

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 78.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1798.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month.....\$ .50  
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Some veterans of the civil war have entered suit against the city of Hartford on the ground that the town promised them \$300 bounty in 1862 which has never been paid them.

## HOW COFFEE IS GROWN IN MEXICO.

Exhaustive Report Given by U. S. Consul General.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL SKETCH

When the Bean Was First Converted Into Beverage—Mexico Attracting Investors and Settlers from the United States—Part One of Valuable Paper on Coffee, Etc.

I am persuaded to prepare this report on Mexican coffee by the large number of letters I am receiving from every State in the Union upon that subject, from persons seeking commercial information, from persons seeking personal or community information, contemplating removal to Mexico, and from persons engaged in the historical investigation of the bean, and Mexico in connection with the bean.

I will attempt, in the first place, to give a history of the bean from its discovery to the present time, for which I am largely indebted to a work styled Cultivation and Preparation of Coffee, by Gabriel Gomez, agricultural engineer of Mexico, who, at the time of its composition, possibly had as comprehensive knowledge of the berry as any one who ever wrote on the subject. It is due to the readers to say I never saw coffee growing until I came to Mexico in 1893, that I know little of it now, that I am more of a collector of facts about it than an originator of ideas. No one, without practical experience in growing, cultivating and curing the bean for market can have reliable information about it. I have sought this information from the best sources, from those engaged in its production, and present it as it is imparted to me; second, I shall show how it is cultivated in Mexico, in what parts of the Republic, the kinds of coffee, and the profits and sales of the same; third, how it is prepared for market; fourth, how it is prepared for table use, giving receipts from those who have had large experience and can extract the beverage from the bean so skillfully as to make it most palatable. The question with all classes of our people is, how to obtain the best grades of coffee at the least price. I shall attempt to answer these points in a plain, simple way, so that even the unlearned can thoroughly understand what is said.

Heretofore, Mexico has not been considered by our merchants as an enlarge or promising field for coffee production, because producers have not shown much activity in presenting the crop to the market. It is strange to those of us viewing it from the present standpoint and acquaintance with the bean that the Mexican coffee should have remained so long unknown to us and unsold in our market. Since the government of this country has passed to capable hands; since the country has opened its gates to all home-seeking people; since the world has become assured that financial investments, as well as life and property, are as safe here as elsewhere, that a large part of the country is accessible by rail and water, a new life, a greater stimulus, has been given to the production of all kinds of tropical fruits, as well by those "native and to the manner born" as by thousands of foreigners who have removed to Mexico for agricultural purposes. Mexico has shown its capacity to produce the higher as well as the lower grades of the berry—from the most delicate Uruapan to the rougher and less tasteful on the higher elevations—and she become a greater producer for the markets of the world, shrinking from no comparison with the coffee of Brazil and elsewhere.

There are already many agents from New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and Baltimore located in the coffee-producing regions of Mexico, buying larger or smaller lots for their employers in the United States. I am of the opinion that Mexico has the capacity to produce every pound of coffee required in the United States, and as it is a part of the North American continent with our own country, its proximity has much lessened the cost of transportation over that from the more distant South American and Asiatic countries.

The history of coffee is interesting, and as it may not be generally known, I will present some of the most important points pertaining to the beverage. Its original home is supposed to have been Upper Ethiopia, and it was transplanted from there to Arabia Felix. It is still a controverted point with certain classes whether the beverage was known to the Greeks and Romans. The Persians adopted the berry after the Ethiopians, and the Arabs are entitled to the credit for its more general introduction into Europe. From Arabia, the use of coffee passed to Egypt, reaching Cairo at the

beginning of the sixteenth century. From Egypt, it passed to Syria; from thence, to Greece and Constantinople, A. D. 1554.

Coffee was introduced into England in 1652 by a Greek named Pasquarosse, who was familiar with its preparation. Soon Pasquarosse opened a handsome cafe in London, and there was great activity in presenting the new drink and giving the virtues of coffee to that city. France adopted the use of the berry ten years after England; Italy claims the honor of having discovered its merits prior to France, and it is said that an Italian brought coffee to Marseilles in 1644.

The first coffeehouse was opened in Paris twenty-five years later, during the reign of Louis XIV.

It is said, the invention of newspapers, or gazettes, is due to the introduction of coffee into France. From the gossip of individuals gathered in the cafes over the cups of coffee, there was but a short step to the rude printing press, with its sheets of enlarged gossip, and the idea of such a sheet is said to have entered the brain of some genius as he was imbibing the coffee at that time.

Coffee was introduced in the early years of the seventeenth century into the islands of the sea, the West Indies, Martinique, Santo Domingo, Guadeloupe, the island of Reunion, into almost all of those parts of America in which it could be produced, and in 1748 Don Juan Antonio Gelabert introduced it into Cuba. It was introduced into Mexico from the West Indies toward the end of the seventeenth century, cultivated first at or near Cordoba, now on the Mexican and Veracruz Railroad, 200 miles from the City of Mexico and 60 miles from Veracruz, at an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea level, and situated in the midst of the most productive tropical region of this wondrous country, now commanding the attention of the world to a greater extent than it has ever done before. It is of this special section of Mexico that Prescott thus speaks in his Conquest of Mexico:

"During the first day, Cortes's road lay through the 'Tierra caliente,' the beautiful land where they had been so long lingering; the land of the vanilla, cochineal, cacao, then afterwards of the orange, the sugar cane, and coffee—products which, indigenous to Mexico, have now become the luxuries of Europe, the land where the fruits and the flowers chase one another in unbroken circle through the year; where the gales are loaded with perfume till the senses ache at their sweetness, and the groves are filled with many colored birds and insects, whose enamelled wings glisten like diamonds in the bright sun of the tropics. Such are the magical splendors of this paradise of the senses."

Here is one of the spots in this yet undeveloped Republic where some of the finest coffee known to the human appetite is grown and prepared for the markets of the world.

As this part of Mexico is the birthplace of coffee in Mexico, and I might almost say, any other part of the North American continent or its contiguous islands, I have taken the liberty of giving it a more special notice and description. It is today the richest and most beautiful spot in Mexico, with Jalapa, Orizaba, and Cordoba rising from their emerald hills in all their beauty and freshness. No one has seen Mexico in all of its splendor until he has visited this enchanting spot.

## CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Roughly speaking, there are about twenty-five names in general circulation, and as 14 per cent of female babydom answers to the name of Mary, and 13 per cent of the male progeny is called William, the chances of mis-Christian naming the ordinary Sunday school child are reduced to a minima. The preponderance of Marys and the overwhelming number of Williams is due in the first place to the fact that the former was the great saint-name of the Middle Ages, which neither the Reformation nor time could dislodge from public popularity.

The Williams owe the popularity of their praenomen originally to the Conqueror and to no other, though both the Marys and the Williams are indebted greatly to the strong conservative feeling that exists in baptismal family names. Statistics prove, as it their habit, that 83 per cent of child life is loaded with two names at baptism; 14 per cent is content with one and one thirty-five millionth has twenty-four. William and its derivatives, according to Lower's 'Patronymica Britannica,' forms the root of more surnames than any other British praenomen, and Williams is, with the exception of Smith and Jones, the most popular cognomen of the United Kingdom, easily beating Brown and Robinson, who are usually bracketed with the only Jones. Besides Williams, Williamson and other direct derivatives, we have from the French diminutive Guillemot, Gillet, Gillott, and kindred names; the Bill of Old England supplies us with Billson, and Wilcox, Willy, Wilkins, and the like are all traceable to the Norman influence. Undoubtedly fashion influences names as well as garments, as witness the run on certain names at certain times; a few years ago Ethel, Mabel and Maud were all the rage, today Dorothy and Doris are reigning favorites, to be replaced in a few short months by some more fashionable appellation—Boris, perhaps.

Thirty years ago there were only two dozen explosive compounds known to chemists; now there are over 1000.

## HUSBAND AND MONEY SKIPPED TOGETHER.

Julien D. Hayne Leaves His Wife in a Sad Plight.

DISAPPOINTED IN NOTES ON HAND

The Woman Found Demented at a Railway Station in Indiana—Hayne Sent a Telegram and Then Dropped Out of Sight—His Whereabouts at Present Unknown—Is Wanted.

Julien D. Hayne seems to have come quite up to the expectations of a great many people who had not the slightest confidence in him from the first day of his second visit to the Islands. The prophecy that he would get his wife's



JULIEN D. HAYNE.

money and then cast her adrift seems to have been fulfilled to the letter.

The letter published below, written by a man once in the employ of Hayne, will be of interest to the butcher, the baker and candle stick maker, as well as others in Honolulu who hold Hayne's bogus drafts, and who are anxiously waiting his return, with the belief that he will pay up. The writer of the letter was employed by Hayne to look after the publication of the last numbers of the Hawaiian. After preparing copy in Hayne's office on Fort Street, he was taken to San Francisco to read proof on the book and see that it was gotten out promptly. This was after the Gazette Company refused to publish the book. Hayne remained with him in San Francisco for some time, and then suddenly discovered that he must return to the Islands, but was short of funds. A little matter of \$250 was all that was needed, and the clerk furnished it with the understanding that it would be returned on the next steamer after Hayne's safe arrival here. In the mean time the clerk was to continue in his employ and receive copy which would be sent to him in San Francisco.

Several steamers arrived at the Bay City, but "the letter that he longed for never came," and he visited Honolulu in search of it, but before leaving he took the time and trouble to inquire into Hayne's actions on the coast. With a report in his pocket he arrived in Honolulu and made a demand for his money and expenses, including fare to and from Honolulu. The bill was then promptly paid and the young man again went to work, but left for the coast in a few weeks.

While pursuing his investigations in San Francisco the man found it necessary to communicate with Mrs. Hayne's son, a resident of Osage, Iowa, and the cashier of a bank in which his father held large interests during his lifetime. This correspondence has continued since then, and whenever Mrs. Hayne's relatives wished information concerning her or Hayne, the son communicated the fact to the writer of this letter. This is mentioned here so as to explain the fact of the son writing to the man at this late date.

One of Hayne's creditors to the extent of \$70 for groceries, and the one-time holder of a bogus draft for \$400, said yesterday that when Hayne tried to negotiate the draft for \$400 with him he presented a typewritten letter on the letterhead of the Osage bank, in which it was stated that Mrs. Hayne might draw on the bank to the amount of \$3,000, and it was on the strength of this letter that the various drafts were cashed. Whether the letter was a forgery or not, written on a letterhead of the bank, has never been ascertained.

The statement regarding the bank stock is rather at variance with letters received while Hayne was here. At that time it was rumored that the stock had been sent to Osage and sold, and that Mrs. Hayne had made a demand for payment of her portion in her husband's estate. Under the terms of the will, however, the estate could not be

divided until the youngest son reached his majority. So the request was denied. In view of this, Mrs. Hayne's son was of the opinion that whatever money his mother had drawn was gone into Hayne's speculations. It is possible the stock was not sold at that time, though letters received here after the request was made stated this to be the case. The following letter contains information which must win for Mrs. Hayne the sympathy of her friends here, who knew the way Hayne kept her from people who were apt to give her information:

I would like to hear something about Hayne, and how he got away from Honolulu. The only news I have had from Honolulu since leaving was your letter, telling me of his escape from the charge of a common nuisance. Hayne kept out of my way while he was in San Francisco. I did not know he was there for a week after his arrival, and though I called four times he was always out. They would not do any more of his work at the Hicks-Judd office, and he owes them a pretty big bill as it is.

I had a letter from Mrs. Hayne's son last week, telling me that Hayne had deserted his wife. After their arrival in the East, Hayne induced her to sell some bank stock, the last of her fortune. For this he got about \$5000 cash and non-negotiable notes for \$13,000. Hayne did not notice that the notes were not negotiable, and the next day he tried to sell them in Chicago, and failed. He made an awful fuss with Mrs. Hayne's attorneys and bankers, but the latter were firm, and he had to go off without the money. He had left Mrs. Hayne near New York while he went to Chicago about the notes, and sent her a telegram from some place in Indiana that he had been sick and could not go any further that day. He professed to be on his way back to her. Mrs. Hayne went to the place where he had telegraphed from that he had to stop off, but could not find her husband, and that night was found there by her attorney walking about the depot waiting room in a partially demented condition. She is now at her son's house at Osage, but does not seem to understand how things go. Her son says that when affairs are settled he does not think she will have a cent left. Hayne has not been heard from since his telegram to his wife. He has had time to get out of the country. If there was anything about Hayne in the Honolulu papers prior to or subsequent to his departure, I wish you would send me a copy.

## HER REMARKABLE WILL.

How Kate Field Divided Her Earthly Goods.

Stock, Books and Portraits to Cover Loans Made—Mr. Beatty Has Disposition of the Estate.

The will of Kate Field has been filed in the Court of Probate at Washington, D. C. It was dated July 17, 1895, and witnessed by Katherine and Jefferson Chandler and Francis E. Leupp. The following bequests are made: To the executors the sum of \$500, to be invested and devoted to the care of the testatrix's lot in Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.; to the state of New York, to form the nucleus of the proposed Adirondack Park, two shares in John Brown's farm at North Elba, Miss Field expressing the hope that other stockholders will follow her example; to Standard Beatty, all property not otherwise disposed of, including lot 6, square 194, Washington; 127 shares of instantaneous fire alarm stock and a loan of \$6500 to William H. Reynolds, for the payment of which are held 100 shares in the Idaho Mining & Irrigation Company; to S. V. White of Brooklyn, the Walter Savage Lander album, as payment of a loan of \$500; to the Art Museum of St. Louis, portraits of Miss Field (by Frank D. Millet) and of her mother and father; to the Newberry Library of Chicago, copies of the St. Louis Revue; to John E. Searies of New York, a drawing by Gainsborough, in payment of \$1000 invested in Kate Field's Washington just before she was forced by ill health to suspend its publication; to H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, certain pictures left with him; to Mary Sedley Smith, clothing; to George Riddle, all books left with Miss Jane Smith, 66 Mt. Vernon street, Boston; to Lillian Whiting, a crayon head, left with Mrs. William P. Kellogg, and to T. Sanford Beatty, all furniture, trunks, pictures and boxes at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, at the Shoreham and Corcoran building, this city, and at Newport, R. I. To Mr. Beatty, all the residue of the estate is left, he being requested to remember substantially her cousin, Kate Wilcox of New Orleans. He is also requested to divide the jewelry between Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Sedley Smith, Lillian Whiting, Mr. Riddle, Mrs. Chandler and himself, and to give Miss Jane Smith some useful souvenir. As to the disposition of her body, Miss Field directs that it be cremated and that her ashes, together with the plain gold ring worn by her, be placed in an urn, and the urn be deposited above the coffins of her father and mother, half way between.

## INSURGENTS IN PHILIPPINES.

Monks Massacred and Warships Render Little Assistance.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the impartial from Hong Kong says that the insurgents at Cavite, Philippine Islands, captured the monastery there and massacred the monks, putting them to death with knives. Spanish war ships afterward started a bombardment of the insurgent position, but the shots fell short and no harm was done.

The dispatch adds that over a hundred insurgents who had been captured by the Spaniards were flung into a small dungeon at Manila. The next morning fifty-four of the prisoners

## 'TIS GETTING WARM FOR TURKEY.

Powers Gathering Forces and Talking War.

DONGOLA CAPTURED BY BRITISH.

First Success of Egyptian Campaign—Spanish Troubles in Philippines—Venezuela Matters Again—Mrs. Maybrick's Case—French Will Not Give up Tyran—Foreign News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.—The following articles were among the explosives discovered yesterday at Pera: Five monster bombs of the diameter of thirty-eight centimetres (about eleven inches), and weighing thirteen kilograms (about twenty-eight pounds one and a half ounces), twenty-one of a smaller size, four boxes of dynamite, twenty-eight bottles of nitro-glycerine, forty yards of tarred cotton in fuses, and three suspicious tin boxes.

I am authorized to contradict the rumors that the powers are asking permission for the entry of a fleet into the Bosphorus. It is entirely unfounded. The Turkish authorities have put a stop to the deportation of Armenians, which has been going on since the recent fatal riots at Constantinople.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Lady Henry Somerset writes from Marseilles an appeal to the Daily News to collect funds to send the refugee Armenians to America. The Daily News this morning also prints an appeal from Miss Frances Willard to her sisters in America on the same subject, and in an editorial the same journal rejoices to be able to assist in such a project.

The Daily News announces that Nuber Pasha, the well known Egyptian statesman and formerly president of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, has donated £400 to the Armenian relief fund.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Daily News says: The United States Legation has received news from one of its consuls of a serious massacre at Ehin, in the district of Kharpoor.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 20.—Eight thousand persons attended a meeting here today to protest against the Turkish treatment of the Armenians. The Bishop of Manchester presided at the meeting.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Admiralty Office is making inquiries as to the time that would be required in fitting out three ironclads in view of the menacing situation in Turkey.

DONGOLA HAS FALLEN.

Objective Point of British-Egyptian Expedition Reached.

KERMA-ON-THE-NILE, Sept. 20.—Dongola has fallen and the normal objective point of the British-Egyptian expedition has been reached. The river forces of the expedition, pushing up the Nile from El Hafir, landed a force at Dongola and occupied that place before the Dervish forces, retreating from El Hafir, reached that point. El Hafir and Dongola are therefore both in the hands of the expedition, while the Dervish forces are somewhere between, seeking a refuge.

London Views of the Fall.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—An editorial in the Times, with reference to the taking of Dongola says: "We may reasonably hope that the work of liberation was speedily carried further south."

A dispatch from Kerman to the Chronicle says that the treasure chest belonging to the Mahdist leaders was on board the steamer which was sunk in the Nile.

The correspondent of the Daily News from the Nile expedition, in a dispatch from El Hafir, says: "It is possible that being desperate, the Dervishes will make a hot fight for Dongola, though I learn that there is great dissension among their leaders, and the disabling of Wad Bishara materially affected the Dervish plans."

A Kerma dispatch to the Standard praises the clever tactics of Wad Bishara and adds: "The Dervishes are certainly well led and they retain much of their old spirit."

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