

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL XXXII NO. 86.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1910.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

KYOTO'S PALACES

Residence of the Mikado
Described.

FINE ARCHITECTURAL SPECIMEN

Kindness of H. I. J. M's
Minister Shimamura.

Interior Has Cheerless Appearance.
Shogun's Castle More
Habitable.

[Special Correspondence.]

Kyoto, Oct. 6, 1897.

EDITOR P. C. A.:—We have been
visiting today the Imperial Palace (the
Mikado's residence when in Kyoto),
and also the Castle, the residence of
the Shogun in the days of the dual
sovereignty. The palace is a fine spec-
imen of Japanese architecture. Through
the kindness of H. I. J. M. Minister
H. Shimamura, permits were sent
us, and some official from the
Governor's office sent with us when
we made our visit.

An earthen wall encloses about 20
acres. The "yagishi," or the residence
of the "daimios," around this enclosure
have nearly all been removed, and the
area thus obtained is utilized as a pub-
lic park. The Theological School of
the A. B. C. F. M., which has since
grown into the Doshisha University,
originally occupied one of the vacated
"yagishis;" by permission of the Gov-
ernor, who was a student of Christian-
ity at the time, though never a pro-
fessed believer.

We took off our shoes and put on
woolen slippers furnished by the cus-
todian. We entered the corridors, open
to the roof, and floored with "keyaki,"
a grey wood that takes a fine polish,
unpainted. The flooring is laid as in
the Shinto temples, so as to give a
musical (?) squeak resembling the
tones of the Japanese nightingale.
Really this was to make it impossible
for any one to come in unheeded, very
much as the "kokokoro," or crawling on
the ground before Hawaiian chiefs
was to avert the danger of assassination.
The pillars and partitions are of
"hinoki," a reddish wood, and the
thatch is of the bark of the same tree,
two or three feet thick.

The outside sliding screens of the
various apartments were the usual
rice paper "shoji," giving a mellow
gray light. They were ornamented
with engraved brasses as braces, some
of which were quite iridescent. The
partitions of the different rooms were
ornamented by various distinguished
artists, but I cannot say that I admire
the ordinary Japanese painting. The
bed room was the innermost of all, so
that the Mikado's sacred person was
pretty effectually protected. The throne
under a silk canopy reminded me of
the old Egyptian palaces, and the gilded
and painted carved figures on either
side of the dais, called lions by court-
tesy, brought to mind the Bible de-
scription of King Solomon's throne.

In fact, as we have travelled about
Japan, I am impressed with the
thought that what we are witnessing
is the civilization of ancient Babylon
and Egypt. The wild geese pictured on
some of the "fusumas," or opaque
screens, were more of a success than
the tigers or deers. By the way, the
venison we had for dinner on our re-
turn home was excellent quality. It is
a pity that the Forestry Department
of Japan does not take more pains to
multiply the deer, and furnish venison
enough to add a little variety to the
menu provided for tourists.

We were shown the audience room
where Commodore Perry had the first
interview with the Mikado, and the
large Assembly Hall, and a suite of
apartments called the Study, where
the Mikado's tutors delivered lectures,
and gatherings held for the cultivation
of poetry and music. The outer courts,
as in the Shinto temples, were covered
with fine sand, and there was the
usual garden in the usual Japanese
conventional style. In fact, everything
in old feudal days was a matter of rule
and regulation, and the formalities
observed were killing.

The wealthy class made a business
of killing time, and they killed also
all that pleasure in life which comes
from individual initiative and free en-
joyment. The Castle, as it is called, the Shogun's
Palace, was more satisfactory to me
than the Mikado's. There was more
ornamentation, eggshell white
laquer in the panelled ceiling of the
corridors, crests of daimios in harmoni-
ous coloring on the ceiling of the
apartments. The general effect of the
Mikado's Palace was desolateness, the
stillness and the changelessness asso-
ciated with loneliness. In visiting
the Shogun's apartments, I should not

have been astonished, if the servitors
had drawn back by the long silken
cords the richly gilded fusuma, and the
Shogun himself had entered as in days
of yore. In the first rebound from the
tyrannical selfishness of feudal despot-
ism, these rooms were used as an
Exhibition Hall. But now these relics
of the past are securely kept under the
custody of the Household Department
of the Government.

Now that Japan takes the gold basis,
the postage to foreign countries is
doubled. The single rate for foreign
letters has hitherto been 5 sen, two
and a half cents in U. S. currency; now
it is 10 sen, just double, but even then
the postage is only what we pay in
Hawaii to countries in the Postal Union
5 cents. Japan has the Parcel Post for
the domestic service only. It is to be
hoped that arrangements will soon be
made so that the Parcel Post system
can be extended as it is in Hawaii to
foreign countries. In every city we
have visited some stores are devoted
to the sale of foreign goods. It is as-
tonishing also how many imitations
of foreign wares are made here in
Japan. H.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Kanui, a Native, Has Been Arres-
ted on That Charge

An inquest over the death of Kae-
hulihuli, the 3-year-old native child,
mentioned in yesterday morning's Ad-
vertiser as having died under rather
peculiar circumstances, was held in the
Deputy Marshal's office yesterday
morning. There were three witnesses,
one of whom was Dr. Emerson. The
testimony brought in by the two na-
tives and Dr. Emerson was very much
to the point, and the verdict was to
the effect that the child had come to
its death by inflammation of the lungs
and gastro-enteritis, hastened by the
administration of concoctions adminis-
tered by Kanui, a native.

Kanui has been charged with man-
slaughter, and the case will come up
for a preliminary trial in the District
Court this morning.

Of late the Police Department has
been watching particularly those peo-
ple who practice medicine without a
license—men and women who, through
their very ignorance, endanger the
lives and perhaps cause the death of
people who are foolish enough to be-
lieve in their dangerous nostrums.
There is a large field for the work that
has been started.

The Hawaiian Affair.

The points of the dispute and a draft
treaty for its arbitration were des-
patched by the Foreign Office to Min-
ister Shimamura on 23rd inst. The doc-
uments will reach Hawaii about the
7th October. But whether the Hawa-
ian Government will accept the points
indicated and sign the treaty is not
clear. No fresh information has been
brought by the Naniwa just returned
from Hawaii but from what some of
her officers have said it seems that it
is not difficult to foretell the future
of the affair. We are told that Hawaii
is endeavoring to postpone the settle-
ment of the trouble as long as possible
and it will take some time before the
arbitration treaty is signed. The Hawa-
ian Government seeing that the ses-
sion of the U. S. Senate will be in
December next to discuss the ratifica-
tion of the Annexation Treaty intends
to put off the emigrant affairs until
that treaty is ratified by the U. S. Sen-
ate. Because in that case the negotia-
tions of the trouble at issue may be
transferred to the United States. This
appears to be her only policy for she
loses nothing by postponing the settle-
ment of the trouble. Japan can not
appeal to force though Hawaii acts in
that way and therefore procrastination
is the natural outcome. This is why
it is difficult to deal with a weak coun-
try.—Mainichi.

Sharpshooters' Election.

A meeting of the Sharpshooters
Company was held in headquarters
last night for the purpose of electing
officers. W. E. Wall declined to again
run as Captain and F. S. Dodge was
chosen to fill that position during the
ensuing year. J. L. McLean and John
Cassidy were elected first and second
lieutenants respectively.

More Japs Coming

The Japan Mail of October 11 says
that out of 430 emigrants raised by the
Hiroshima Kaigai Tokyo Kaisha (Hi-
roshima Emigration Company), 217
left Yokohama for Hawaii by the
steamer Belgic on the 3d inst. The re-
maining 213 will leave for Hawaii at
the end of this month, together with
another company of 500 emigrants.

A few weeks ago the editor was
taken with a very severe cold that
caused him to be in a most miserable
condition. It was undoubtedly a bad
case of influenza, and recognizing it as
dangerous he took immediate steps to
bring about a speedy cure. From the
advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy and the many good recom-
mendations included therein, we con-
cluded to make a first trial of the med-
icine. To say that it was satisfactory
in its results, is putting it very mildly,
indeed. It acted like magic, and the
result was a speedy and permanent
cure. We have no hesitancy in recom-
mending this excellent Cough Remedy
to anyone afflicted with a cough or
cold in any form.—The Banner of Lib-
erty, Libertytown, Maryland. For sale
by all druggists and dealers, Benson,
Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Is-
lands.

HAWAIIAN FRUITS

Soil of the Islands Suitable for
All Kinds of Vegetables.

EVEN ASPARAGUS AND CELERY

So Department of Agricul-
ture Suggests.

Many Varieties Now Imported May
Be Grown Here With
Little Difficulty.

Following are the points furnished
by the Agricultural Bureau for this
week:

Professor K. Pele, the entomologist,
has done more for these islands by
introducing the lady-bug than his sal-
ary would amount to for the balance of
his natural existence, even though he
should live to be a hundred.

The prevailing mistakes made by
large and small coffee planters in Ko-
na and Hilo, Hawaii, arises from
causes which are more or less within
our own control. Had our Government
established an experiment station on
Hawaii with a competent scientific
chemist at its head, those mistakes,
as described in "Four Days in the Sad-
dle" would not have been made. We
would have had more coffee planta-
tions, more taxable property and more
happy planters today. The writer has
urged on the Government the neces-
sity of one or two stations.

The time cannot be far remote when
planters, through their representatives
in the Legislature, will demand such
experiment stations. By such laws and
the undoubted capacity of our soil to
raise coffee and other tropical prod-
ucts, the prospects of our small coffee
planters will be rendered brighter.

Dairying is one of the most profit-
able, and yet one of the most neglect-
ed, industries in the Islands.

It is difficult to treat so wide a sub-
ject as agriculture, horticulture, vin-
iculture and floriculture in so short a
space, but as to the similarity of our
soil and climate for diversified agricul-
ture, there cannot be a doubt.

Citrus fruits grow to perfection on
all these islands when proper condi-
tions are complied with. Oranges, lem-
ons, limes, grape-fruit, or pomelo, will
all prove very profitable for export, as
well as for supplying the home de-
mand, mail steamers, men-of-war and
sailing vessels. They ripen here in the
late summer and fall at a time when
the markets that are supplied by Cali-
fornia fruit are bare and the price, as
a rule, high at this season, covering
the holidays, as it does. At the same
time, these products would not come
into competition with the California
product.

The pomelo or grape-fruit—this
wonderful citrus fruit grows here to
perfection. A number of the trees are
now growing in Mr. Kraft's garden at
Makiki, and are bearing great quan-
tities of fruit, from which he has quite
an income. There is nothing in the
fruit line that has the medicinal qual-
ities of the pomelo, and the demand is
increasing from year to year.

The doctors recommend it for in-
digestion and as a tonic. Mr. Kraft
has sold his crop of pomelo to a Chi-
nese physician. It is said that he uses
it to alleviate the opium appetite and
as a cure for drunkenness. Plant a
few trees. They will increase the value
of your property. Plant an acre or
more in one of our valleys and you
will have an inheritance that will be
enjoyed more than money.

Oranges grow beautifully. Mr. Dil-
lingham has a tree in his garden at
Punahou that has hundreds of oranges
on it. Mr. Gomes, at the same place,
has a number of orange trees that
will average 300 fine fruit each.

Limes—Senator Horner, on Hawaii,
received \$40 for the product of one lime
tree marketed in Honolulu. Mr. Camarinos
of the California Fruit Market
says he pays the same party \$100
to \$150 per month for limes. We want
more growers on these islands.

We do not raise citrus fruits enough
to supply the local demands. One gro-
cery firm (Lewis & Co.) imports 20,000
limes from California and Samoa an-
nually. Camarinos imports 50,000.
Oranges and lemons are also imported
in great quantities.

these islands that could be made very
profitable by the planting of this tree.

There are thousands of acres covered
with guavas in a wild state, and the
fruit are simply falling to the ground
ungathered. This fruit produces a
very choice jelly. If there were fac-
tories established here for the manu-
facture of the jelly and jam, it would
surely prove a profitable industry when
the jelly was properly introduced in
the markets of the world. Guava jelly
is considered a great delicacy every-
where, and one only needs to estab-
lish a reputation for putting up a first-
class article to find ready sale for all
that can be produced.

The Mango—A number of these trees
have been distributed from the Gov-
ernment Nursery, and hundreds of
them are growing luxuriously about
Honolulu. It fruits profusely here, and
is capable of producing many tempting
delicacies.

The canning of pineapples has been
commenced, like coffee planting, in a

skilled methods from the celery dis-
tricts of Michigan, it has become a
great industry. One locality in Orange
County, near Los Angeles, will ship
600 car-loads this winter. Most of this
goes East. These islands are the way-
stations for the commerce of the Pa-
cific, and large quantities of this and
other vegetables would find a market,
if only a good quality and regular sup-
ply could be obtained.

Mushrooms—These are easy to grow.
There is no secret connected with
their cultivation. The writer raised
them in caves or tunnels at Diamond
Head with success about a year ago.
However, success depends upon gen-
eral conditions, good materials, inter-
est in the work and intelligent man-
agement. All these conditions are just
as necessary in the successful raising
of cattle, poultry, fruit, sugar-cane,
coffee, flowers, etc., as they are in
raising mushrooms.

Canneries—As to the establishment
of canneries, this will require capital,

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE GOVERNOR.



Washington dispatches have it that
Mark S. Brewer of Michigan would
like to be appointed the first Terri-
torial Governor of Hawaii, in the event
of annexation of the Islands. It is
said that Senator Burrows of Michi-
gan is strongly urging his appointment
by the President. He is well known
to President McKinley, however, as
they were in Congress together for
eight years.

Mr. Brewer worked on his father's
farm near Addison, Mich., until 19
years of age, and after getting an
academic education, read law with ex-
Governor Moses Wisner of that State
and was admitted to the bar in 1864.
He served in the Forty-first, Forty-
sixth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Con-
gresses. He was Consul-General at
Berlin during Arthur's administration,
and last year was one of the McKinley
delegates-at-large to the St. Louis Con-
vention. The President is said to have
a high opinion of his executive ability.

or co-operative companies with Gov-
ernment aid, and the influence of our
merchants.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.
Tuck Chew Will Fight Makee Su-
gar Company Again.

Tuck Chew was dissatisfied with the
judgment of the Circuit Court that the
Makee Sugar Company must pay him
\$29,344.20, decided in the August term
of the Court, and filed a motion for a
new trial. His motion was based on
the ground that one of the jurors was
biased and prejudiced and incompetent
to sit; that there was newly-discovered
evidence. Judge Carter considers these
grounds unavailing. The opinion of
the Court is based on the ground of
excessive damage alone, and the motion
for a new trial was granted yester-
day.

The Court states that the amount of
the damages was based on the value
of the crop four years ago, and as
there are seven and a half years for
the lease to run, the price of rice per
acre, on the land of which the plain-
tiff claims he was deprived by the de-
fendant, should not be calculated on
that basis, as the present worth of
these annual profits is very much be-
low the amount allowed for prospec-
tive profits by the jury.

Didn't Get Him.

Quite a story is told by the Kanae
steamer boys of Deputy Sheriff Wil-
liam Sheldon of Waimea. It seems that
Sheldon has for a long time been after
the illicit liquor dealers, and has been
keeping an eye on a Chinaman by the
name of Ako. Sheldon went into Ako's
store one day last week and said:
"Give me a drink of beer, Ako." The
Chinaman answered favorably, and
went out to get a bottle. Sheldon
smiled to himself, and, after drinking
the beer, asked: "How much, Ako?"
The Chinaman replied: "Oh, that's
all right. This my treat." Sheldon
walked out very much crestfallen.

Peru Arrives.

The P. M. S. S. Peru, Saunders com-
mander, arrived in port and headed
alongside the Pacific, all wharf at
about 2 a. m. Saturday. She had
aboard, six cabin passengers and 54
Chinese for this port. The Peru has
300 tons of coal to take on and will
not get away for San Francisco until
afternoon.