

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler says that one reason why Christians should not attend the theatre is because the stage "constantly unsexes woman by presenting her before public gaze in masculine attire."

The public will be glad to learn that notwithstanding the piteous opposition of the Tramways Company to changing the grade of its tracks on Nuuanu avenue, the street improvement will be carried forward by the Government as rapidly as possible.

An Oriental exchange says the Standard Oil Trust has at last a competitor worthy of its mettle. Great oil fields have been discovered in Sumatra, the quality is excellent and as the oil can be shipped very easily, it can be sold at a remarkably low rate.

Should the China, Coptic or Doric continue clipping trans-Pacific records as they have been doing the past six months, it will not be long before the ocean greyhounds of the Pacific will begin to attract prominent attention.

In dabbling with Turkish affairs the Powers have satisfied themselves with giving the Sultan "a warning." This of course may prove effectual, but there is still the sting of fear of one another on which the misrule of the empire has relied so long.

In the differences between the Japanese colony and their Consul-General, the former seem to have made a great many suppositions and for some unaccountable reason placed the blame for all their troubles upon the shoulders of the diplomatic representative.

Since Explorer Nansen's ship, the Fram, returned unharmed as he predicted, this last Arctic explorer has been credited at least with knowing what he is talking about, which is more than many another has gained.

Now that a new bicycle club has started, the members ought to bar out all would-be racers and "monkey-backed" riders in general. Some of our local youthful cycling spirits couldn't look worse astride the "cow with the crumpled horn" than they do bent over to reach handle bars which are apparently as near the ground as possible.

Hilo is keeping up its reputation for lack of co-operation and the general disposition of its people to agree to disagree. The change in the management of the last newspaper venture indicates that all is not yet peace within the camp of those who feel they were not represented in the first paper started on the big island.

After being given a cosy corner by every national hearthstone Li Hung Chang got a very cold shoulder when he reached the last stopping place from which he made his way directly

homeward. The residents of Victoria had already seen too much of the every day Chinese and the greatest Chinese statesman in the world couldn't break the shell of hearty dislike which encloses their business hearts.

ENGAGEMENT RING LAWS.

The law of the engagement ring is a momentous question which has been brought up for decision in one of the courts of New York. A young gentleman sued his once dearly beloved to recover a ring, valued at \$150, which he gave her as a pledge of his affection.

In this claim the young man undoubtedly has the backing of the laws of etiquette, which demand that when young people find their heart's desire has changed, they must return each to the other all presents except such perishable goods as candy, peanuts, flowers, kisses and theater tickets.

On the other hand, the young lady maintains that the \$150 diamond was nothing but a fair return for the equivalent of affection and the exclusive privilege of her society from the time the ring was received till the estrangement. Then again, since the engagement is off, she finds the noble father assisting her with the statement that her love affair was somewhat expensive.

The wit and wisdom bound up in this law suit would puzzle even the Hawaiian lawyers who argue cases in which the bone of contention is represented by a three-dollar horse blanket or a carriage robe. The law of the engagement ring might be a serious affair to jewelers, since if the young men thought they were not going to get their jewels back again in case of accident, they would be inclined to adopt the custom of tying a string around their lady love's finger.

CONVICTS AND HUMANITY.

A writer in the Arena gives a short treatise on "man's inhumanity to man" as shown in the treatment of the families of the convicts in the jails and prisons. He says that in the majority of cases the convict is the sole support and sole protector of a wife and possibly three or four children. While he is thrust into prison for his misdemeanor the wife and children who are entirely innocent are left to make their way as best they can, and possibly suffer more from their struggle to make their way than the man in prison does.

For these reasons J. Kellogg urges that when the convict is put to hard labor the state pay him for his services, which compensation shall be paid to his family. In case he has no one dependent on him the money should be put by and paid him when he secures his release, so that he may have some capital with which to start anew.

These theories have a beautiful sound, but one who knows the character of the average convict knows that in nine cases out of ten his family cannot be in a worse condition after his conviction than they were before, and if the man has committed a wrong against the laws of the state, the people owe him nothing. What labor the convict can perform should be credited to the state and not to the individual sufferer.

must travel when they enter the list of criminals, and thought for their wives and children and good name should have been the first consideration in their minds when the first wrong step was taken. If they could not appreciate the liberties they had, certainly nothing is gained by would-be philanthropists gathering about and regarding the criminal as some angelic creature seriously wronged, immediately he dons the prison garb.

SILVER FORCES LOSING.

Notwithstanding the fusion and confusion of the American parties, the McKinley sun seems to be rising over the United States and casting in the shade the silver glow which Bryan for a time kept bright and ominous to a degree. The two State elections held the early part of September offer good proof of this as well as the power of the Republican machine.

The Arkansas election gives no great cause for hilarity among the Democrats. The first returns gave the majority as close upon 60,000, but the official returns have been gradually cutting this first estimate down until the last report made the Democratic majority something like 38,000, which is an increase of about 10,000 over 1892.

Since the New York Democratic convention which endorsed the Chicago platform, and at which such Democrats as Hill, Sheehan and others of their stripe failed to appear, the Bryan forces have conceded that the candidate's trip through the Empire State didn't amount to much after all. Consequently he has laid his course through the Southern sections which heretofore have been Democratic without the question of a doubt.

Taken all in all, the second and third weeks of September were marked by disastrous indications for the silver forces. They have found that the East is more solidified on the question of sound money than any one had an idea of; they have found that the leading New York machine Democrats will not render assistance; they have found that the red light of oratory which captured a convention is poor material to depend on for lighting a successful pathway through a three-months' campaign.

FOREIGN OPINIONS ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

Since the Chicago convention launched Wm. J. Bryan and an Altgeld platform upon the people of the United States, nothing has been more interesting and oftentimes amusing than the comments the European press has made upon the probabilities of civil strife as an eventual result of a campaign in which class prejudice is called into play.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, the Canadian annexationist, says he never saw the Great Republic in such serious danger as it is today, and further says if Western violence gets possession of the Government of the United States it will not be far from war.

B. F. Ehlers & Co., Waverley Block, are opening up new goods daily at their establishment. A complete assortment of samples will be forwarded to any address on the islands upon application.

be seriously feared. The ruling power is not yet in the hands of imported anarchists and it will not be during the present generation.

The London Spectator took occasion recently to state that a silver victory in November will prove the dishonesty of a democracy. This remark has called forth a storm from even the sound money papers of the United States who accept the honesty and loyalty of their opponents if not crediting them with good sense.

"Who is it that has made the United States the most conservative country in all the world as respects property rights, if not the masses who have shaped its course at the polls? We think it would be difficult to put a finger on a single event in the history of the United States which proves the desires of the masses to effect a redistribution of property or an uncontrollable craving for what does not belong to them—which, if it did exist, could be acted upon at any time.

One enthusiastic paper goes so far as to predict the following for the American Union:

"Let us no longer lose any sleep over the threats of the United States. They are themselves on the verge of disruption. Within twenty years we may see the octopus split up into two or even three republics, and then there will be so much fighting between themselves that they will have no desire to twist the lion's tail or infuriate the Canadian beaver."

To this the New York Herald replies: "Isn't that delicious? So we are going all to pieces, are we? There will not be a rag nor a tag nor a bobtail left of us in twenty years. How awful! However, our demise will send a thrill of satisfaction through the editor of this Canadian paper, and that perhaps is worth dying for. When we are broken all to smithereens we shall not be able to twist the British lion's tail any more, not a twist; and that, quoth he, is a consummation devoutly to be wished. But how will the poor lion feel? His tail has been twisted by us so often that he will sort of miss the pastime. Dear old America! It is really too bad. But then, possibly this Canadian editor is as untrustworthy as a politician. Who knows?"

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 3/4. No change. The sale of Dr. N. Russell's book "How to Live on the Hawaiian Islands" is simply phenomenal.

It is whispered about that new appraiser for the Custom House will arrive from the Coast shortly.

Model Saints and Golden Anvils is the subject today of the Hawaiian Hardware Co.'s ad. Look it up.

J. T. Stacker, city editor of this paper, has not been offered a position on the Hilo Herald and will not take charge of that paper.

Major A. W. Hawes, H. B. M.'s Commissioner, is spending a few days in Hilo, the guest of C. C. Kennedy. He will return to Honolulu tomorrow by the Kinau.

Company A. N. G. H., will go into camp at Makee Island on Saturday, remaining over until Monday morning. They will have the benefit of the band concert on Sunday afternoon.

It is understood that Deputy Marshal Hitchcock will go to Kauai as Sheriff of that island. His successor is rumored will be a lawyer. The appointment will probably be made public today.

The P. M. S. S. China sailed for San Francisco at 10:30 o'clock sharp last night, the time she was booked to leave. There was that usual promptness for which Captain Seabury is characteristic.

Owing to differences in politics C. S. Bradford has resigned his position as editor and manager of the Hawaii Herald. He will return to Honolulu in a few weeks. C. J. Campbell succeeds Mr. Bradford as editor and manager.

B. F. Ehlers & Co., Waverley Block, are opening up new goods daily at their establishment. A complete assortment of samples will be forwarded to any address on the islands upon application.

The Planters' Monthly for September issued today contains much valuable matter for persons interested in products of the soil in the Hawaiian Islands. Henry M. Whitney, the editor, is most careful to embody matters of interest alike to the coffee as well as sugar industries on the islands.

Mrs. W. T. Monsarrat underwent an operation of trepanning the skull at the Queen's Hospital yesterday. For some time past Mrs. Monsarrat has suffered from an injury to the skull received when a child, and the physicians here believed that an operation of this kind would bring relief. She passed through it very well and last night was resting easy at the hospital.

C. M. HEINTZ IN TOWN.

One of California's Leading Agricultural Newspaper Proprietors.

Prominent Advocate of Irrigation in Arid Lands of United States—Vacation and Study in Hawaii.

C. M. Heintz, one of the prominent agriculturists of California, arrived on the Alameda Thursday for a few weeks' tour of the islands. Mr. Heintz, who is usually in the thick of the political battle, is taking a day off in the present campaign in his State, and while the fight is on is going to try and find out something about the work of the insects Prof. Koebele has introduced here, and in a casual way he will also look into the system of irrigation used on



C. M. HEINTZ, PROPRIETOR RURAL CALIFORNIAN.

the various plantations. He will be one of the prominent figures in the National Irrigation Congress to be held in Phoenix, Ariz., next December.

A Chicago magazine devoted to the irrigation interests of the United States speaks as follows of Mr. Heintz:

"No name in the annals of agricultural journalism is wider known or more respected than that of C. M. Heintz, the proprietor of the Rural Californian and secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Fifth Irrigation Congress. Not only does this apply to the field which is so ably filled by his paper, but is true throughout the arid regions generally. Being in touch with the irrigation problem in its practical application to horticulture by reason of his residence in Southern California, where it has reached its highest perfection, he has ever been a warm champion for irrigation development and the reclamation of the arid West. Commencing with the second Congress, held in Los Angeles, he has been a delegate to every meeting of that body. To the Denver Congress he was chosen as one of the delegates-at-large to represent California, by a Republican Governor, and to the Albuquerque Congress he was again sent as a delegate-at-large by a Democratic Governor—a fact certainly testifying to his great popularity in Southern California. At the Albuquerque Congress he was again chosen secretary of the National Executive Committee, by a majority that must have been gratifying to himself as well as to his friends, the vote being 87 to 32."

"In personal bearing the secretary of the National Executive Committee is one of those magnetic men who make friends wherever they go, and by their broad sympathies, backed by enthusiasm and push, succeed where others fail. Under his guiding hand the Fifth National Irrigation Congress at Phoenix promises much for the cause of irrigation and the reclamation of the arid West, and will undoubtedly be the most successful in the history of the movement. Besides his extensive personal correspondence bearing on the subject, Mr. Heintz will champion the coming Congress in the columns of the Rural Californian, whose influence is pronounced throughout the Pacific States and Territories."

Mr. Heintz is stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel. After seeing what there is to be seen on Oahu he will go to Hawaii and possibly to Maui.

New Inter Island Steamer.

In a letter received from Captain Godfrey by the Alameda yesterday intelligence was received that the new Inter-Island steamer was on the dry dock at San Francisco, that she had had her propeller and tail shaft put in, and that she would be ready to sail for this port by the last of October.

No More Bonds.

It is now definitely settled that the Custom House guards will no longer be required to put up the \$1000 bond required of them not long ago. It is also definitely settled that the guards in the future will be natives, it being thought that harmony will be best promoted by such a course. Yesterday two new men were put on the force of guards, these being Messrs. Clarke and Watson.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NOT FOR STUMPING.

Mr. McKinley Will Not Meet Bryan in Joint Debate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—"Mr. McKinley is not going to take the stump. The Democrats undoubtedly would like very much to see him chasing over the country in a wild scramble for votes, as Mr. Bryan has insisted upon doing. Mr. McKinley will continue to conduct himself as a man who appreciates the dignity and importance of the position he seeks. He will not lend himself to any catch-penny scheme for the sake of satisfying the curious or making himself talked about. I have heard this subject discussed, and I think I know what I am talking about when I say that Mr. McKinley will continue to address the people who visit him at Canton."

So said Mark Hanna today. The declaration was in reply to a question as to what he would do with the monster petition now in circulation among the workmen of Chicago, asking McKinley and Bryan to engage in a joint debate of the money question for their benefit in the Coliseum. It is evident that Hanna understands that McKinley would be no match for Bryan in debate.

Battleship Texas Ashore.

NEWPORT (R. I.), September 16.—The battleship Texas, which left the North Atlantic squadron this afternoon for the purpose of getting a supply of torpedoes here, struck a rock while coming into the harbor at 5:50 o'clock and is hard and fast. She rests on the rock amidst ships and resisted all attempts made by the tug Aquidneck to dislodge her. The position of the vessel is a dangerous one, and, should a storm set in, it would go hard with her. The place where the vessel struck is almost directly opposite the torpedo station.

ONLY LITTLE AT A TIME.

There are sound objections to one's knowing too much of his own body. I am going to tell you what they are; not to-day, but soon. To make sure of them you will have to watch these articles sharply in the newspapers. Yet we should know a little; and a fraction of that little I will serve up now. Please favour me with your attention.

Right across the middle of the body is a large, thin, flat muscle, stretched like a canvas awning—the diaphragm. By it you are divided into two large storeys or compartments. The upper one contains the heart and lungs, the lower one contains (chiefly) the stomach, the intestines, and the liver. The most painful (internal) diseases occur downstairs, the least painful upstairs.

The entire right side of the lower compartment, from the top down to the short ribs, is filled by the liver, which is suspended to a mere point of the diaphragm and shakes about with every movement you make.

Now, from the location of the liver we have a word used for ages to express one of the most unhappy conditions a human being can fall into—the word hypochondria (often abbreviated to "hyp"), the word meaning under the cartilage.

"For seven years," writes a correspondent, "I suffered from complaint of the liver. I was very bilious, my skin was sallow and dry, and the whites of my eyes yellow. I had much pain and weight at my right side, and was constantly depressed and melancholy. It seemed to be out of my power to take a hopeful or cheerful view of anything. The effect of this complaint on the mind was one of the aspects of it hardest to bear."

"I had lost my natural appetite and ate to support life; but there was no more any genuine relish for food or drink. The bad taste in my mouth made all that I took taste bad. Sometimes I would be taken sick and throw up all I had eaten; and after a meal, no matter how slender and simple, I was troubled with fullness and pain at the chest. I used many kinds of medicines, and while some of them may have relieved me for the moment, none conferred any lasting benefit, and I was soon as bad as ever."

"In March, 1892, I read in a small book of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done in cases similar to mine, and was especially interested in the account given in the book of the nature and duties of the liver, and its disorders. I got a bottle of the Syrup from Boots' Drug Stores, and after taking it a few days I felt quite like a new man. It seemed to correct my stomach and liver and clear my system of all bile; and it left me in capital health. Since that time I have kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house as a family medicine and have recommended it to all my friends as the best known cure for ailments like the one from which I suffered so miserably and so long. You can use this statement as you like. (Signed) John Gent, 59 Coventry road, Bulwell, Nottingham, March 21, 1895."

"In the spring of 1891," writes another, "I found myself in bad health. I had no appetite, and the little I did eat did me no good, gave me no strength. I had great pain and weight at the chest and right side, and my skin turned sallow and dry. My kidneys also acted badly, and from time to time I had attacks of gravel, and cold, clammy, weakening sweats broke out all over me. Being only seventeen years old when the trouble began, I was greatly alarmed and anxious. No doctor was able to help me, and I continued thus for over three years. In June, 1894, I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup and soon felt better, lighter and more cheerful. And by taking it a few weeks longer I recovered my health and strength. Since then, when I have any stomach, liver or kidney symptoms I resort to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and it never fails to set me right. You can publish this letter. (Signed) C. Hanson, 6 New Inn Lane, Gloucester, May 31st, 1895."

The stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all connected parts of the food and digestive system. When disordered (usually through torpidity of the stomach) they cripple the body and throw a gloom as of night over the mind. On the earliest signs of anything wrong with them use Mother Seigel's Syrup at once.