

VOL. XXXV.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This wonderful medicine has never been equaled as a stomach strengthener and health builder.

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By authority of Alex. Fullerton, the General Secretary of the American Section, Theosophical Society. Notice is hereby given that Mr. A. Marques, having failed to obey the order to return the cancelled charter...

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by John Nahunu, party of the first part, Kapule Nahunu, wife of said party of the first part, joining therein, both of Hookena, District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to J. M. Monsarrat, of Honolulu, District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, party of the second part, dated the 15th day of December, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in said Honolulu, in Liber 166, page 204, said mortgage having been finally assigned to Samuel M. Damon, Henry E. Walby and S. Edward Damon, all of said Honolulu, partners in business under the firm name of Bishop & Co. Notice is hereby given that said Samuel M. Damon, Henry E. Walby and S. Edward Damon, partners as aforesaid, intend to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest, and that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, before the main entrance of the Judiciary building in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 8th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

The premises covered by said mortgage are described therein as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Kauhako in said South Kona, containing an area of 49 acres and being the same premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1466 to Henry Clarke and that were conveyed to said Mortgagee by John Schleich by deed dated April 30, 1894, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 146 on folio 328.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Hookena in said South Kona, containing an area of 3.15 acres and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 5106 L. C. Award No. 7666 to Kahula, Apana 2, and that were conveyed to said Mortgagee by W. Kaakimaka by deed dated May 11, 1895, and recorded in the Office of the said Registrar in Liber 185 on folios 238 and 239.

BISHOP & CO., By their Attorneys, Mott-Smith & Matthewman, Honolulu, T. H., August 12th, 1902. 6246

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THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII AS SEEN BY AN INSIDER

Habits and Characteristics of the Picturesque Native Race in the Paradise of the Pacific.

THE following syndicated article on Hawaii by C. V. Sturdevant, is making the rounds:

The language, religious rites, manners, customs and physical appearance indicate that the Hawaiians are a branch of the Polynesian race which people all the South Sea Islands and who are supposed to have come from the East Indian archipelago.

The natives are not black like the negro, but in color resemble more the North American Indian, though entirely different than either race. They are frequently called "dusky blondes."

When not given to dissipation he is one of the most perfect specimens of healthy, robust manhood that can be found, but the life of drunken debauchery and licentiousness followed by so many of them since the advent of the white man and the Chinese is fast reducing them both in numbers and physique.

The Kanaka is an expert boatman and defeated all comers in the international tug-of-war at Honolulu. Their canoes are only wide enough for one person, are round-bottomed and have outriggers to prevent capsizing.

The native liquor is made from Awa root by a group of natives who sit around a calabash or gourd chewing the root and expectorating the juice (and a liberal amount of saliva) into this dish. When fermented this stuff is drunk. They also illicitly distill a liquor called Okolehao and brew a sort of beer which they name "swipes."

The marriage relation is esteemed very lightly and there is no word in the language to express the meaning of virtue. This fact has caused much trouble by spreading leprosy in the islands. Of 1200 cases five years ago 1154 were Hawaiians. Through strict isolation this number has been reduced through death rate to a trifle more than 800.

FORMER MODE OF LIVING. The natives originally lived in picturesque grass houses, but these have given way to board shanties and but few are to be seen today.

A malo or breech cloth was formerly the "full dress" for state occasions for both sexes, but now the women wear holokus, or mother Hubbard's, while the men dress like other men. They still go barefoot, and in early days when shoes were first introduced they carried them in their hands to the church door and put them on there.

For bedding they beat with clubs called tapa sticks the inner bark of the paper mulberry tree until it resembled a large sheet of very tough paper. This was colored in fantastic style by the use of berries. The completed product was called kapa or tapa and makes a very warm though light and thin covering. A few of these old quilts are still in existence and command fancy prices.

CHARACTER AND DISPOSITION. In olden times the Hawaiians were a warlike race, but their dispositions seem to have undergone an entire change, until now they are of the most gentle, amiable disposition imaginable. They are kind-hearted, free from feelings of revenge and generous to a fault. Does one lose his work he is at once given a home by some of his more fortunate neighbors. They are like one large happy family, and it is not infrequent that one or two who have employment will support five or six others, while many a family has three or four "fathers" or "mothers." One native got excused from his work three times in one year to attend his "father's" funeral. They are decidedly unlike "the father of our country" at the cherry-tree period of his life.

It is seldom that two natives have trouble serious enough to allow the sun to go down on their wrath. They will shake hands and be good friends five minutes after a fight and yet they rush into court on any pretext. They enjoy and are willing to pay for the experience.

The language is easy to learn and is pleasing to the ear. The twelve letters, a, e, i, o, u, h, k, l, m, n, p, w, compose the alphabet. The pure Hawaiian dialect is composed chiefly of the five vowels and is not understood or used by even the half-castes or younger natives. The language in general use is a corruption of English and Hawaiian, commonly called hapa hae, or half white.

Sam Parker, whom the daily press has so persistently declared to be succeeding Governor Dole at Honolulu, obeyed orders of a kahuna to run around the block barefooted every morning before breakfast for a time. The result was that he nearly died from exposure.

David Naone, one of the most healthy and intelligent Hawaiians the writer met in several years' residence in Honolulu, succumbed to the machinations of the kahuna. Naone was a delegate to the Y. P. S. C. E. convention at San Francisco five years ago and was made much of there.

The islanders were barbarians, but were never cannibals. They were worshipers of idols of wood and stone, easily influenced to accept Christianity, with the result that the early missionaries had the greatest revival since the day of Pentecost, when thousands joined the church in a day.

The native has lost much of his religious disposition through the mistake of thinking that every person with a white face was a Christian or "missionary," and failing to see how they were any better than themselves. Those who now cling to religion are divided between the Protestant and Catholic churches. There is less of begging and thievery among them than almost any other race.

In the days of idolatry large pahuanas, or cities of refuge, were constructed in which were helaus (temples), where murderers might flee as in old testament days. Two of these ruins still stand, one on Hawaii and one in the Iao valley on Maui.

THE NATIVE FEASTS. Luau, or native feasts, are gotten up regardless of expense. Large mats are placed on the ground and the feast spread out with the guests seated on the ground tailor-fashion. Decorations of ferns (of which there are 300 varieties in the islands) and malle (a fragrant vine) are profuse.

The feast consists of limu, palau, lawalu, shrimps, various kinds of dried fish, baked fish, pigs and dogs, with trimmings galore.

The dogs are "stall fed," as it were, being fattened on a vegetable diet which the natives declares makes it the most tempting dish on their bill of fare.

A smaller percentage of illiteracy is found among the Hawaiians than any other race. Nearly all the men are natural-born orators, a good percentage of the government positions are held by them and there are many good scholars, lawyers, ministers and business men among the half-castes.

The native woman marries Chinamen or negroes and are delighted to get a white husband. Many white men have native wives, and I know at least five white women (one of whom is from Los Angeles) who are married to half-caste men. Many of the women are quite expert in the art of lomlomi or massage.

The girls and women sit in front of stores on the sidewalks making and selling leis (wreaths) of flowers, which are worn around the neck or hat at all times. The boys swim about in coming and departing vessels, diving for coins which may be thrown by the passengers. No matter how muddy the water, they seldom fail to reappear with the money.

LACKING IN THRIFT. Hawaiians lack thrift as well as discretion, but make excellent sailors, especially for whalers, as they stand the Arctic weather better than persons reared in cold climates.

Both men and women smoke. They light a pipe or cigarette, take a few whiffs and pass it around. The tobacco is home grown and very strong. The native pipe is home made and brass tipped.

They are expert musicians, singing and playing various instruments perfectly. It is a treat to hear them as they go about on the eve of some holiday serenading from house to house. Their hula kul is a muscle dance of such an indecent nature that it was placed under tabu by the government.

Bathing and surf riding are daily pastimes; in fact, they frequently spend half the day in the water. In 1840 the native schooner Keola capsized twenty-five miles from shore and two wahines (women) swam the entire distance, one carrying her husband on her back until she died.

When riding horseback, which is popular among the native women, they sit astride or "man fashion." The ease and grace with which they sit their mounts has won the American ladies to their way of riding and it is seldom one sees a woman riding in the old cramped and uncomfortable position customary at home.

On holidays the native women formerly wore a pau (riding habit, pronounced pau-oo) of bright colored cloth about eighteen inches wide and flowing nearly to the ground from the waist on either side. A company of half a dozen wearing different colors presented a striking appearance.

When doing the family washing they sit tailor-fashion, using a large stone for a washboard, in some small creek, if one be at hand.

POI EATERS. The chief articles of diet are poi and fish. The latter, of which there are ninety-seven varieties, is frequently eaten raw. The favorites are shrimp, squid, crabs, shark and eel. Poi is made by cooking and peeling the tuberous root of the kalo or taro plant and pounding it with a stone in a large wooden trough until smooth. This is called paia and is allowed to stand a few days to sour, after which it is reduced with water to the consistency required, whether for one, two or three-finger poi. It is carried to the mouth by a peculiar dexterous movement. This requires practice. Poi is considered fattening and before it sours is much liked by foreigners.

The Hawaiian loves display. He is in his glory when arrayed in a uniform. He would hunt for months for enough yellow feathers to make a wreath for his hat or neck. These feathers were found one under each wing of the oo, a black bird which formerly existed in great numbers in the islands.

The generous nature of the native is shown by the erection of the Kapolani maternity home, Lunalilo old people's home, the Kamehameha schools and the Queen's hospital, by Queen Dowager Kapolani, King Lunalilo, Bernice Pauahi Bishop and Queen Emma respectively. These institutions were established for poor Hawaiians and are largely patronized and appreciated.

When a native dies the friends gather at the home and wail and chant in a sing-song manner for a few minutes, then dance, sing and play for a time, alternately pulling their hair and wailing, then dancing and reacting, not unlike the "waka" as we sometimes see it described. A peculiar waving motion of the arms and hands accompanies the wailing and chanting. In the early days this would continue day and night for two months in case of royalty, and the men would shave one side of the face and head.

No one entered more enthusiastically into the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the republic of Hawaii and of American independence on July Fourth than the native Hawaiian. He appeared gorgeously decorated in American flags and flowers.

They have been indifferent to the form of government (except as influenced by politicians) since the extinction of the real Aiiu or royal family (the Kamehamehas).

General J. F. B. Marshall says that in 1843 "Admiral Thomas, amid the wild rejoicing of the people, again hoisted the Hawaiian flag."

Mr. Blount said in his report to the secretary of state in 1839: "Not a single cheer greeted the Hawaiian flag as it was raised aloft. The native stood around in groups, or singly, smoking and chatting, and nodding to friends. The air of good-natured indifference and idle curiosity with which

(Continued on Page 10.)

CORN CROP TOTAL LOSS

Van Dine Reports on Blight in Kula.

EXPERIMENTS WILL BE MADE

Seven Thousand Acres of Potatoes and Corn on Maui Affected by Blight.

D. L. VAN DINE, special agent for the Agricultural Department in Hawaii, has returned from his tour of investigation in the Kula district on Maui. He reports that the corn and potato crop in the district comprising seven thousand acres is almost a total failure because of the ravages of the green fly in corn, and the black rot on potatoes. Only the early corn and potatoes which had obtained a sufficient growth to resist the attacks of insect and disease, will mature and the department has inaugurated a system of experiments from which it is expected to learn some means of preventing further future damage in the Kula district.

"Nearly the entire Kula district is affected by this blight and insect," said Mr. Van Dine yesterday. "The farmers, in that district, principally Japanese, Portuguese and Hawaiians, did not discover the cause of damage to their growing crops, until great inroads had been made upon them, and to stop it, now, is impossible. Precautionary measures are required in cases of this kind, and as no report was made until practically the entire crop had been ruined it was too late to do anything."

"The green fly is attacking the corn and only the early plants which had a good start and are able to resist the attacks of the insect have escaped. The insect sucks the juice from the stem and leaves, killing the young plant. There are two natural enemies to this insect but they do not reproduce as rapidly as does the green fly, which reproduces by budding and winged forms. These latter are responsible for the rapid spread of the blight, though it can hardly be called a blight, because it is not a true blight. The winged forms fly over the fields and large areas are affected in a very brief space of time. The farmers saw the work of the insect long before they discovered the insect itself, and took the formations upon the corn for a new kind of blight. It was only when they were shown the moving forms, that they believed that it was the green fly which had attacked their crops."

"The damage by the green fly has about reached its limit now, I think. The Department has begun a series of experiments in corn in the Kula district for the good of the farmers there. A plot of ground has been set aside and tests will be made of the soil, of different varieties of corn, the effects of deep plowing, the use of fertilizers, and upon the growth of corn generally. The piece of ground so taken is one of the poorest in the district, and an effort will be made to discover the best methods of cultivation and planting suitable for the district.

"What are needed more than anything else are precautionary measures. The farmers in that district have planted corn for years and years in the same soil without the use of fertilizers or changing of seed. More care should be taken in planting and cultivating, both corn and potatoes. An unhealthy plant is always most easily affected. What is needed is deeper plowing and new seed."

"The blight on the potatoes is a fungus disease, the same with which Mr. Sedgewick had been experimenting. The farmers in the district were supplied with forty-five new varieties of potato seed and the first crop has matured of those planted by Mr. Sedgewick for tests. Though the blight affected nearly all of these potatoes some were less injured than others, and these varieties will now be used again."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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BROKERS. E. J. WALKER.—Coffee and Merchandise Broker. Office room 4, Spreckels block, Honolulu.

CONTRACTORS. WM. T. PATY.—Contractor and Builder, store and office fitting; shop Ala-ka St., between King and Hotel; res., 1641 Anapuni.

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I. E. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.—Alakoa St., three doors above Masonic Temple, Honolulu; office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. A. C. WALL, DR. O. E. WALL.—Office hours, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Love bldg., Fort St.; Tel. 434.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. JAS. S. McKEE.—Electrical, Mechanical and Consulting Engineer; office, rooms 11 and 12, Progress block.

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