

















# Gazette Supplement, Jan. 5th, 1886.

## Gloves.

Gloves were known in England so long ago as the tenth century, for a company of German glove-makers, who carried on a trade between their own country and Germany, solicited the protection of King Æthelred II, by presenting him with five pairs of gloves.

One of the earliest uses of gloves was to protect the wrist, upon which lords and ladies carried their favorite hawk when they rode on a summer morn to catch a heron or a crane. When the Earl of Oxford returned from Italy he brought with him "gloves, sweete bagges, a perfumed leather jerkin, and other pleasant things."

In order to make his court with Queen Elizabeth he presented her Majesty "with a pair of perfumed gloves, trimmed only with four tufts, or roses, of colored silk. The Queen took such pleasure in those gloves that she was pictured with them upon her hands, and for many years after it was called 'the Earl of Oxford's perfume.'" I suppose most of my readers are familiar with Leigh Hunt's pleasant little poem about King Francis and the lions, and how the king reproved the vanity and heartlessness of *une belle dame sans merci*, who flung her glove into the arena in order to make her lover go and fetch it. But here is a story of Shakespeare and the Maiden Queen that is perhaps less generally known. Queen Elizabeth is said to have been the wearer of gloves of a very costly description. Shakespeare was once acting in her presence the part of a king—of his own making; and so careful was he of the illusion of the scene that he forgot all other things besides. The Virgin Queen resolved to put him to the proof, and as the mimic king passed before her, she dropped one of her gloves. Snake spurs, faithful subject as well as actor, immediately paused, and with the words that, "although bent on this high embassy, yet stop we to pick up our cousin's glove," he presented it to the real queen, then passed on. D'Israeli talks of "glove money" and defines it as "money given to servants to buy gloves," but Dr. Doran gives it another significance, and tells at the same time a good story of Henry VIII's chancellor, Sir Thomas More. "Gloves," says the Doctor, "were popular New Year's gifts, or sometimes 'glove money' in place of them; occasionally these gloves carried gold pieces in them. When Sir Thomas More was Chancellor he decided a case in favour of Mrs. Croaker, against Lord Arundel; the former on the following New Year's Day gratefully presented the judge with a pair of gloves with forty angels in them (£11). 'It would be against good manners,' said the Chancellor, 'to forsake a gentleman's new year's gift, and I accept the gloves. The king and his favourite Wolsey, when they made that magnificent display on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, wore gloves lined with white silk and most beautifully ornamented with embroidery and precious stones. In such more historical gossip as this one is not expected to follow exact chronological order, and I may be excused if I go back from Henry VIII to the fifteenth century. Edward, son of Richard, Duke of York, was one of the cruelest usurpers that ever disgraced a throne. Not content with robbing Henry VI of his kingdom, he insulted and murdered every member of the royal family upon whom he could lay hands. His reception of the high-spirited young Edward, is a stain upon his character that nothing can efface. After the battle of Tewkesbury, the young prince Edward was brought into the king's presence, who asked him how he dared to come into his kingdom in arms? He boldly replied: 'I came to recover my father's kingdom,' upon which Edward struck him in the face with his gauntlet, and the Duke Clarence and Gloucester, with their attendants instantly fell upon him with their swords and killed him." Was ever knightly glove put to so ignoble a use before or since? But the glove was not always used merely as a hand covering or a fashionable adornment. They were made an important part of grave ceremonies, as in the case of investitures, or in conferring dignities, or on other great and solemn occasions. D'Israeli gives a short account of a ceremony in which a glove plays a remarkable part. He says—"The unfortunate Conradin was deprived of his crown and his life by the usurper, Min-froy. When, having ascended the scaffold, the injured prince lamenting his hard fate, asserted his right to the crown, and, as a token of investiture, threw his glove among the crowd; entreating it might be conveyed to some of his relations, who would revenge his death. It was taken up by a knight, and brought to Peter, King of Arragon, who in virtue of this glove was afterward crowned at Palermo." I have seen a very beautiful and striking picture of this incident. I am not sure whether the ceremony

of challenging by the glove at the coronation of English sovereigns is yet obsolete, but it was in practice until very lately, and when a judge holds a session which concludes without anyone receiving a sentence of death it is the custom that the sheriff should present his lordship with a pair of white gloves. It is said that gloves were once an important item in the attire of bishops, and that these ecclesiastical gloves were most gorgeously adorned with gold thread and valuable jewels. There is a ceremony in which gloves are given as a prize for a test of bravery on a lady's part. Should a lady find a gentleman, a young and comely fellow of course, lying asleep in his chair or the grass, she has only to stoop over him and impress upon his forehead, the gentlest, lightest, tenderest kiss, and she may, if she dare, claim as a reward a pair of gloves.—*Daily Witness.*

## Waste Molasses as a Fertilizer.

Waste molasses has heretofore been a vexation and an annoyance to mill owners and their neighbors. How to get rid of it has been a serious question. If turned into the stream, the water was poisoned, and the sir polluted, and it allowed to run out on the ground it became a nuisance in more ways than one. We know of one plantation where the molasses formed quite a lake, the odor from which was perceptible for several miles, and the overflow from it into the sea killed large numbers of fish. The nuisance is one familiar to every planter in sugar, and a cheap and profitable means of getting rid of the waste molasses will therefore be welcomed by them. Such a method is provided by the recently patented fertilizer, invented by Dr. G. Martin, of Suckelshagen, Hesse. Dr. Martin is employed as a chemist at the plantations, and after a number of experiments has succeeded in turning out a good fertilizer from waste molasses. The compound looks like dirty sand, is dry and free from disagreeable odor.

The components of the compound are as follows:

IN ONE HUNDRED PARTS, BY WEIGHT:	
Mulberry	25.50
Sea (sulfur) sand	62.10
Blended sand	12.50
	100.00

The process of mixing is as follows: The sand is first passed through a wire screen, and carefully sifted with the lime in a box with holes.

The mixture to be kept in constant motion by stirring, while the molasses is added in a small stream passing through a sieve or perforated pipe. The mixing should for two men be 400 pounds.

The next stage is carefully mixed will burden in about fifteen minutes. After mixing, the compound contains in 100 parts, by weight, as follows:

Lime	45.50
Sulfur	1.25
Sand	2.50
Carbonate	33.75
Phosphate	1.19
Sulphuric Acid	2.85
Chlorine	8.50
Organic Matter	14.19
Water	1.25
	100.00

The mixture is not only solidified, but appears in the form of a dust free mass, not liable to become liquid or wet in moist air. Careful analysis of the various soils at Suckelshagen shows that the element contained in this fertilizer are what are required for the cultivation of cane.

Besides the incidental advantage of getting rid of the molasses, some of the points in favor of the fertilizer are, that the molasses costs nothing, and the labor of spreading is small; no skilled labor or expensive machinery is required; by returning the matter to the soil a large part of the sugar lost in the process of refining is restored; the fertilizer need not be placed in the furrows at the time of planting, when time and men are scarce, but can be applied to the young cane afterwards, it being so fine that it will wash down among the roots.

More and more attention to fertilizers is being paid by our planters, and this one home-made fertilizer deserves investigation and trial at their hands.—*Mackay Standard.*

## Sugar Prospects.

The following article from the *Queenslander* suggests a train of thought which is some what alarming to sugar cane growers. If what is suggested comes to pass we should have to change our maps. The writer says:

It cannot be doubted that, quite apart from foreign beet factories, the sugar industry is entering on a course of development which will be critical, and may prove disastrous to those who are content to pursue their traditional old methods and ignore the less accumulating results of canisters in their station. Until about the middle of the present century the tropical sugar industry was essentially unprogressive. Boiling in cane might be said to constitute the one established improvement on the patriarchal open pan system. But the pressure induced by the subsidized beet industry has changed all that. The use of open pans given to the latter, indefensible as it is on economic and commercial grounds, has put cane mill-owners on their heels, and promoted the discovery and adoption of a multitude of improvements in the operation of converting the raw material into sugar, the majority of which improvements have been attended with a progressive dispensing of the cost of production. Without these improvements, the doubtful whether the tropical sugar industry could have held its own at all; without, apart from the dirty product of semi-civilized dark races, a single pound of refined or even tolerably white sugar would at present be manufactured inside the tropics. And still the treacherous for reconquering the lost culture of cane and sugar, and the ever present labour difficulty promises in time to find its solution in the widely increased application of machinery to operations in the field as well as at the mill. The bulky nature of the material has hitherto necessitated the heavy employment of cheap unskilled labor, but there can be no mechanical reason why cane should not be cultivated, trenched, cut, loaded, and unloaded by steam power, any more than there is against the employment of machinery for analogous operations on the gigantic wheat-farms of the prairie States of the Union. But it will be only those who are alike desirous to estimate and quick to adopt the fresh discoveries and inventions that are continually cropping up in the domain of saccharology who can hope to continue reaping in the future even a moiety of the profit that was wont to attach of old to the business of sugar-

making. And even in their case the disclosure of some new chemical truth, or the simplifying of some hitherto difficult or costly stage of the process of manufacture, may in a single instant upset the most elaborate calculations, turn the most perfect and expensive machinery into "old iron," and reduce the most industriously acquired expertise to the lumber-loft of the past. The discovery of *aligra*, the coloring principle of the madder root, among the endless series of products derived from the decomposition and recombination of the constituents of coal tar, has summarily expunged the madder plant (*radix ferrea*) from among the cultivated crops of Europe. It no longer pays to evolve by laborious cultivation a substance procurable by certain definite chemical reactions, in unlimited quantity, from the cheapest and most abundant of sources. Whether it will ever be possible to create pure sugar—*saccharum* the learned call it—in a similar way by chemical synthesis, remains to be proved. But the discovery lately made at Lyons, in France, of a method of converting glucose or grape-sugar into saccharine by the application of electricity certainly appears to tend in that direction. Glucose is the result of the action of diastase on starch, or on any form of vegetable fibre, such as sawdust, cotton waste, &c., that is capable of conversion into starch by the same reagent. It is even now manufactured in enormous quantities for the use of brewers and distillers, and the position it will claim as a prominent source of saccharine or crystalline sugar will be mainly dependent on the cost of the new converting process. The application of electricity to the refining of raw sugars, as in the new American process, has so far stood the economic test. Should the Lyons process, based on the same natural force, prove, on extended trial, to "pay" in the commercial sense—that is, prove cheaper than the extraction of the sugar naturally formed in the sugar cane—the latter will lose the pre-eminence it has hitherto enjoyed as the best and cheapest source of the universal sweetener; and at the same time an enormous impetus will be given to the cultivation of wheat, maize, the common and the sweet potato, the sugo palm, mandarin root, and other starch-yielding plants all over the world.

## Temperance Gains in a Century.

The second Sunday evening in November, the end of a century's temperance work was celebrated by a union temperance meeting in Fort-St. George. Among the interesting papers read on the occasion was one by Mr. Crutten, the subject being the temperance gains during a hundred years. Nothing could be more encouraging to a temperance worker than the interest in temperance sentiment and practice, as shown in Mr. Crutten's address, during the century just closed. If one's impulsive sighs over the apparent tardiness of the progress of temperance, let him remember the gains already made and take courage.

Perhaps New England to-day is the most temperate place in the civilized world, and yet as Mr. Crutten showed in his century opened there, only a few people whose very ministers of the gospel were often drunk, sometimes even celebrating the communion when in an intoxicated condition, and whose doctors kept the bars where the liquor was sold, and were their own best customers. To-day the case is reversed where the minister of any Protestant church, except of the Episcopal and Unitarian churches, indulges even in wine. I am not trying to make out a case which the strictest facts would not prove, but Mr. Crutten might have gone further and said what I know to be true of the towns of my own State and think it is true of all the smaller towns and villages of New England, viz., that if a temperance man is known to indulge in any thing but water, he is at once regarded as a social outcast, and his name is never mentioned in the same breath with the name of a man of good society.

Mr. Crutten tells us that one cannot take up an American newspaper without finding that the temperance question has come into American politics, and come to stay. And it looks as though America was to be rid of the liquor traffic, as she was of slavery, almost without her will or wishes.

A reform like that of temperance, must, in the nature of things, be comparatively slow, but that remark the progress has been made no one can deny. The future promises even greater and more rapid progress than the past can show. Never were there so many making the temperance reform their work as now. Some of these are mothers whose sons are in danger from liquor, and some are wives whose husbands have been ruined by drink, and sisters trying to save others from the fate which has overtaken their brothers. And they are determined, and persistent, without a shadow of discouragement, emphasizing the result of their labors. They are working for a definite end, which when it comes, after high license, and local option and other expedients which will lead to it will be the entire suppression of the manufacture of intoxicants. The liquor interest of the United States represents a billion of dollars, but with the moral right all on the side of the temperance reformers they have no fear of final defeat.

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