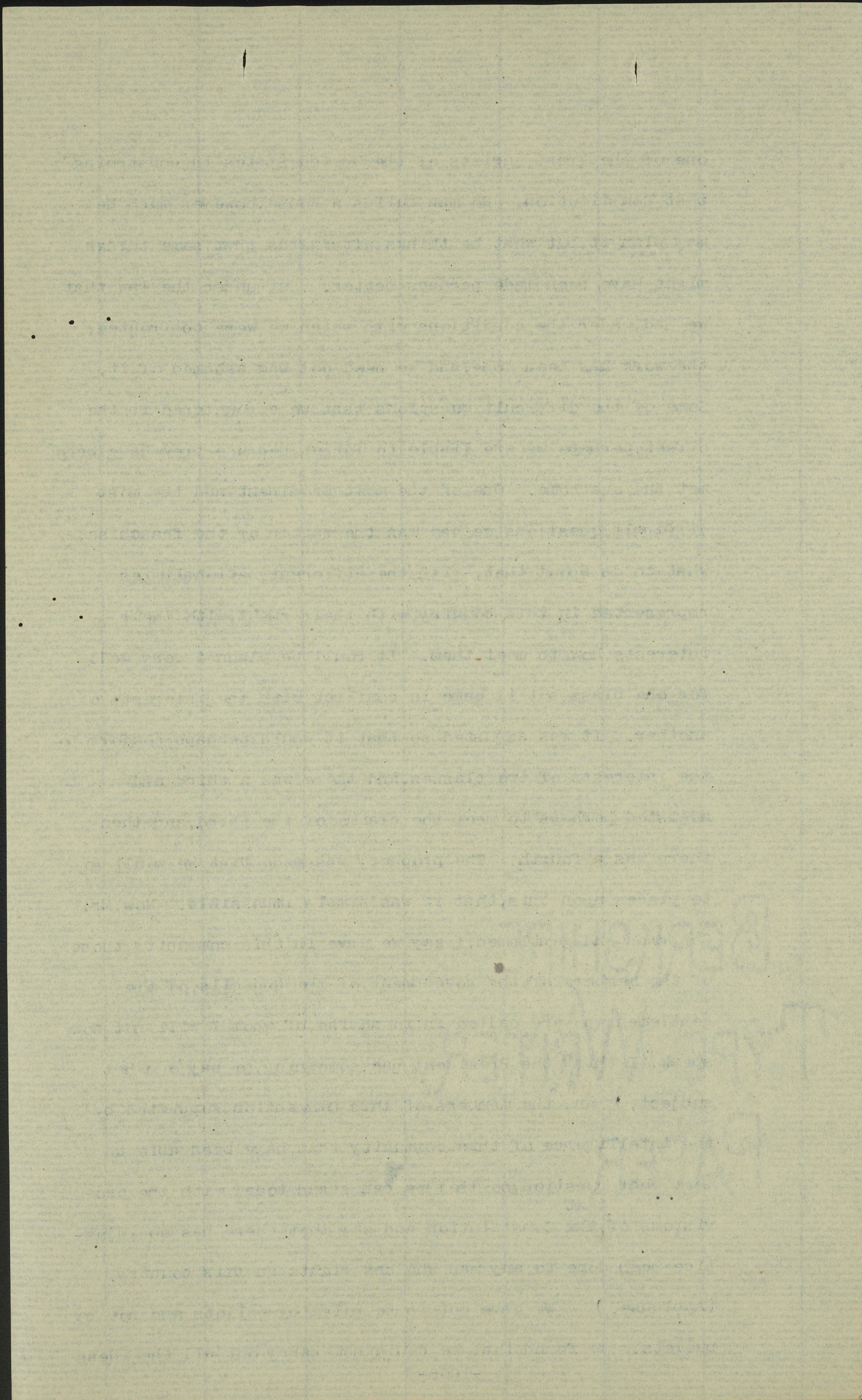
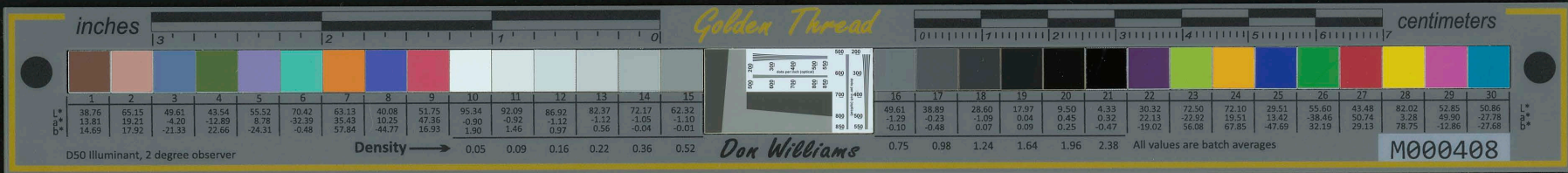


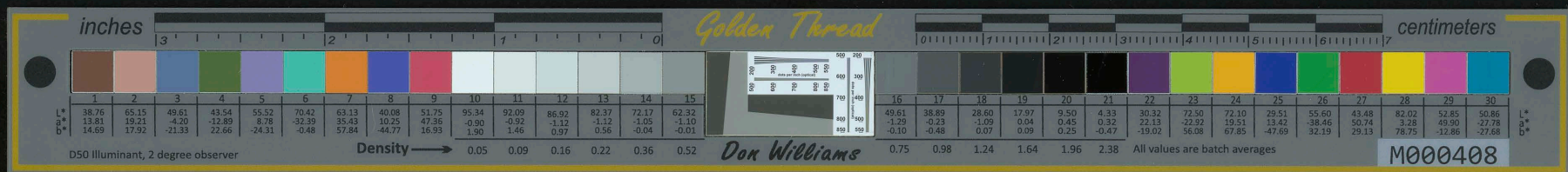
In the first place, we have been styled, those who represented this movement, those who have been carrying on and supporting the Provisional Government, and those who have been members of this Convention, have been styled filibusters, pirates, aliens, robbers, and not representing the people. I was just thinking over the list of names that were members of this Convention. Of the thirty-seven members here six are <sup>native</sup> Hawaiians, fourteen are Hawaiians born of foreign parents and as true Hawaiians as any, nine are Americans, three English, three Portuguese, two Germans. Of these Americans and Europeans, they are all Hawaiian citizens or <sup>denizens</sup> ~~citizens~~, men who have resided in this country either the whole of their lives or a large portion of it, with all their property and other interests identified with the country. Not one of them can be called an alien, and not one of them can be <sup>called</sup> a filibuster or a pirate or a robber. And when any man says that the Provisional Government, or this Convention, does not represent the community of these Islands he states that which is not true. It is a matter for congratulation that we have been able to perform the duty which was placed upon us as satisfactorily as we have. None of us for one moment believe that the Constitution is a perfect document. None claim or can imagine for a moment that there will not be difficult questions arising under it. It took more than thirty years for the Supreme Court of the United States to construe the Constitution of the United States framed by those wise men, - that instrument which has stood for more than a century and has commanded the respect of the world. It was faulty in certain respects and it had to be construed. Chief Justice Marshall did more than any



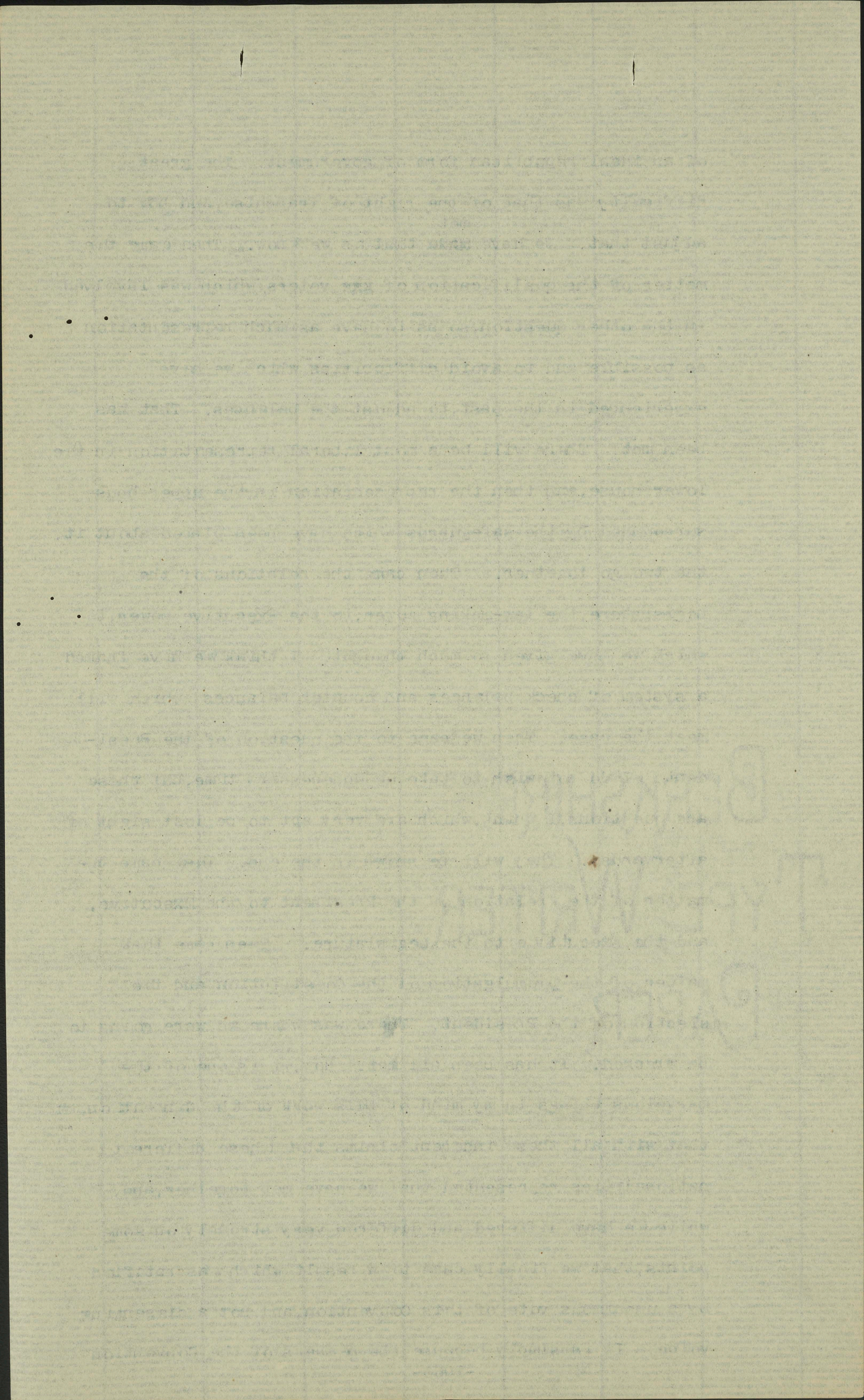


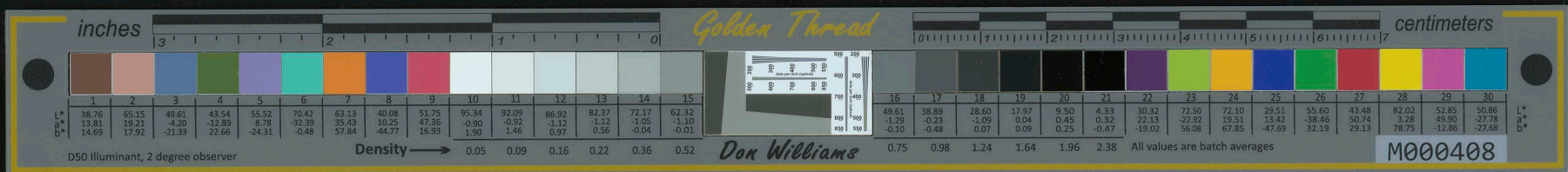
one of the great jurists of the United States in construing that Constitution. No man builds a house, however much he may plan it, but what he thinks afterwards that some things might have been made perhaps better. But under the law that we had, under the conditions with which we were confronted, the work has been done, and we need not be ashamed of it. Some of the difficult questions that we encountered in the offset perhaps we are liable to forget, because they have been met and overcome. One of the most prominent and the most difficult questions we had was the matter of the franchise, - what to do about that, - with the different nationalities represented in this country, with their right, with their interests, how to meet them. It could be planned very well for one class, but it came in conflict with the interests of another. It was adjusted so that it would perhaps conform to the interests of two classes, and there was a third and perhaps to adjusted perhaps to meet the claims of the third, and then there was a fourth. The prophecy was made that we would go to pieces upon this, that it was simply impossible. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I say we have in this community those of the members of the government, of the Councils, of the gentlemen who are called in to advise, of whom I will not now speak, (I think the President has something to say on that subject,) and the members of this Convention supported by the intelligence of this community that have been able to meet that question, so that we can stand today with the provisions of <sup>that</sup> ~~the~~ Constitution and say that there has no injustice been done to any man who has rights in this country. (Applause.) We have got to be ruled by ballots and not by bullets. We found that we could not carry out all the ideas





of an ideal republican form of government. The great difficulty was that of the right of franchise, and how to <sup>met</sup> adjust that. We have ~~made~~ that as we know. Then came the matter of the qualification of ~~the~~ voters, which was involved in the other question, so as to have as much representation as possible and to avoid difficulties which we have experienced in the past, to adjust the balances. That has been met. There will be a most liberal representation in the lower house, and then the representation in the upper house surrounded by the safeguards which have been placed about it, the two go together. Then came the relations of the Legislature, the law-making power, to the Executive power, to which we have given so much thought. I think we have framed a system of check balances and counter balances which will meet the case. Then we came to the question of the President. I do not wish to take up unnecessary time, but these are questions, I think, which are very apt to be lost sight of afterwards. They will be shown in the end. Then came the matter of the relation of the President to the Executive, and the Executive to the Legislature. Then came that matter of the promulgation of the Constitution and the election of the President. There was where we were going to be wrecked. It has been all met. Now, it is one of the marvelous things in my mind of this work of the Convention, that with all these inherent claims that these different nationalities represented that we have met together, and, while we have differed and differed very strongly on some points, that we finally came to a result which was ratified by a unanimous vote of this Convention, and not a dissenting voice. It is simply because the members of the Convention





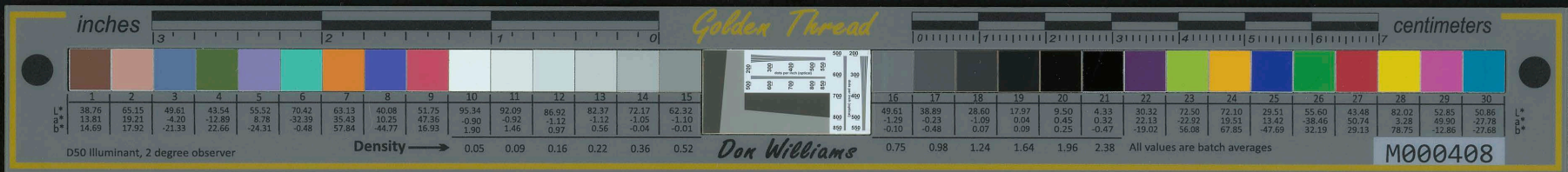
were animatedx with a high principle. As has been said before,not from any personal ends,but it has been simply that one great thing,the high principle and determination, which has been the animating purpose and the controlling purpose in this Convention. I would like to state before closing that the only misfortune that we have met has been the illness of our respected member Mr.Hitchcock. I am sorry and we are all sorry that he was prevented by physical infirmity from continuing to the end and help conclude the work. He is one of the old Legislators of this country,and I am sure it would have afforded him great pleasure to have been here to the end.

Mr.Allen. Mr.President,today the Convention goes out of existence,the object for which it was called having ended yesterday,the 4th of July. The new Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii was proclaimed and was an appropriate ceremony. I want to add,Mr.President,before we separate from each other my testimony and thanks to.the persons with whose assistance and help we have tried to get over and accomplish this good work. I think we ought to be proud of the work. It is so satisfactory.

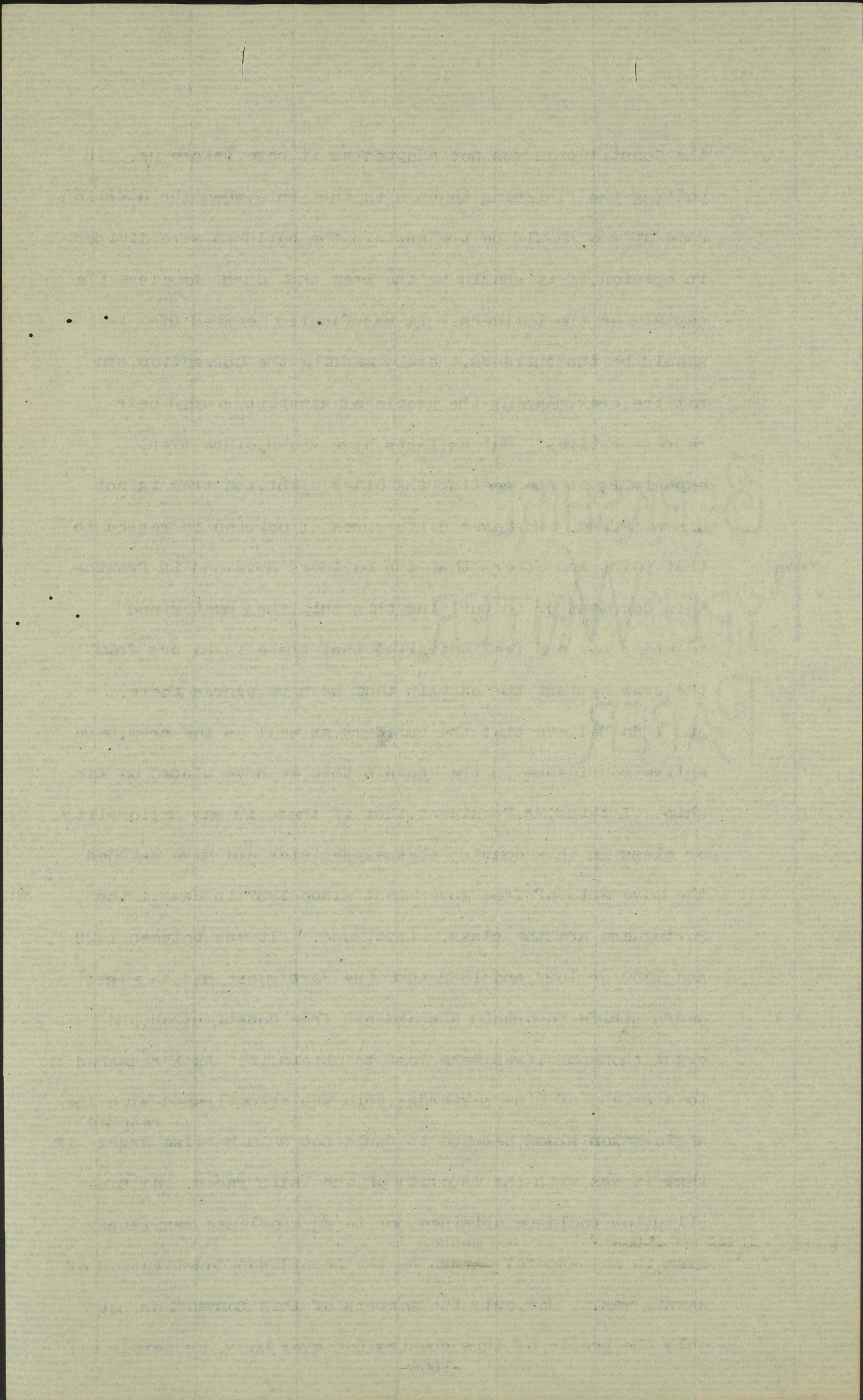
Mr.Vivas. Mr.President,as an elected delegate to this Convention,I think that I express the same opinion of the other elected delegates,that the elected ones came here to put the finishing touches to the ship that had been partly built by the Advisory Council with the help of gentlemen prominent in law and otherwise that were called together to frame the draft that was presented to us,which I think was a proper thing to do,because it was a great help to the Convention at large in having that draft,notwithstanding that

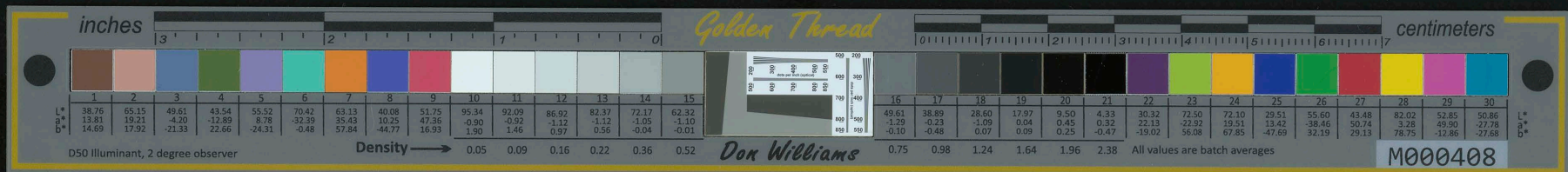


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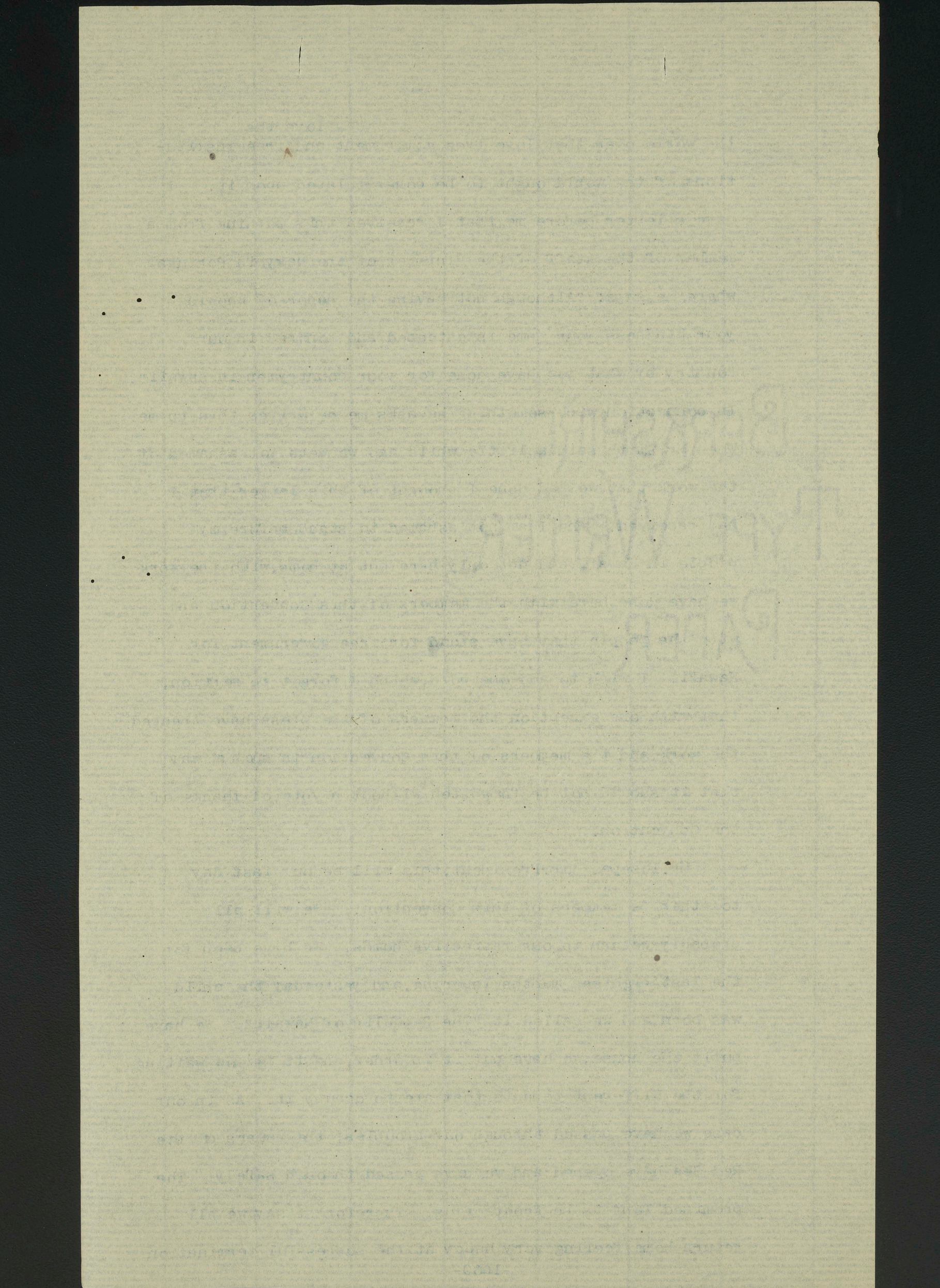
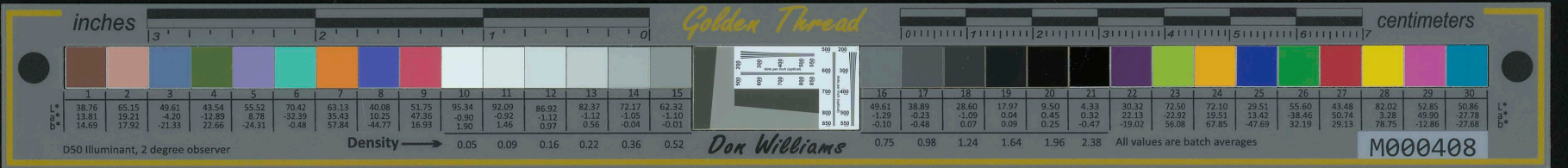
the Constitution was not adopted as it came before us. In putting the finishing touches to that ship, when the question came up who should be the captain the builders were divided in opinion, if it should be the crew that ought to elect the captain or the builders. It was finally decided that it should be the builders, thereby meaning the Convention, and not the crew, meaning the people of Hawaii through their representatives. But as facts have shown, since then, especially at the meeting the other night, the crew is not dissatisfied. Whatever differences of opinion in regard to that point and others that the builders have had in framing this document or in building this ship, they must stand together now and feel satisfied that there is no cry from the crew against the captain that we have placed there. And I do believe that the builders, as well as the crew, have entire confidence in the captain that we have placed on the ship. I think, Mr. President, that if there is any nationality or class in this country that appreciates and have watched the movements of free government since 1887 in Hawaii the Portuguese are the class. (Applause.) It was between 1822 and 1830 or 1824 and 1832 that the Portuguese had an eight years strife to obtain a broad and free Constitution, and eight thousand lives were lost to obtain it. As I remarked to a friend of mine yesterday, this was accomplished with the anglo-saxon <sup>blood</sup> ~~blood~~, because it could not be otherwise ~~reached~~ <sup>reached</sup> if ~~that~~ it was with the majority of the latin races. No Constitution could be obtained, nor to my knowledge ~~was it obtained~~ <sup>has there ever been one obtained</sup> a manner ~~as the~~ <sup>in</sup> so peaceful ~~as the~~ <sup>as the</sup> Republican Constitution of Hawaii was. Not only the members of this Convention, not only the people of this country, but everybody, the people all





love the  
the world over that love free government and free institu-  
tions of the world ought to be congratulated upon it. I  
have a letter before me that I received this morning from a  
member of the staff of the Minister of the Navy in Portugal  
where he says: "Although not having the honor of knowing  
your kindness your name is esteemed and honored in our  
country by what you have done for your countrymen in Hawaii".  
In connection with something he asks me he writes this to me.  
When Mr. Smith said a little while ago we were not ashamed of  
the work that we had done I thought of this letter that I  
had received. And I am not ashamed to stand before my  
people in Hawaii, and not only here but at home, with the work  
we have done here with the members of this Convention and  
with the people that have stood for free government for  
Hawaii. I wish to add one word, which I forgot to mention,  
that with one exception the members of the press have treated  
the work and the members of this Convention in such a way  
that it should not be forgotten without a vote of thanks of  
the Convention.

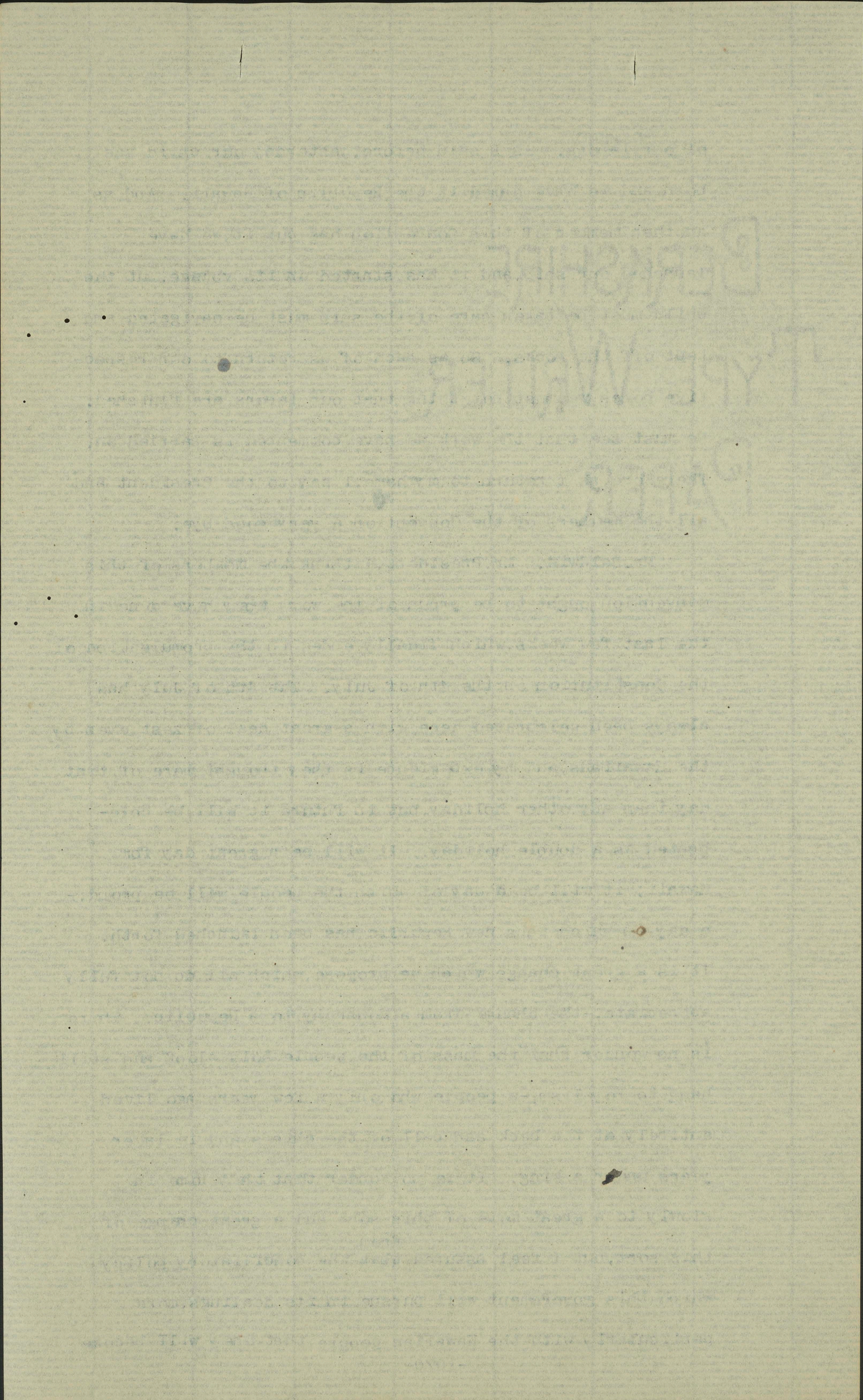
Mr. Iosepa. Mr. President, this will be our last day  
together as members of this Convention. We will all  
probably return to our respective homes. We have been for  
the last eighteen months laboring, and yesterday the child  
was born, and we called it "The Republic of Hawaii". We have  
built the house, we have put it in order, and it is now waiting  
for the different tenants that are to occupy it. As in our  
case we have passed through our troubles; the waters of the  
Red Sea have opened and we have passed through safely. The  
promised land is in front of us. Therefore I say we all  
return home feeling very happy at the successful termination





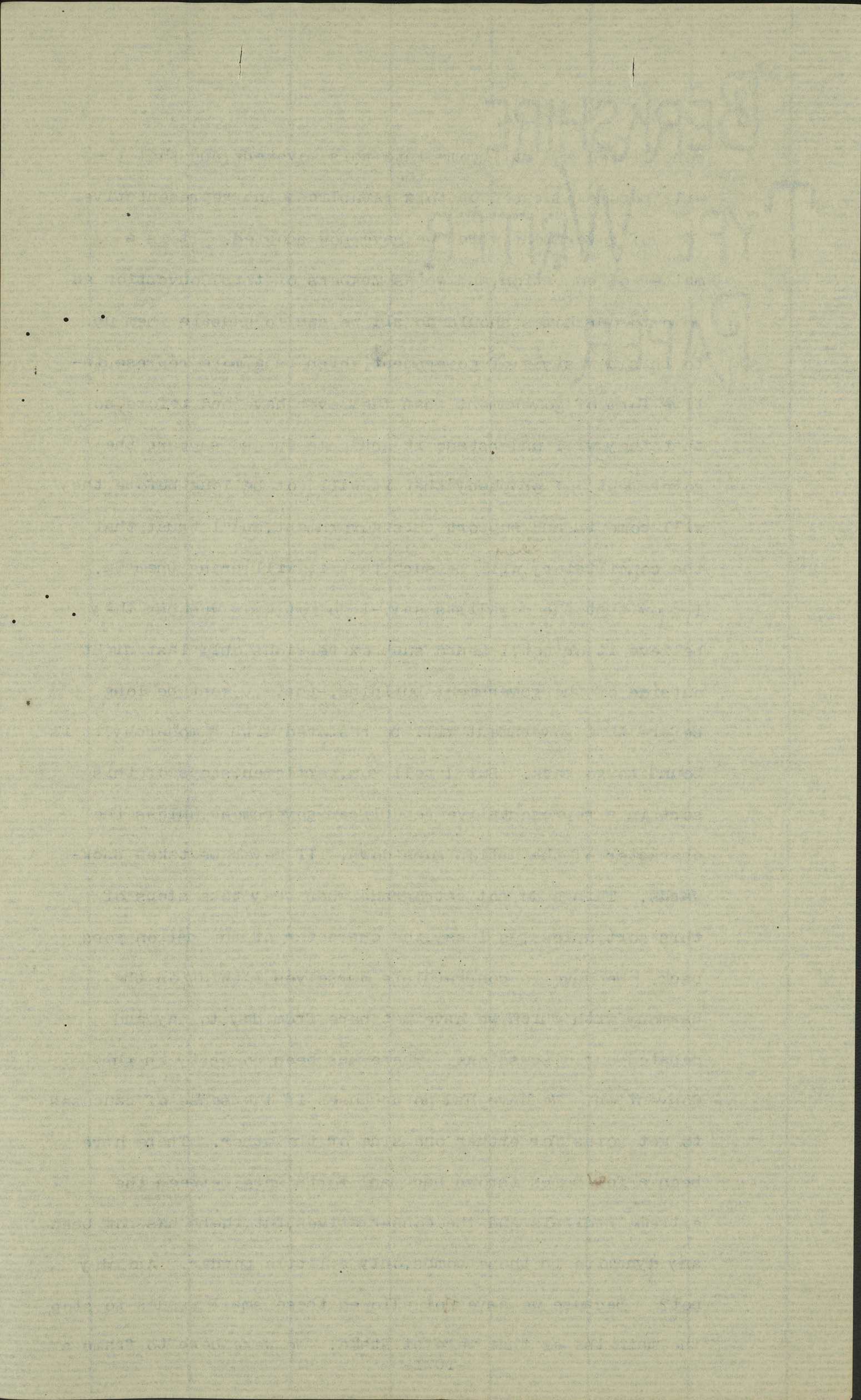
of our labors. As I said before, yesterday our child was born and we have named it the Republic of Hawaii. And as another member of this Convention has put it, we have launched our ship, and it has started on its voyage, but the child must be taken care of, the ship must be navigated and kept off the rocks. So as each of us return to our respective homes, we must not think that our labors are finished. We must see that the work we have commenced is carried on. Therefore, as I return to my home, I say to the President and all the members of the Convention a very good bye.

Mr. Baldwin. Mr. President, I think the members of this Convention ought to be proud of the work they have done in the last few weeks, which finally ended in the promulgation of the Constitution on the 4th of July. The 4th of July has always been celebrated here with a great deal of zest even by the Hawaiians, and my experience is they thought more of that day than any other holiday, but in future it will be celebrated as a double holiday. It will be a great day for Hawaii; it will be a day of which the people will be proud, - a day on which this new Republic has been launched forth. It is a great change which we propose, which all do not fully appreciate, - the change from a Monarchy to a Republic. There is no wonder that the mass of the people hold aloof and still hang to royalism, - a people who only a few years ago lived entirely at the beck and call of the chiefs and in later years under a king. It is no wonder that they come in slowly to a great move of this sort and a great change of this sort, but I feel assured, ~~that~~ the conciliatory policy which this government will pursue in its dealings, more particularly with the Hawaiian people, that they will become





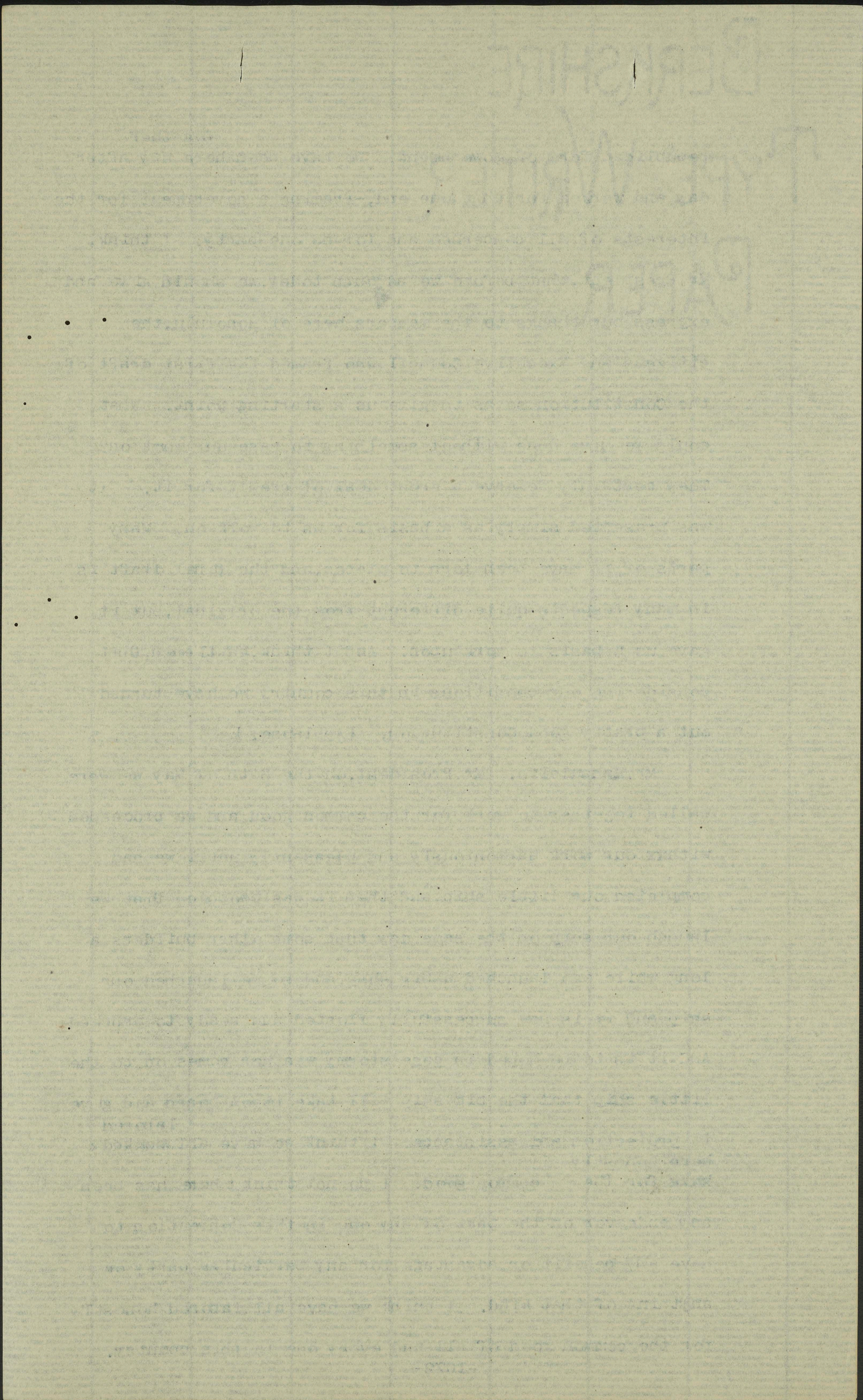
conciliated and will come into this movement, and that they  
the  
will become educated up to a republican and representative  
form of government, which we have now adopted. It is a  
matter of education, and we as members of this Convention go  
home to our homes should do all we can to educate them up  
to this new style of government, which is a more representa-  
tive form of government than they ever have had before, so  
that they will understand it and come in and support the  
government. I prophecy that it will not be long before they  
will come in and support this government, and I trust that  
the conciliatory <sup>policy</sup> will be such that it will bring them in.  
I know that the royalists say, -I do not know whether they  
believe it or not, I heard such expressions only last night  
outside of the government building, -that it wont be long  
before that government will be restored with a monarchy, it is  
bound to go back. But I tell you, gentlemen, steps of this  
sort in a representative republican government, unless the  
character of the nation goes down, will never be taken back-  
wards. Things do not retrograde when they take steps of  
this sort, unless, as I say, the character of the nation goes  
back. We have to congratulate ourselves, I think, on the  
harmony with which we have met here from day to day and  
debated our discussions. There has been no party in the  
Convention. We have had no caucuses in the sense of caucuses  
to get votes for either one side or the other. There have  
been a few bombs thrown back and forth here between the  
extreme radicals and the conservatives, but there has not been  
any dynamite in those bombs, only a little powder. And why  
not? Because we have not allowed these small issues to stop  
the main issues that were at stake. We were here to frame a

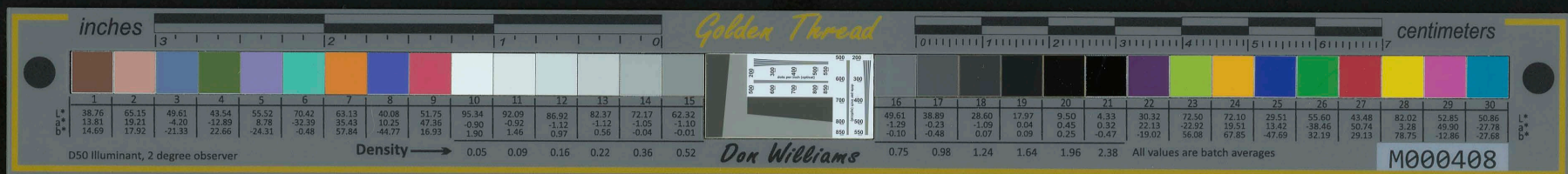




together  
republican form of government. We have been here day after  
day and worked for that one end,--framing a government for the  
interests of all concerned and for no one party. I think,  
Mr. President, that before we adjourn today, we should give and  
express our thanks to the members here of Honolulu, the  
citizens and Executive Council, who framed the first draft of  
the Constitution so as to give us a starting point. What  
could we have done without something to base our work on?  
They certainly deserve a great deal of credit for it. It  
was presented simply as a basis for us to work on. Many  
parts of it have been torn to pieces, and the final draft is  
in many respects quite different from the original, but it  
gave us a basis to work upon. And I think, gentlemen, that  
considering our conditions in this country we have turned  
out a pretty good Constitution. (Applause.)

Mr. Kahaulelio. Mr. President, on the 30th of May we were  
called together to work for the common good and we proceeded  
with our work harmoniously and pleasantly until we had  
completed our little ship, and then it was proposed that we  
launch our ship on the same day that some other builders a  
long while ago launched a big ship, and so we launched our  
ship, and it is now successfully floated and ready to proceed.  
And it is to be hoped in case stormy weather comes on to the  
little ship that the big ship will take it on board and give  
it protection and assistance. I think we have all ~~worked~~  
here honestly ~~for~~ for the common good. I do not think there has been  
any endeavor on the part of any one in this Convention to  
have any benefit or advantage for any particular party or  
anything of that kind. I think we have all labored honestly  
for the common good of all and every one in this country.





Therefore I congratulate the members of this Convention on the successful termination of their labors.

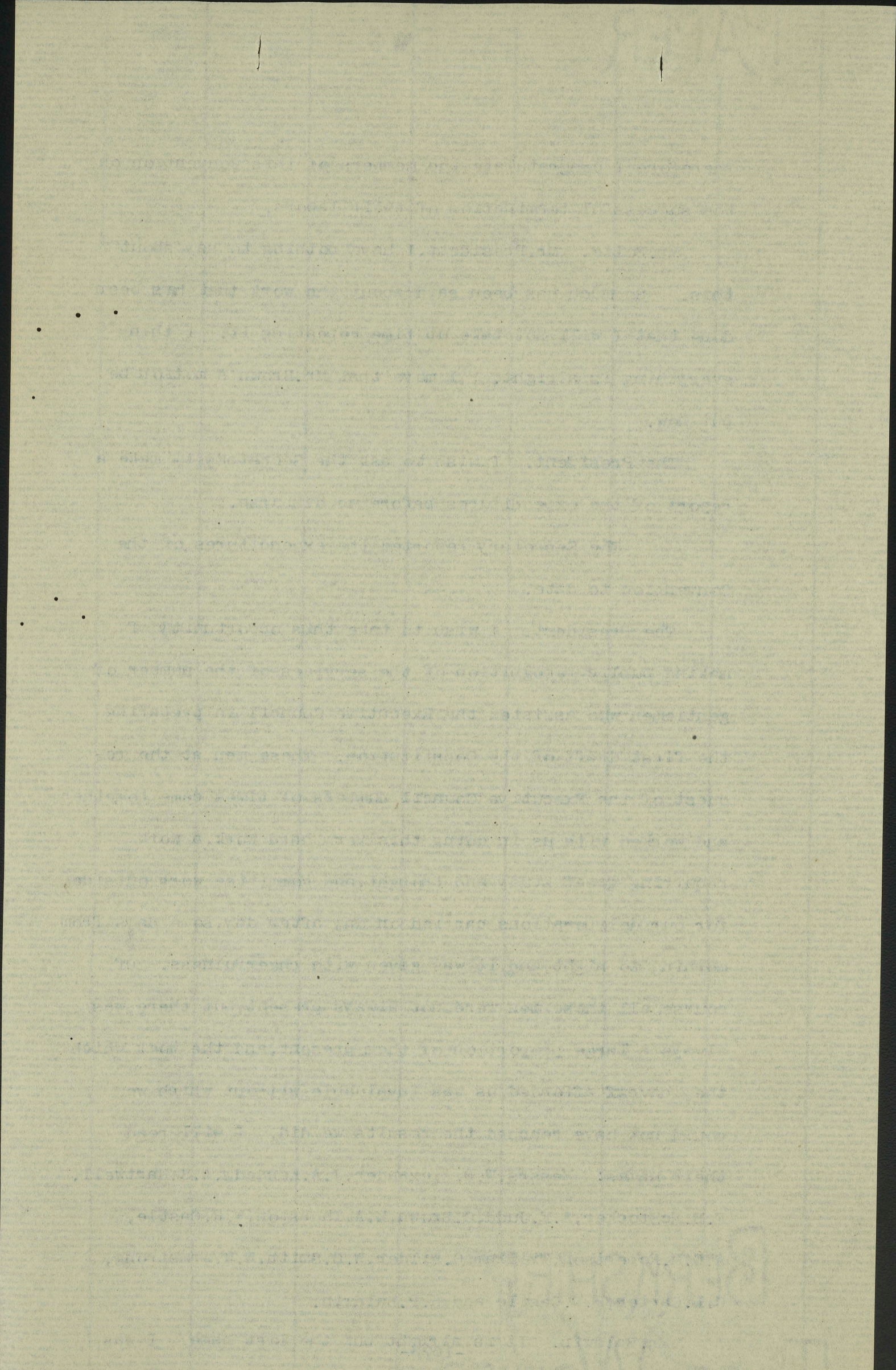
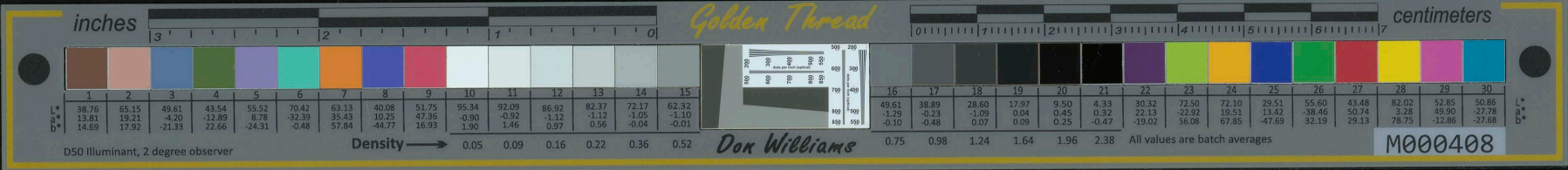
Mr. Bolte. Mr. President, I have nothing to say about this. So much has been said about the work that has been done that I will not take up time repeating it. I think everything is alright. I move that Mr. Brown's motion be put now.

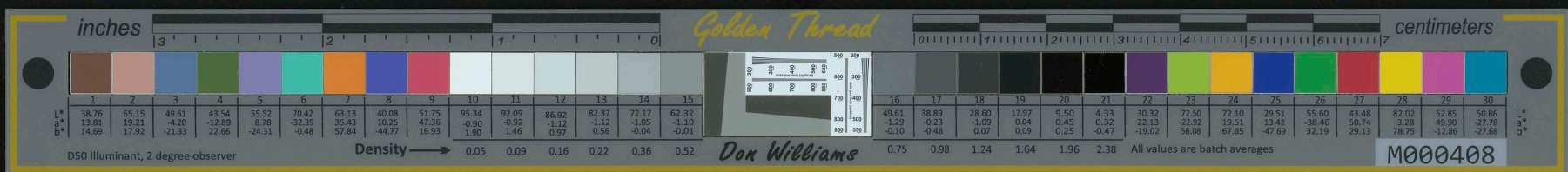
The President. I wish to ask the Secretary to make a report of the expenditures before we disburse.

The Secretary reported the expenditures of the Convention to date.

The President. I wish to take this opportunity of making public recognition of the services of the number of gentlemen who assisted the Executive Council in preparing the first draft of the Constitution. These men, at the request of the Executive Council, numbers of times came together and worked with us in doing this very hard work, a work requiring great study and thought, and committee work outside, for our deliberations carried on day after day, some days from morning to night, and it was given with cheerfulness. Of course all these men were not always present, but there was always a large proportion of them present, and the work which they have~~afforded~~ afforded us was invaluable without which we could not have reached the results we did. I will read their names: Messrs. W. D. Alexander, J. A. Kennedy, A. S. Hartwell, F. B. McStocker, A. F. Judd, C. Brown, L. A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, A. G. M. Robertson, William C. Wilder, W. G. Smith, W. N. Armstrong, C. L. Carter, H. N. Castle and H. P. Baldwin.

Mr. Baldwin. It is alright but the last name. I was





present at one meeting, I think that is all.

The President. You will notice some names of members of the Advisory Council. As this draft was intended merely as Mr. Baldwin has said, as something to work from, as suggestive, we felt that it would have been wrong to have called in many members of the Advisory Council and have committed themselves to any draft, and so we only called in from the Advisory Council the lawyers, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Wilder as being a part of the government as Vice President, and as you will notice the outside men that have been called in have been mostly lawyers and men prepared by their work for helping us.

The work that we have been through, gentlemen, I suppose has hardly impressed ourselves in its true significance. I think it is almost always true that actors in important and historical events at the time these events are going on do not appreciate their full significance and their full importance and weight. It is afterwards, as they look back, that they are fully appreciated, or it is by others or by future times that such acts are given their due weight and due importance. The time and the work which we have done here I consider as work of high character and of great historical weight, and that it will be considered and appreciated more and more perhaps as time goes on by those who come after us and those from a distance who study this work.

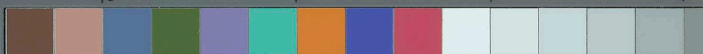
I feel that it has been a work that has drawn us all closely together. It will make us a body of men who will always remember each other with particular feelings of confidence and friendship on account of this experience which we have gone through, which has been so singularly devoid of



inches

Golden Thread

centimeters

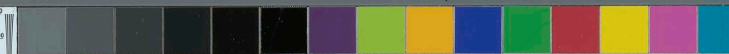


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
L*	38.76	65.15	49.61	44.26	55.56	70.42	63.51	39.92	52.24	97.06	92.02	87.34	82.14	72.06	62.15
a*	13.81	18.11	-4.34	13.80	-4.94	-13.80	38.91	52.00	3.45	-0.40	-0.60	-0.75	-1.06	-1.19	-1.07
b*	14.69	18.73	-21.33	22.85	-24.49	-0.35	59.60	46.07	16.51	1.13	0.23	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.19

D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer

Density

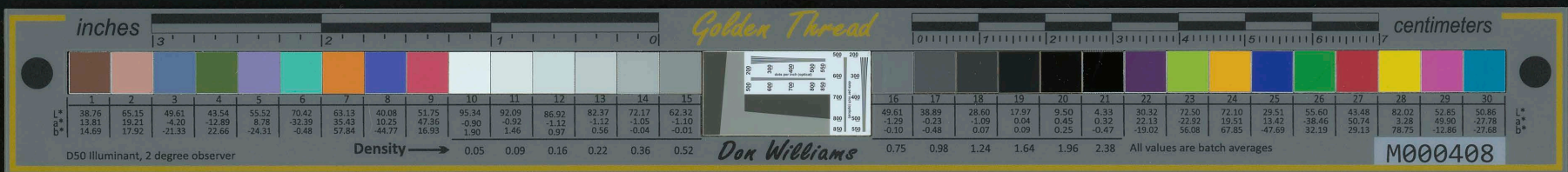
Don Williams



	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
L*	49.61	38.89	28.60	17.97	9.50	4.33	30.32	72.50	72.10	29.51	55.60	43.48	82.02	52.85	50.86
a*	-1.29	-0.23	-1.09	0.04	0.45	0.32	22.13	-22.92	19.13	13.42	-38.46	50.74	3.26	49.90	-27.78
b*	0.10	-0.48	0.07	0.09	0.25	-0.47	19.02	56.98	67.85	-47.69	32.19	29.13	78.75	-12.86	-27.68

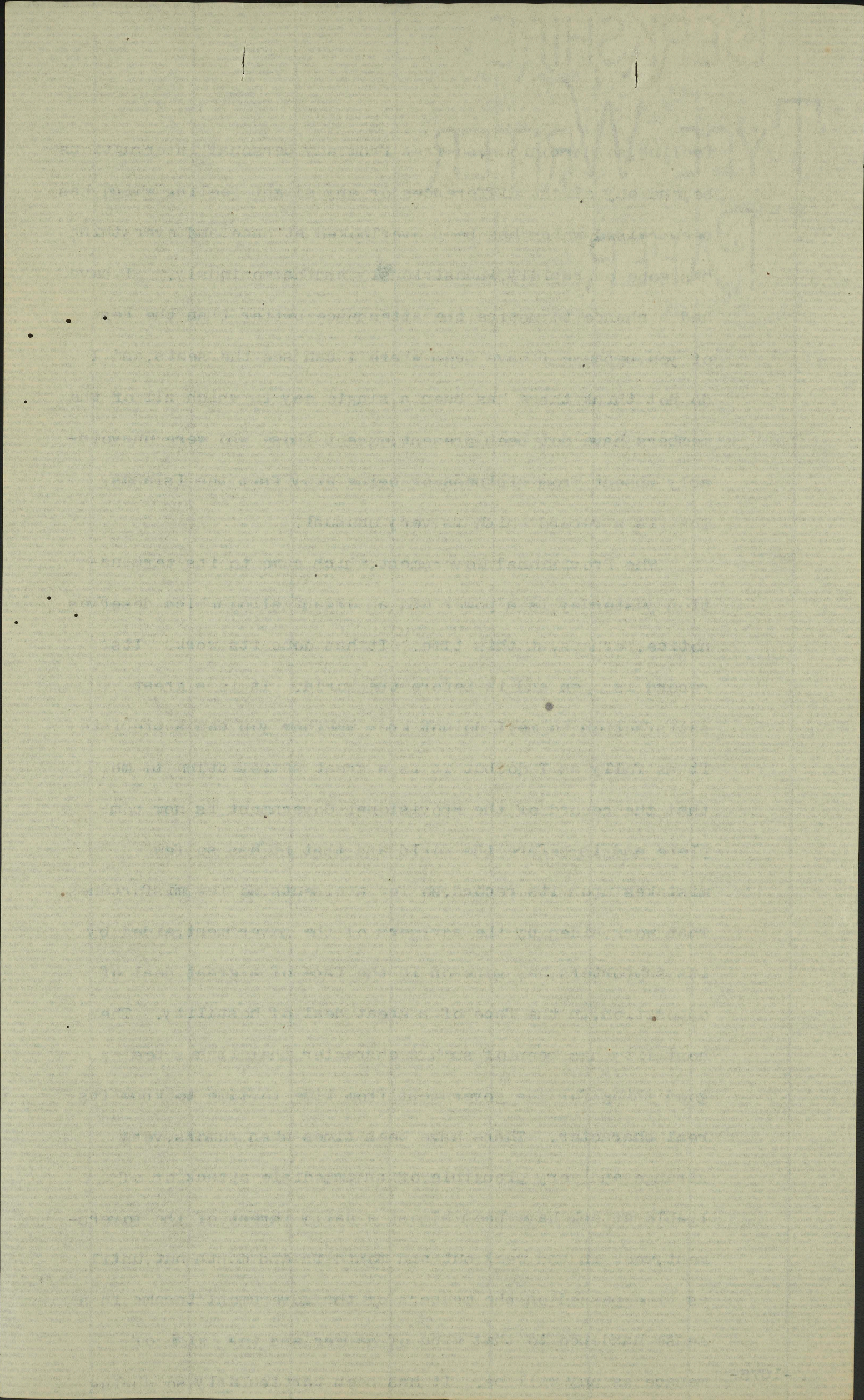
All values are batch averages

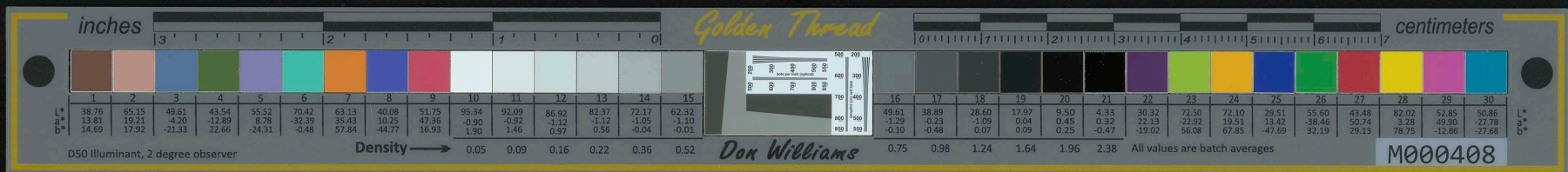
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feeling, so harmonious, so free from any personal interruptions beyond any slight differences or any slight feeling which has been raised, which has been overlooked at once, and everything has gone on rapidly, industriously and harmoniously. I have had a chance to notice the attendance better than the rest of you, because I have been where I can see the seats, and I do not think there has been a single day in which all of the members have not been present, except those who were unavoidably absent from sickness or being away from the Islands. That is a record which is very unusual.

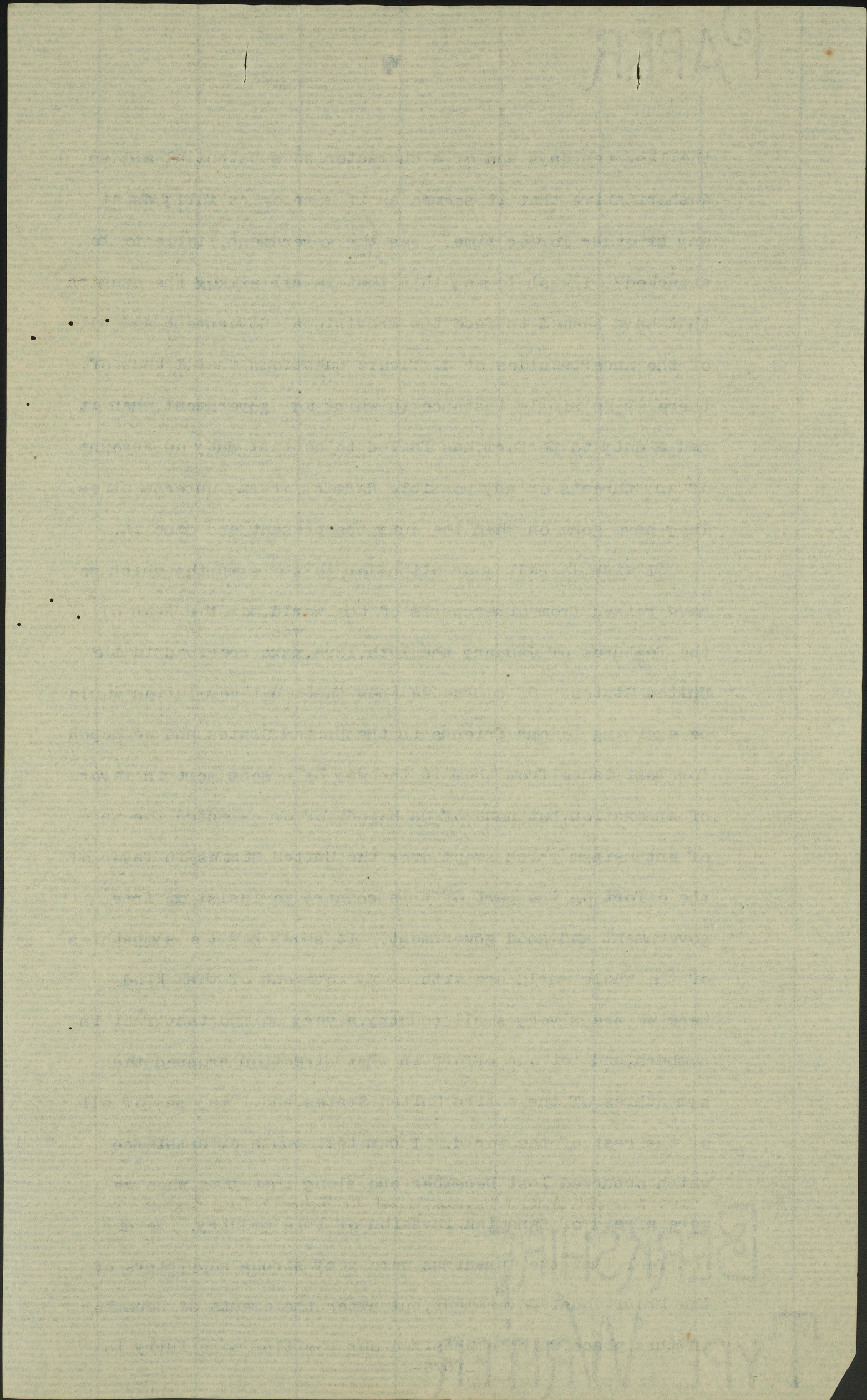
The Provisional Government, which came to its termination yesterday, is a power and an organization which deserves notice, perhaps, at this time. It has done its work. Its record is open and is before the world. It is a great satisfaction to me; I do not know whether you can appreciate it as fully as I do; but it is a great satisfaction to me that the record of the Provisional Government is now complete and is before the world and that it has so few mistakes upon its record, so few accidents, so few misfortunes. That work, aided by the advisers of the government, aided by its supporters, has gone on in the face of a great deal of opposition, in the face of a great deal of hostility. The hostility has been of such a character that it has been a good thing for the government from time to time to know its real character. There have been times when rumors, very strange and very plausible, of an immediate attack or of liable attack have been almost a daily threat of the government, week in and week out, and month in and month out, until as time passed on the members of the government became in a sense hardened to that kind of danger and that kind of menace as any will be. It has been particularly so during

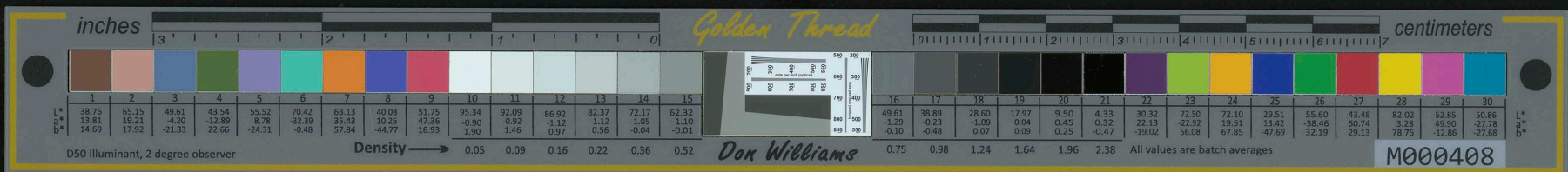




the last ten days and of a character so substantial and so authoritative that it seemed as if more or as fully as at any ~~xx~~ other former time. Was the government liable to be attacked? I wish to say this, that in ~~all~~ ~~xxxx~~ the dangers that have seemed to face the Provisional Government and all of the uncertainties or difficult questions that I know of, there is no single instance in which the government, when it had a duty to perform, has failed to do that duty on account of any threats or any possible dangers or any uncertainties. They have gone on when the duty was present and done it.

I wish to call your attention to the sympathy which we have raised from other parts of the world, how the news of the features of January the 17th, 1893, ~~xxxx~~ <sup>was</sup> received in the United States. Of course we knew that that revolution would be exciting to our friends in the United States and we hoped for assistance from them in the way of a sentiment in favor of annexation, but none of us hoped for or expected the wave of enthusiasm which swept over the United States in favor of the effort on the part of this country to insist on free government and good government. It shows how the sympathies of the whole world are with every movement of that kind. Here we are a very small country, a very unimportant fact in numbers, and yet our effort in that direction aroused the sympathies of the entire United States, and, I may say, of all of the rest of the world. I can tell you a circumstance which occurred last December and along ~~that~~ time when we <sup>we thought it had begun, and perhaps it had begun.</sup> were afraid of Canadian invasion of this country. We did not feel that the Canadians were very strong supporters of the Provisional Government, but after the events of December in this place, which emphasized our position more fully to

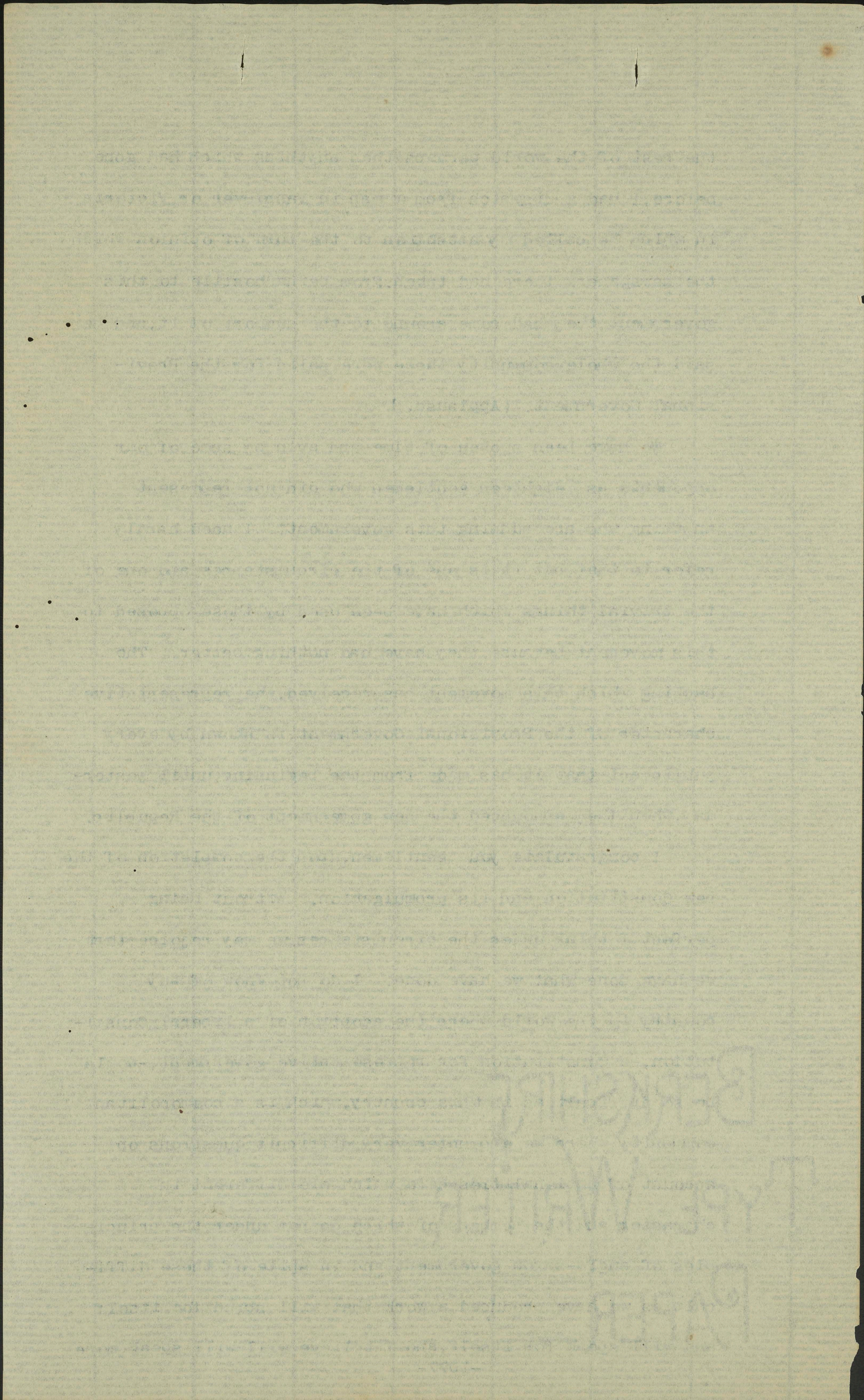
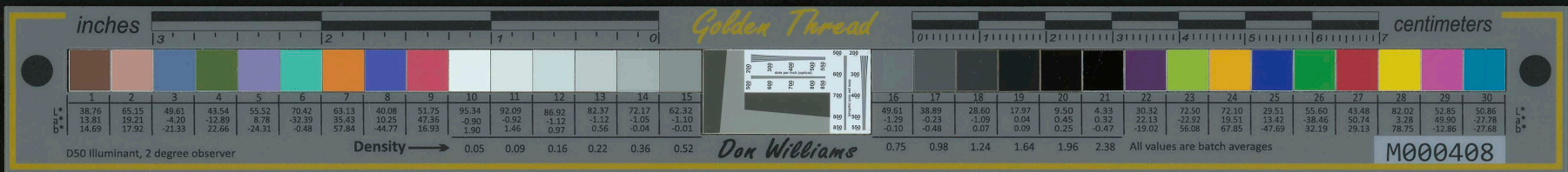




the rest of the world perhaps than anything which had gone before, I had a dispatch from a man in Vancouver or Victoria in which he called my attention to the turn of opinion which the newspapers there had taken. From being hostile to this government they had come around to the support of it, and he said the whole community there were solid for the Provisional Government. (Applause.)

We have been spoken of time and again by some of our opponents as eighteen gentlemen who did not represent anything who are running this government. I need hardly refer to that, but it is one of the circumstances and one of the trivial things which have been used by those opposed to this movement because they have had nothing better. The backing which this movement has received, the representative character of the Provisional Government, is shown by every public act that it has made from the beginning until yesterday, when they announced the new government of the Republic.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the completion of the new Constitution and its promulgation. Without being perfect, I think under the circumstances we may rejoice that we have done what we have done. I do not know of any country in the world where the adoption of a liberal Constitution, - a Constitution for representative government, - would be so difficult as in this country, which is a cosmopolitan community, where we encounter very difficult questions on account of nationalities here, which are different in character and the members of which do not under<sup>stand</sup> the principles of anglo-saxon government, and in spite of these difficulties we have produced a work that will stand for itself and will speak for itself, and I believe will will speak more



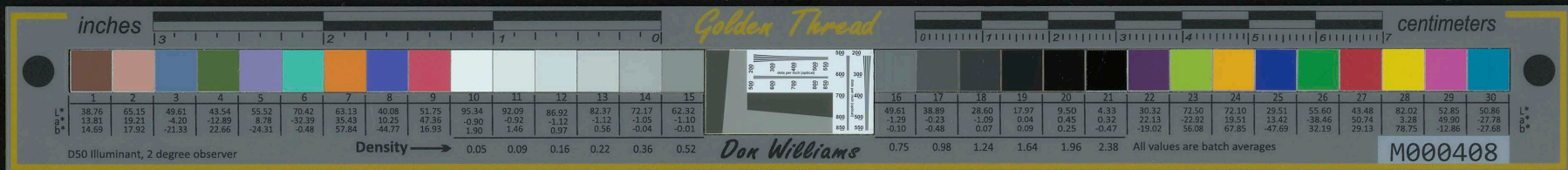


obviously in the years to come. I wish to call your attention to the fact that this work which we have done is a foundation upon which a government is to be built upon it. We have not finished. As we separate to go to our homes, we have to carry on the influence of this work, as none but you gentlemen can do, because you are adapted to it by having prepared this Constitution to know the difficulties and the questions and the issues as no one else can know. All of you gentlemen are peculiarly fitted to develop public sentiment in all parts of the Islands on this subject, and I believe that you will do it. I wish also to call your attention to the other duty and privilege which I think belongs to all of us, and that is to promote good feeling in this country in every part, to welcome to the protection of this Constitution and of the privileges of this new government all those who have been standing against it, those who have been uncertain, those who have held away from it, but when they are ready to come in, or half ready, welcome them in, give them the right hand of fellowship. (Applause.)

This movement, which has been going on for the last eighteen months, has another great result. You are all familiar with the factions which have existed in this community, the little political factions, the hostilities between one and the other, the missionary and the anti-missionary, and a dozen others. The unifying effects of the movement which began eighteen months ago in bringing these men together and making them acquainted with each other, giving them one great purpose and uniting them in it, has been most gratifying, and I believe will be very permanent. It is something to be rejoiced in.



*[Faint, illegible text visible through the paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]*



I wish to congratulate you very heartily gentlemen, on the completion of our work and thank you for the assistance you have been ~~as~~ delegates and ~~as~~ members of the Councils in completing this very important and very difficult work, and I wish to express, as I cannot find words to express, my appreciation of your courtesy to me personally and your confidence expressed in me, and I will strive as far as in me lies to be worthy of it, believing that a President of the Republic is only a public servant. (Loud Applause.)

I shall be very glad if some motion might be made that these names might be preserved on our record, although perhaps it is not necessary for a motion. The Secretary will record them.

Mr. Bolte. I move that the names of the gentlemen be and that put on our record, ~~xxxx~~ a vote of thanks for their services be passed by this Convention.

The motion of Mr. Bolte is put and carried.

At 11.40 A.M. the Constitutional Convention adjourned sine die.

