

THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Saturday, March 15, 1884.

We give to-day a short report of the evidence taken at an investigation into the circumstances of the late disturbance at Kakaako, conducted by His Ex. the Attorney-General. The sequence of events appear to have been as follows: Before he left town Dr. Fitch had selected sixty lepers to be sent to Kalawao. Of these a list in writing had been prepared. This list included the names of all those who subsequently took part in the assault on the steward. On the Thursday Mr. Gibson examined the list and spoke to most of those named in it. Of these he found thirty-two who raised no objection to going, and others whom he thought likely to be further benefitted by treatment at Kakaako. There were also some notoriously troublesome men, the worst being the man who was ringleader in the assault. These and the thirty-two already mentioned he decided to send away. What subsequently passed is related in the evidence now published and in the account we published last Saturday.

INVESTIGATION AT KAKAAKO.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, an official enquiry was held at Kakaako into the late disturbance. His Excellency W. M. Gibson, President of the Board of Health, and His Excellency the Attorney-General conducted the investigation.

Henry Van Giesen, the steward of the hospital, stated that on the night of the 6th instant he retired as usual. He locked his room door, and, as extra precaution, he placed a chair under the door handle. His family consisted of his wife and helpers. Lipo was his adopted daughter. She was a private patient of Dr. Fitch's. Her mother desired that she should remain with him (the steward). His wife had gone to Maui. On the night of the row there were two females sleeping in the house. They slept on the floor. He (the steward) slept in bed with his clothes on. About half past 3 o'clock in the morning, he heard a rumbling noise resembling an earthquake. The door was forced open and somebody rushed to his bedside. He took hold of his revolver, which he always kept within reach, but it was immediately knocked out of his hand. He was clutched by the throat and dragged out of bed. He recognised the assailants as his patients. When being out of the room he tried to hold himself in the doorway. He sung out, "Haul in." He saw a policeman coming and they then let him go. The policeman asked what they were doing and they stated that they had come to catch him committing adultery. He locked them up and afterwards he found the floor and an old shawl saturated with oil. (Van Giesen produced a bottle containing some kerosene oil which he stated was the bottle used on the night in question.)

In answer to the Attorney-General he stated that he filled the patients' lamps once a week with oil (every Monday) and on the day of the disturbance he found oil in every lamp. It was possible that the oil was spilt in the meloe. Kailikapu is a rough character. The policeman told him something was going on in Kailikapu's house. He went there and talked with him kindly. Kailikapu said the trouble was "some of us are going to be sent away." Mr. Gibson requested Van Giesen to produce the list of patients that had been prepared by the physician of the hospital to be sent to Kalawao, and submitted to him (Gibson). He stated that he found the names of all those who had taken part in the row upon the list.

Lipo, a young girl, said: I was sleeping there (pointing to one side of the room), when I heard a noise. Kailikapu broke into the house. There were others with him (names mentioned). I heard a noise before they came up. I did not ask who was there. I said nothing when I saw them pulling Van Giesen out of bed. Huaka, a young woman, was sleeping in the same room with me.

Mr. Van Giesen here stated that Lipo generally slept below, but when his wife was away she slept with the rest of the family.

Waiane, stated: I am a watchman. On hearing a noise I went to Van Giesen's house. I did not know the cause of the row. The first I knew of it was hearing the cry of "haul in." He then described how he assisted in capturing the men who had attacked Van Giesen. He said Kailikapu had been sent to Molokai for unruly conduct before, and had come back.

Kalapa, an outside police man, said the reason for the row was, Kailikapu going up a petition begging that they might not be sent to Molokai. He had been remonstrated with by the steward. When I heard the cry of "haul in" I heard both parties cry out. I knew nothing about the kerosene oil being spilt. When I got to the house Van Giesen was loose. There was no struggling going

on. Kailikapu said we want to have him (Van Giesen) arrested for adultery. I went up stairs and saw two women there, Huaka and Lipo. Huaka is 22 or 23 years of age. Ten minutes after I heard the noise I was in the house.

In answer to the Attorney-General he said he did not hear Van Giesen sing out "haul in" he only heard Kailikapu. Van Giesen stated Kailikapu was an unruly fellow. He had formerly jumped the fence and had been previously sent to Molokai.

Moikeha stated that he went to assist at the row because he was told that Van Giesen was committing fornication. He knew nothing about a petition. Kailikapu told me to go there. None of us went there. I was told to go and join the crowd, and capture Van Giesen. Kailikapu, Moku, Daniela and another man burst open the door. I stood on the verandah. The scuffle was over when I got there. There was great yelling and shouting. I did not know whether Van Giesen was on the floor or not. There were two women in the house. The crowd wanted to have Van Giesen arrested for having a woman in his room. Van Giesen had his clothes on. I was called to go there by Kailikapu. He told me that Van Giesen was doing wrong, and that they had to break it up, and take him (Van G.) away. My name was on the list to go to Molokai.

Hoapili stated: I wrote the letter to the Queen. There was a heaviness of heart about going to Molokai and the letter was to warn Her Majesty that there would be trouble if any of us were sent there. I wrote the letter of my own accord, knowing that my name was on the list to go to Molokai. Kailikapu spoke to me on Thursday about going away. He said nothing about the row.

There being no other witnesses at hand, the enquiry was adjourned.

On Wednesday morning the following testimony was taken:

Huaka, stated: Six months ago I was ordered to the hospital. Drs. Fitch and Rogers ordered my discharge; have since then been helping in the housework of the steward's family and nursing the steward's baby. When the baby died I only went there occasionally, and then to help in washing and was paid for my work \$3 per week. Was there on the morning in question and stayed there in the room designated by the steward. The steward laid alone on his bed dressed in his every day clothes. Heard a great noise and the door was burst open when I saw four men rushing into the room: Kailikapu, Makua, Makua, Kahukua, the others who came remained outside. The first thing I saw was the steward with the pistol in his hand and Kailikapu knocked it out of his hand. Then they closed and struggled until Kalapa arrived. On his arrival Kailikapu began to say that the foreigner was committing adultery. Kalapa said to Kailikapu "are you a Constable, by what authority do you break into a man's house? You are breaking the peace and arresting me," and led him off. When I was aroused Lipo was by my side and the intruders wanted to drag her out after they had dragged Henry (the steward) out. Never saw nor heard anything wrong going on between the steward and Lipo, nor did she have intercourse with him. As soon as Henry got loose from the men he turned the light up and then saw the shawl soaked in kerosene and the kerosene which was scattered on the floor. I smelt it before I saw it. The shawl did not belong to any one in the house. It was brought and left there that night by some one. The steward can be very pleasant to some and disagreeable to others; he can disguise his meanness. I do not like the steward. His wife is a friend of mine. I know this letter (Hoapili's) and I know the writer. I heard them saying that there was favoritism shown on the part of the steward and that he sent some people away to Molokai who ought not to be sent and kept others back who ought to be sent. That was the reason they made the row.

The following is a copy of the letter referred to:

To Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani, whom God has appointed as mother of the nation. With humility: O mother, at this moment we have learned that patients are to be picked out and sent to Kalawao, this so takes place on Saturday of this week, and I am one of those to be taken, as my name is on the list of those who are to be sent.

Therefore, with heavy heart, your servant prays that your untiring zeal and kindness may rescue me from this great calamity, because this sorting out cannot be carried on rightly since patients that are almost well are also being picked out through personal enmity, whilst those that are quite bad are to be detained on account of being favorites under these parties—these are the ones to remain. You will no doubt be astonished on account of such work being carried on secretly. This foreigner is a dreadfully bad traitor.

Here is another thing. It's a very shameful thing, the picking out of those who are almost well, for Kalawao, whilst those who are very bad are detained here to undergo medical treatment.

If this place is a refuge for the hope of the people to undergo medical treatment, then it is proper for the Board of Health to come down and pick out those who are to remain

and be treated. But, if this work of secrecy is carried on, then the patients will unanimously refuse to go to Kalawao, and blood will be shed.

But, as for myself, I am full of sorrow, because Hoapili (his father) and others have not heard about this, and will not know. That is the reason why I appeal to you O Zealous and Gracious Mother, as I rely on Your Royal voice, that it will be a refuge of safety. And may God Almighty watch and keep you, and prolong your reign.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Signed) J. KUPAKEE HOAPILI
Hospital, Kakaako, March 5, 1884.

CEUR D'ALENE GOLD FIELD.

The *Morning Call* gives a lengthy account of the new gold fields. Judging from the report, the excitement is intense, and there is a general rush to Idaho Territory. The correspondent of the *Call* describes it in the following words:

That little strip of Idaho stretching away in the north, jammed in between Washington Territory on the west and Montana on the east, is attracting more attention at the present time than any other part of the United States. Last fall an old Californian came through that almost impassible region on mule back, bringing with him fabulous stories of the wealth he saw: of gold dust in unlimited quantity; nuggets lying around loose, and pieces of quartz full of yellow streaks to be had for picking up. Of course these were exaggerations, and sensible people looked on them as such; so they did not rush off pell-mell to the new discoveries in the face of approaching winter, but quietly sat down to await the advent of Spring and further developments. Nobody ever heard of a country where nuggets could be picked up as big as your fist, except California in the old days, and the miner's story was looked upon as base fabrications unworthy of belief. Nevertheless a great many, dazzled at the prospect of becoming suddenly rich, dared the inclemencies of the weather, climbed the mountains, and about 200 miners have been pent up in the Cour d'Alene Valley, away from civilization and the outside world during the long winter months about drawing to a close. I am in position to obtain information as accurate as can be procured, and have gleaned the following from sources which may be considered as reliable to some degree, from miners and prospectors on their way out to secure capital or material, and from letters written by parties actually on the ground. The Cour d'Alenes give promise of becoming the richest mines yet unearthed; and now that the backbone of winter is broken, prospectors and fortune-seekers are pouring in by every available route, until soon there will be a miner with his pick and shovel for every square foot of ground in the valley.

There are three routes to get into the mines, but the one by the way of Trout Station on the railroad seems to be the easiest one of them all. This station, which is about thirty-five miles from Eagle City, the centre of the camp, is on the Northern Pacific Railroad, distant from Portland 508 miles. From here you travel seventeen miles up the mountains to the summit, thence thirteen miles down the other side, and you are in the diggings.

Another route is by the way of Rathdrum, eighty-five miles of tortuous, tedious windings through a great mountain rent or gorge and is almost as difficult as "Jordan's road" to travel. A third is by the way of Cour d'Alene City, situated at the head of the lake of that name, down the lake for sixty miles to within eight miles of Eagle City.

Claims are being staked and arrangements made to secure every individual his rights, whether present or absent. Claimants or purchasers must put a fence round their respective lots, and erect foundations to their cabins by July 1st next, to give evidence of a bona fide intention of remaining. Mr. Barnard, a gentleman of sound common sense and a good authority on such matters, says he believes the Cour d'Alenes to be paying mines and has sufficient confidence in their future to transport a portable sawmill all the way from Portland to Tone City (the name by which Trout Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad is now known) thence over the mountains into the diggings, where he will erect his mill, and saw out lumber for others who are busy attending to their claims.

The cost of living is about, \$4 per day; whiskey and all kinds of drinks, 25 cents; meals, \$1 each; flour, \$20 per barrel; bacon, 65 cents; beef, 50 cents; venison, 25 cents; coffee, \$1.50 per pound; horse-shoeing, \$8 a span; lumber, \$150 per thousand; beans, 20 cents; onions, 16 cents; axe and handle, \$5; pick and handle, \$10; pick handle alone \$1.25; shovel, \$4; nails, 35 cents; and drill steel, 20 cents per pound. Some specimens of gold has already been brought to light, one nugget found having a value of \$25, and another about \$45.

Although placer mining seems to be all the rage, expert judges have said that it is merely a shadow of the promising quartz field. The country seems to be full of ledges and gulches which are made up of gold and silver leads to some extent, but Prichard's Gulch has the best reputation so far, and is believed to be a very extensive district.

THE AGRICULTURIST

PIG FEEDING FROM THE DAIRY.

The following remarks on dairy-fed pigs are abridged from Mr. H. M. Jenkin's paper on "Dairying in Denmark," in the current number of the "Journal" of the Royal Agricultural Society:—The profitable utilisation of the refuse materials of the dairy is often a most difficult problem, and, unless solved in a practical manner, the results of the dairying operations bring a loss instead of a profit to the dairy-farmer, no matter how skillfully his butter may have been made, or how high the market price of the day the best product may have been, and in Denmark these refuse products are used entirely for the purpose of mixing with meal as a feeding material for pigs. Pigs on Danish farms are generally fed off at from six to eight months old, but there are many variations of practice. As a rule a farmer who sells his pigs at about seven months old, weighing 160 lbs. to 180 lbs., or a little more, live-weight, will turn off as many pigs per annum as he has milch cows. This is considered a very good practice if skim cheese is also made, and it is by no means unusual, on farms where no more calves are reared than are necessary to replace cast cows, and where the pigs are sold at the age and weight indicated, in which case they are generally killed and cured for exportation to England. In some districts the pigs are kept until they are older, heavier, and fatter. These larger and fatter pigs are from eight to nine months months old, and weigh from 200 lbs. to 250 lbs., live-weight. They are invariably sold to go to Hamburg, whence they are sent to the southern districts of Germany, where fat bacon is in better request than in most districts of the United Kingdom. As a rule, the food of the pig consists of equal parts of barley, meal, and maize meal mixed with whey, and either soaked for twenty-four hours or steamed or boiled in the dairy refuse. Maize is usually the cheaper food, but it is too exclusive use gives a disagreeable taste to the bacon; and this is one of the points on which the curers are most particular. Some farmers use a larger proportion of barley meal, especially when their barley crop is light or discolored, and not suitable for brewing purposes. At the time of my visit the top market price for good pigs, about seven months old, weighing on the average about nine score, live-weight, was as nearly as possible £2 per cwt., at which price I was assured that they paid very well. It can easily be understood that the ordinary methods of utilising skim-milk, butter-milk, and whey, are subject to variations owing to the local circumstances. Thus, in the west of Jutland, where dairying is not so important a department of the farms as on the east coast of the peninsula, and in the Danish islands, the small farmers buy young pigs to fatten for their own requirements, and the large farmers find it more profitable to keep a large number of breeding sows, and sell their produce young at good prices to their neighbors than to fatten old pigs on the usual system. Again, when there is a good demand for calves, either for rearing on account of their excellent qualities—inherent or inherited—the skim milk is turned to a more profitable purpose in that direction than by giving it to feeding pigs. But it very rarely happens in Denmark that there is any market of importance for skim-milk or butter-milk as food for the people.

CAUSES OF GLANDERS.

Glanders does not now cause near the loss it did thirty or forty years ago, and it is seldom found as a prevalent disease except when neglect of the proper treatment of exhaustive diseases, imprudence from over working, neglect of cleanliness, and want of ventilation exist. It is a very well known fact, that exhaustion and debility, no matter whether from disease or from neglect, undue exposure, or exhaustive work, are liable to result in glanders. In regard to impure air, The Schneiderian membrane, the acknowledged seat of the disease, is highly vascular—a tissue of blood vessels, a membrane of exquisite sensibility. Thus vascular and sensitive, it

is placed as a guard to the lungs, covering within and without these convoluted bodies, which in a manner fill the whole of the nasal cavity, and it everywhere exposes its mucous surface, intercepting every deleterious substance. No part of the frame has a more important function to perform, no part is endowed with so much sensibility, no part is exposed to so much injury. The currents which are constantly traversing it, the thousand extraneous bodies which come in contact with it, the pungent and poisonous vapors which it is so incessantly exposed to, are all sources of irritation and debility, and we need not wonder that it is so disposed to inflammation. Nothing is more injurious in disposing this membrane to inflammation and its consequences than the destructive system of stable management which prevails in many establishments, especially in the underground, overcrowded, unventilated, filthy stables which are to be found in many of our large cities.

The diseases which may be mistaken for glanders are as follows:—Ozena, caries of the molar teeth of the upper jaw, sinus of the palate, and polypos of the nose. Ozena is a disease which closely resembles glanders, and the line of distinction between these diseases is sometimes very finely drawn. The same structures are affected in both maladies, and to crown all, if the former be neglected, especially if circumstances prove favorable—such as bad ventilation of the stable, exposure of the animal to cold or wet, together with a poor diet—it may readily pass into the more formidable disease, glanders.

Scours of horses affected with ozena have been condemned as glandered, and accordingly destroyed, and as many cases of the disease have been cured, and the cures lauded to the world as cures of glanders. The disease varies in character from that of a simple discharge from one nostril to that of a most offensive, purulent one, attended with ulceration and carries off the bones of the head, together with wasting and general emaciation of the system.

GOOD AND BAD FEEDERS AMONG CATTLE.

[From an article on Digestion and Assimilation of Food in the "Farmer's Journal."]

A very careful experiment was tried upon two cows, the object being to test thoroughly the comparative powers of assimilation between the two. The experiment continued fourteen days, each cow being in her sixth year, and each one close to 1000 lb in weight. Each was fed a fraction under 102 lb of rye grass daily; 75 per cent, of this grass was water, so that 356¼ lb of dry matter entered the stomach of each cow in fourteen days. The drying of one cow weighed, when voided, 1049 lb, and of the other, 1000 lb. Thoroughly dried, that of the cow giving off the amount first quoted, weighed 147 lb, and from the other, 140 lb. This test showed that the absorbents of one cow took up half a pound of the solid food daily more than was taken up by the other. This entered the blood each twenty-four hours, and illustrated what will be found true of cattle the world over, that there is a great diversity in the appropriative powers of different animals, as great, in fact, as there is in the heating power of different stoves from the use of a given amount of fuel.

The experiments given above show that more than half the substance taken into the system as food passed into the circulation, and was not voided by the bowels. Cattle feeding has not yet been reduced to that system, which prevails in many other branches of business, where frequent and thorough tests are instituted, through which all groping in the dark is prevented. Our agricultural college farms afford the very best possible opportunities for making these experiments, as all the appliances are at hand, or if they are not, they should be. The chemistry taught at these schools has no field for experiment so appropriate, when we take into account the object of establishing agricultural schools, with experimental farms attached, breeding and feeding establishments entering into the plans. Such experiments as are made to elucidate obscure and unimportant matters, made