

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TWENTY THOUSAND A YEAR FOR HIM

The salary to be paid yearly to Prof. Maxwell of Honolulu by the Queensland, Australia, government, is an indication of the value placed on his service. Prof. Maxwell is to receive \$20,000 per annum from the Queensland government for a period of five years according to report. The full amount for that period, \$100,000 has already been appropriated, although done without Parliamentary authority, so a Queensland paper states.

Prof. Maxwell's appointment came through the influence of Mr. T. J. Byrnes who died lately. He formed the acquaintance of Prof. Maxwell in this city. The Professor's researches on the sugar question of the Australian colony a few months ago won him praise and the appointment followed. The Rockhampton, (Queensland), Daily Record has the following statement relative to the appointment and the large salary attached:

"The Government have taken a very grave step in the appointment of Dr. Maxwell, the famed sugar expert, whose scientific aid has, it is understood, proved of inestimable value to the sugar-growers of Honolulu. The engagement is for five years, and the statement has been made that the salary to be paid is £4000 a year. Thus the colony is committed to an expenditure of £20,000 without Parliamentary authority. Some of the Ministers visited Honolulu, accompanied by the late Mr. T. J. Byrnes, two or three years ago, when they made Dr. Maxwell's acquaintance, and had the opportunity of personally observing the work in which he was engaged. His report on the sugar industry in Queensland, presented a few months since, formed a very important and competent review of the subject with which it dealt. There can be no doubt that Dr. Maxwell is a highly capable man. At the same time his engagement is a stretch of authority that Ministers will find it necessary to defend when Parliament meets. It may be assumed, however, that Mr. Chataway is prepared to vindicate his action as the Minister primarily responsible for the appointment."

NO TRACE OF MANSON.

Police and Family Believe He Sailed For San Francisco.

No trace has been found of George Manson, the former secretary of the Council of State and newspaper man. The police and the family of the missing man have run down every rumor. The police believe that Manson sailed for San Francisco on the Alameda on Friday last. It has been discovered that he drew a balance of \$1,300 from a bank and also that he stated to one or two friends that he would go to the Coast.

Until a few days ago he was business manager of the Republican and did not return the keys of the safe before he left. Today the Republican's management will break open the locked drawers and balance the accounts. It is generally believed that Manson concealed himself aboard the Alameda and that he was laboring under great mental strain when he did so. An endeavor will be made to locate him in San Francisco as soon as possible.

During and following the recent Republican convention at Philadelphia there were many exchanges of testimonials to be retained as relics of the occasion. One of the most interesting mementos is a cane which was presented to Colonel Wiswell, who was sergeant-at-arms of the convention. The cane is a polished apple stick with a white bone head, made and presented by Edward P. Showers, of West Philadelphia, who was one of the doorkeepers of the convention. The head is fashioned from a human bone dug from the battlefield of Gettysburg by Mr. Showers, and is undoubtedly a portion of the remains of one of the heroes of that terrible engagement, but whether of a "John Reb" or a "Yank" Mr. Showers is unable to say.

THE CITY OF HONOLULU SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO

Story of a Visit Here In 1832.

NOT MUCH STYLE THEN

Writer Was Private Secretary to Commander of Frigate Potomac.

Just sixty-eight years ago yesterday the stately United States frigate Potomac, Commodore J. Downes in command, dropped anchor in the Bay of Waikiki. The ship's writer, who published in 1835

pa, or native cloth, thrown over the shoulders.

"Through the hearty welcome of the foreman a squire almost every house was open to the officers and horses always at their service. Equestrian recreations are much enjoyed by the foreigners and such natives as can afford to keep horses. There are a great many of these useful animals on the island, brought from the Spanish Main. The natives ride hard and their horses are well kept.

"Notwithstanding Mr. Stewart's high encomium on the roads, we feel compelled to say that they are far from good, and that the one leading to the village of Waikiki, opposite the frigate, is the only one that deserves the name. This is hard and smooth, about two miles in length, and affords quite a pleasant ride. The sea breeze here renders the air fresh and agreeable, and the prospect is not without its charms.

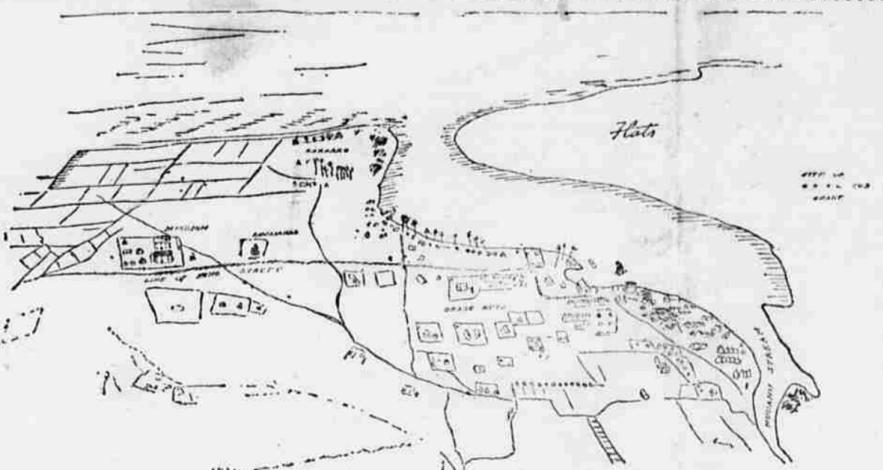
"Immediately on our arrival an express was sent off for the young King Kamehameha, who had but a few days before left this island for that of Mowee, where he attends the missionary school. In the meantime the Commodore and a party of officers called upon the Queen Regent, the

here as when first discovered by Captain Cook.

"In about a week after the Potomac's arrival at Oahu, the young King, Kamehameha, arrived from Mowee, a small island in the neighborhood of the main. In a small schooner belonging to His Majesty, two days afterwards the Commodore gave an entertainment to him and all the royal family, at which the residents of the place were present. As the young King came over the side of the frigate, the yards were manned, while the partner, who were drawn up on the opposite side of the deck, presented arms. His Majesty walked off a suite of twenty-one guns was fired, thus paying him all the honors due to the President of the United States himself. At the discharge of the last gun, the frigate's band of the quarters struck up the national strain of 'God Save the King.'

"The King, Kamehameha, or Tamehameha III, is about 70 years of age, of middle size, and well made. His color is very dark, but not black, his form good, but his feet beneath him no European. He wore a full dress of the Windsor uniform with two gold epaulettes, a star on his left breast, cocked hat and sword. He did not appear abashed by the parade made for him, but there was no superabundance of civility in his address or bearing, though his manners were clearly easy and graceful. The ladies of the court were all attired in black silk frocks and bonnets, but particularly elegant, but neat and ladylike. The daughter of Kamehameha being younger was more gaudily attired in blue satin and an immense purple bonnet. These ladies were all conspicuous for their size, with the exception of the last one mentioned, and were proportionally beautiful, as beauty goes here altogether by degrees.

"His Majesty's armor-bearer was a sort of chief and wore a native helmet of the yellow feathers of a rare bird, together with a large cloak over his shoulders of the same kind. These were two of the most beautiful native ornaments we ever saw.



HONOLULU IN 1832.

a book on the cruise of the Potomac, refers to the place as the Bay of 'Waikiki,' using the spelling in vogue at that day. The frigate Potomac was sent out from the United States, making her maiden voyage down the Potomac river on June 14, 1831. After passing through many interesting experiences in many far off countries, the anchor was dropped off Oahu at sundown of July 23, 1832. In February of that year the Potomac had visited Quailah Battoo, the sailors and marines sent ashore and a lesson was administered to the Malays, one of the first battles to be fought by the Americans in Asiatic waters. This battle occurred on February 6, 1832.

The account of the Potomac's visit to Honolulu is interesting to Honoluluans on account of the description of Honolulu at that time, the royal court, and also for much history that is of value. The spelling of Hawaiian names at that time was somewhat different from now, 'i' being used for 'k' and 'r' for 'l.' The old form of spelling is adhered to in the appended article, which is taken from the 'Voyage of the Potomac,' published in 1835.

The author prophesied several important changes. He asks in one passage 'during a war what interest would not these islands hold out to us as sources of refreshment for our men-of-war, while protecting our commerce, whaling and other interests in these seas?' A war did come and after Dewey's victory at Manila, Honolulu became a 'source of refreshment for our men-of-war and transports.'

"After the ship came to anchor," says the author, "we were boarded by some American and English residents; and, at some distance outside the harbor, a boat came alongside with a pilot. The Potomac finally anchored in twenty-one fathoms of water, about one mile from a reef of coral rocks that stretches across what is called the inner harbor, leaving but a very narrow passageway for vessels to enter and depart, and forming a complete natural breakwater to the anchorage within. Abreast of her was the village of Waikiki, consisting of a few huts, and two or more cocoanut groves. From this point the island appeared handsome, distributed into valley and hill, extending far back and rising into lofty mountains. The low land near the water was sprinkled with habitations, but no great beauty was apparent—no cultivation apparent. The mountains in the background relieved the eye by a show of verdure; but in the vicinity of the town of Honolulu, and almost everywhere within view of the ship, a bleak and barren aspect characterized the picture.

"On the following day the American and English Consuls, being the only foreign public characters on the island, paid their respects to the Commodore on board the frigate, which also fired a salute in honor of the port and government. This customary salute was returned by the fort on shore. Several canoes came alongside, manned by natives; some of them partially clothed with sailors' frocks and trousers, but mostly either in a state of nudity or with nothing but a piece of

Governor, and the remainder of the royal family and household. They were received in due form at the place of the Queen Regent Kinai, as they walked in procession, it required the utmost vigilance of several police officers to keep off the crowd, such was their curiosity to see strangers.

"The presentation, which was ceremonial, was performed by the American Consul. The Queen Regent is the niece of the celebrated Karamoku, or Billy Pitt, as he is generally called, and daughter to the great Tamehameha, the Napoleon of the Sandwich Islands. Her husband is Colonel of the troops. He is not by birth a chief, but being possessed of rather more intelligence than some others of his countrymen, was chosen as a companion to the late King Kamehameha to England, and on the death of Kinai's husband (Governor Boki), was chosen by her as partner for life.

"The most remarkable circumstance in the history of the royal family is the immense size of the persons who compose it—that of Queen Kinai in particular. The weight of Kamehameha, or Governor John Adams, as he chooses to call himself, is now only 350, as he informed our officers, although some months previously he weighed somewhat more. That of Kinai is 250, and this, for a lady, is no small quantity!

"The reader has doubtless already a correct idea of the town of Honolulu, from the description of the Rev. Mr. Stewart, a journal of whose residence in the Sandwich Islands is before the public. Honolulu is not regularly laid out, although many of the streets run at right angles. The houses at a distance look like hay mounds. The only difference in the external appearances of these edifices is in their size, many of them being extremely large. The royal palace and the churches are the largest. The dwellings of the foreign residents are built of stone or framework. The mission house is at the extremity of the town; it is large, and to all appearances, the most comfortable on the island. It is certainly the most capacious, and the best built, being of stone, and well whitewashed.

"In their food the natives are extremely temperate. Fish they cut up in small pieces, and eat with yam, made of the taro plant, which is one of the finest vegetables we ever ate.

"In dress they vary as much as in their style of housekeeping, some wearing native dress only. We think that the men are better off in this respect than the women, for many of the former dress neatly in the European fashion, although it is far from an uncommon sight to see them in groups, nearly naked, and the women with the tapa rolled around their forms as their only covering.

"Among other entertainments the officers were invited by the foreign residents to attend a vau at the valley (Nuuanu), so highly spoken of by Mr. Stewart. The road is in many places covered with brush and the valley is little more than a collection of small trees, rocks and mud. The idea of turpicks or roads is really most ridiculous and is calculated to mislead very much as to the extent and true nature of the advancement of this island in such improvements. (His refers to Rev. Mr. Stewart's written descriptions.) Few vehicles and carriages are on the islands, and if there were more they could not be used, for, excepting the drive of two miles on the beach, there is no part of the island where they could be used. The island, as far as roads are concerned, is as much in the state of na-

IS THE ISLAND CLIMATE UNHEALTHFUL FOR WOMEN?

Question Asked Many Physicians.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREE

Some Say it is a Question of Acclimation and Others to the Contrary.

Is the climate of Hawaii injurious to the health of women?

This question was asked a number of the physicians of Honolulu yesterday. Some days ago the Advertiser received the following letter which brought up the subject:

Pala, Maui, July 11.
Editor Advertiser.—I have received a communication from California stating that the climate of these islands is injurious to the health of women. I am satisfied from personal observation that this climate is superior to many parts of California, and I would like the opinion of some of the physicians through the columns of your paper.

J. A. McLENDON.

An endeavor was made by the Advertiser to see all the practicing physicians of the city but it was impossible to obtain interviews with all. The following are the views of those who found time to answer the Advertiser's query:

HERBERT SAYS IT'S BAD.

"Yes, the climate of Honolulu is certainly bad for any but native women," said Dr. Herbert. "Of course there are places on the Hawaiian Islands which are most healthful and which have all the charms of a temperate climate, but out of any of its undesirable effects, but these places have no accommodations, are thinly settled and are not sought out by people who come to these shores.

"The climate of Honolulu is very enervating; not only is it bad for women, but for those who have to live here year in and year out. I must say that the climate is most deleterious.

"After nightfall in Honolulu malaria prevails, a most harmful influence on people not thoroughly accustomed to the climate.

"The continuous monotony of temperature, the wearing on the whole physical constitution, the summer is decidedly enervating and particularly bad for women."

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, SAYS TAYLOR.

"I do not know why Honolulu has not as good a climate as any other city in the tropics," said Dr. Taylor. "Here we are right in the midst of the trade winds, where the breezes have thousands of miles of ocean to sweep over before they reach us, and so come to us fresh and sweet.

"We are well located otherwise; we never have extremes of heat or cold, nor is it as damp here as in most places in the tropics. People who come here from cooler climates, as a rule need some time to become acclimated; the constant heat gives them headaches, and otherwise they are affected by it, but after a residence of a few months, at most, they get accustomed to the constant warmth and after that they are all right.

"Lots of women become impressed with the idea that the climate does not agree with them and they come to me to get advice and sometimes even suggest to me that it would be best for them to take a trip to the Coast for a time, but half the time they are looking for an excuse to get away for a good time and are not sick at all. They don't like it when I tell them, so I can tell you. No, you can say that my opinion is that Honolulu's climate is all right, as good as the majority and better than most of the cities of the United States."

UNHEALTHFUL SAYS WAYSON.

Dr. Wayson thought that the climate of Honolulu could scarcely be considered a healthful one for women. It is too enervating to suit the constitutions of most of the women who come here," he said, "as is not unnatural. Most of them are Anglo-Saxons, accustomed to the bracing winds and the changes of climate of the higher latitudes. We do not have the extremes of heat and cold that they have in the States and in other parts of the temperate zone and I almost think that they are better for one than the continual warmth of this climate. It is, however, not worse here for women than for men.

"After living here for six or eight months you will find that the majority of men become more or less debilitated and they need a change, such as a run up to the Coast will give them. Of course, this does not apply to natives of the islands, either Hawaiians or of American or European parentage. It is only those who come here from other places who are affected by the climate."

DUE TO LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Dr. Frank R. Day said it was a peculiar subject for discussion as it is generally conceded that all tropical or sub-tropical countries have a more or less enervating effect upon people from temperate zones, and this was especially true with women. Speaking of the conditions which exist in Hawaii relating to the health of women, he says: "It is not due to the general climate of Hawaii but to the local conditions in Honolulu that women may seem to be not

In a sound, healthful state. Women coming to Hawaii from temperate zones where they are accustomed to the steady effects of cool weather and changes of seasons are naturally affected by the uniform climate here. Take any other part of the island group outside of Honolulu, with but one or two exceptions, and you will find that the people are very healthy and robust. Women from Kaula, from Hawaii from the mountains or from the sea shore—Waialua, for instance—are extremely healthy. Honolulu is responsible for its own conditions. These conditions arise from a lack of a sewer system and other features of insanitation which have been told and re-told in Honolulu for many years. Women are more apt to show the effects of enervation than men. They overdo them lives and as a result break down quicker than a man.

"If the sewer system is completed and the island's sanitary matters changed, you will find a great difference in the salubrity of the climate of Honolulu. I think this statement that women are not healthy in Hawaii is confined entirely to Honolulu and not to the islands in general; for the reasons I have already given you. The Hawaiian Islands, sub-tropical as they are, have a splendid climate attraction, but are naturally more enervating than that of the temperate regions. On account of the humidity of the atmosphere and the warmth here, Honolulu is not a good place for consumptive women to come from abroad, but for other classes of sickness there is no doubt that it is an ideal place for them to become convalescent. Women with nervous diseases, catarrh or Bright's disease could not come to a better place—they will all do well in Hawaii."

CLIMATE BEYOND COMPARE.

Dr. Hoffmann, the bacteriologist of the Board of Health, was of the opinion that Hawaii was a healthy country. "Why is it," said the Doctor, "that we have so many ladies of from 65 to 70 years of age who are in the best state of health. Their health is just as good as that of ladies of the same age in more temperate climates. A great many of these ladies accustomed to the exactions of social duties, which, as is well known, is exceedingly trying on them.

"That fact alone is conclusive to my mind that Hawaii's climate is a splendid one. On the other hand there is no doubt that, every sub-tropical climate will be enervating to women; they are more inclined to overdo themselves in their social duties, their household work and other home matters than men and consequently are more prone to have the ill effects of a sub-tropical climate visited on them than the men. It is only necessary to take a glance at your Chinese cook who is constantly over a hot fire, and see how unhealthy he or she appears, and you will see that your yardwork, house work, seems to be impaired. Further than this, there is no especial disease in this country which women do not have in other countries, no matter what the climatic conditions may be, whether temperate or tropical.

"The climate of Honolulu is not necessarily the climate of Hawaii. There are certain features of insolation in Honolulu which produce ill-health; when these are removed by the introduction of the sewer system, a marked decrease of sickness in general is certain to follow. Under a tropical sun women's faces soon tan out and they lose their ruddy color in a windy country one's face becomes tanned when exposed to cold and snow. This is brought about by the blood vessels of the cheeks, ears, nose and hands becoming dilated to supply sufficient blood for those parts to keep them warm. In such a climate as Honolulu, however, with more sunny days than most countries can boast of, there is no need for the blood vessels to dilate. A contrary condition arises here, the blood recedes from the cheeks, which do not need the blood for warmth and soon a paleness overspreads a woman's countenance.

"But this paleness is not necessarily a sign of bad health. The lips of people here, however, are as red as those of people living anywhere else. We do not have malaria here as is experienced in other tropical countries. No, I don't believe there is anything that can be said against the climate of Hawaii. It possesses more good points than most tropical islands."

'TIS A LAZY CLIMATE.

Dr. Galbraith gives it as his opinion that for healthy people this is an exceptionally healthful climate. "I have made a very close study of climatology," said the doctor, "and I don't believe there is a country in the world more salubrious than the Hawaiian Islands. You can choose your own climatic conditions in different parts of the islands and find varying temperatures and conditions to suit all needs.

"This is a splendid country for women, providing, of course, that the women come here in good health. Those suffering with mental or nervous complaints find the climate rather enervating here, but such women naturally require a change of habitation and frequent change of scene. There is nothing more efficacious in the treatment of nervous and mental troubles than change of scenery; traveling is the best cure in the world for nervousness. But for women who come to this country, having formerly lived in a temperate climate, and who are in good health when they come here, there is absolutely nothing in the climate of these islands or in the climate of Hawaii that is deleterious to their physical welfare.

"I was chief surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad for many years and have also had charge of hospitals in Denver, Kansas City, Portland, Butte, Ogden and a number of other places, and have had exceptional opportunities for the study of climatology and I can safely say that no climate can equal the Hawaiian for women or for men either.

"I would like very much to correct a popular error in regard to the repairing of surgical wounds in tropical climates. Never in my life have I observed

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