

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1905.

Since our last, under this head, we have had two foreign arrivals to note, the H. M. S. Porpoise, from Honolulu, and the schooner Albatross, from Albatross, with a cargo of lumber, to J. H. Green, at Honolulu.

Wholesale is daily, generally opening. At an auction sale of English Dry Goods, by J. H. Cole, prices were well sustained. Terms of sale, 10% cash, 10% on delivery, and 10% on 10 days.

May 1—Am brig Crimen, from Tahiti en route for San Francisco. 2—Am brig Crimen, from Tahiti en route for San Francisco.

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PASSENGERS.

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THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1905.

During the last session of the Legislature, the Ministers introduced, and of course carried—as they did everything else they chose to dictate to that pliant body—an Act amending or remodeling the Department of Education.

The principal feature of importance in the new law was the creation of a new office connected with the Board, and dubbed "the Inspector-General of Schools," upon whom was to devolve the duties formerly so faithfully and laboriously performed by the late Dr. Armstrong, while Minister of Public Instruction, and afterwards when that office was abolished, as President of the Board of Education. Those duties consisted of personally and frequently visiting each and all the common schools throughout the islands, for the fostering and encouraging the education and training of the youth of the nation, and instructing and inciting the teachers and parents in the work.

After no little flourish of trumpets, the new Act was passed, and the office created. It was at once conferred upon a gentleman whose peculiar notions on the subject of education had been constantly aired in the columns of the Polynesian newspaper, during the last year of its feeble existence.

We confess to a feeling of some disappointment on reading the first report of the first Inspector-General. To use a trite but apt saying, "the mountain in labor has brought forth a mouse." "We certainly had a right to expect from a gentleman of such antecedents, a carefully written, intelligent criticism on the state of education and morals in the schools. Instead of which, however, the Inspector-General appears to have mistaken his office for that of superintendent of repairs, or perhaps a peripatetic whitewasher and landscape-gardener, and to have seen or thought of nothing but the school houses, ignoring altogether the scholars as no affair of his. And he seems to have gone on his travels with a determination to condemn and carp at the poor school-houses, for the purpose of covertly indulging in a fling at somebody who has preceded him in the work of building and locating these houses, or perhaps his masters, of the Board, thought their infamous schemes needed other trumped-up excuses to justify them in the destruction of the present school system. The houses are built in too airy positions,—one might think that a pardonable fault in a tropical climate,—and shade trees, running water, and whitewash are not abundant. These, and particularly the last, are about the only topics of remark elicited in an official tour of the Island of Oahu by "The Inspector-General of Schools," and which are now complacently spread before the public in three or four columns of the government newspaper! We are not told, and it would appear that the official did not inquire, how many children, and of what ages, attended each school, the studies pursued, the degree of proficiency and intelligence exhibited by teachers and pupils, or whether they were decently clad or the reverse,—matters of surely more interest to the public than the situation or exterior appearance of the school houses.

However after having waded about half way through the second number of the report,—for it required two weeks to get this mighty document to the light—we came upon the statement, for the first time, that the schools of one half of the island were in vacation when the Inspector-General went on his tour! Truly a most inopportune season for such an official to choose in which to undertake such a journey. In Koolaula, where it is intimated in a few desultory words that there were some of the schools in operation, we are told simply that the children were few in number, that they were healthy and cleanly, and the important fact is recorded that they showed their manners by rising when the Honorable Inspector-General entered, but not one word as to their studies. A most lame and impotent conclusion indeed! All this simply exemplifies how much easier it is to find fault with the work of others than to do better ourselves, especially when we are adepts in the act of "how not to do it."

When we remembered the long diatribes of calumny heaped upon the heads of the former conductors of public education for their shortcomings and want of attention to the children, and the vast erudition and wonderful sagacity displayed in giving them advice, we cannot but wonder at the humane result, when these Solons themselves get charge of the Department of Public Instruction.

But now the question seriously comes up, what does this systematic neglect and trifling with the schools by the Board and its agent mean? Taking this singular report now under consideration, together with the still more singular leader in the ministerial paper of April 29, which we reviewed in our issue of May 20, the conclusion is as irresistible as it is startling. The Ministers are preparing to overthrow the system of common schools throughout the Islands! The unmistakable tone of the utterances of the organ, and the partial tone of the Inspector General, are but part and parcel of the same deliberately destructive policy, aimed at the very life of the nation. The English day schools of Honolulu are first swept by the board, and then we may look for the demolition of the Hawaiian schools, from Hawaii to Nihaun. "After us the deluge,"—the "Reformed" system of boarding schools and nunneries, upon which, and upon their founders will be lavished the entire educational revenue of the country. This, disguise it as we may, is the now

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A GYMNASIUM—We are informed by Mr. Charles Derby, so long and well known as an instructor in gymnastics, that he is about to open a gymnasium, in a building to be erected for the purpose. His terms are thirty-six dollars per annum, or four dollars a month. He has already twenty-four yearly subscribers, but is desirous of obtaining more names before commencing the building. We should be pleased to see a gymnasium started in this city and liberally supported, confident as we are that it will be the means of promoting health and longevity. Many in this community lead sedentary lives, and such require exercise of some description to keep up health and strength. Some take to horseback riding, which is no doubt an admirable exercise, but it is not every one who can afford to keep a horse, to do so requiring an outlay two, if not three times larger than the monthly payment required at the gymnasium. Again, one does not like to start off alone for exercise, and excepting in long summer days one has no time for a ride of any length; while a pupil at the gymnasium may attend either a day or evening class, and meeting a number, it would lead to a certain emulation, which, under the guidance of a careful instructor, could be productive of good. Where, then, so many temptations, more seductive by far, exist in this city to tempt persons to other modes of spending their leisure hours, it requires some little moral courage and firmness of character to undertake a course of gymnastics, which in the end will be of lasting benefit. We give a couple of extracts from an address of the Nahl Brothers, gymnasts to the San Francisco Club.

The development of the strength of the human body brings with it so many advantages, that it should never be neglected. Unfortunately many persons think that if they improve and strengthen their minds, the body of itself will attain its natural strength. This, however, is not the case. We all know, or should know, that the mental faculties of man require more or less cultivation to develop them; why, then, should we not do the same for the body? It is a gross error to suppose that such training will find the fatigue rather unpleasant at first, but this should not deter them from continuing the exercise with energy and perseverance. Compare the men who have had the advantage of gymnastics with those who have had no opportunity to develop their physical energies, and it will be found the former not only surpass the latter in activity, strength, and health of body, but also in vigor of mind. We expect to see in the course of a few years a large number of students of various kinds in our midst, who will be able to do more than the average man would, under such circumstances, perchance; while, on the other hand, he who is accustomed to gymnastic exercises, and has acquired by them strength and activity, is not only able to help himself, but can also rescue others from perilous situations. We have numerous instances of persons losing their lives merely for the want of bodily strength and elasticity. In Europe, the practice of gymnastics is regarded as an indispensable part of education, and schools for that purpose are found in almost every place, they have even gone so far as to introduce them into the military and fire departments, both of which are obliged to devote a certain time regularly to this branch. It is highly important that parents should train their children from early childhood to suitable bodily exercises, or send them where such benefits can be received. For such schools, not to be content with teachers employed because the delicate body of the child may be injured by not using proper precaution.

A FRENCHMAN ON THE RAMPAGE—A Frenchman who has been employed for some six months at the tannery at Manalua, wrote a letter some time last week to the French Commissioner, stating his intention of killing sundry Frenchmen, a Pole, of giving his own body to the sharks and his soul to the devil, and also stating that he was a deserter from the Second Zouaves, in Mexico. He commenced his campaign by cutting in pieces the clothing of a friend, and on Sunday night placed combustible material under the store of a Frenchman, on Manua Kea street, and set fire to it, which was discovered and put out before much damage had been done. Monday morning, about two o'clock, the Pole, who has charge of the tannery at Manalua, was awakened by his wife, who said she was certain some one was in their bedroom, he immediately got up, and, while preparing himself for a search, the person darted out of the room, dropping a bow-knife as he left. Upon going out, the Pole discovered that a building had been set on fire, which he immediately put out with material from a vat. He soon after started for town, to give information to the authorities, telling his story to others on the road up. The Frenchman, in the meantime, had been discovered, and was arrested by a constable, and started for town. When opposite the Kahihi bridge, he made a furious attack on the constable, with a bottle and stones, and ran down into the stream, where he drew a razor and cut his throat. The natives about the spot were frightened, and called upon a foreigner, who pulled him out of the stream and started him on the road again. Surgical aid was procured, the gash sewed up, and the man is now in custody.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser, in wrappers, since the sailing of the last packet, two in number, can be had at the counter, in the book-store, ready for mailing.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER—Thursday last being the day appointed and set apart by President Johnson to be observed by the citizens of the United States as a day of humiliation and prayer, Americans residing here paid all due respect to their proclamation, and observed it as such. Most of their places of business were closed at 11 o'clock A. M., when religious services were held at the Bethel Church, being presided over by Rev. Messrs. Damon and Corwin. Prayers, singing, and remarks from Messrs. J. McBride, Minister Resident, A. and S. Bishop, J. Mott Smith, H. Dimond, E. Corwin and H. A. Carter occupied the allotted time. The remarks were excellent, and appropriate to the occasion. In the evening service was held at the Fort Street Church, and a sermon delivered by the Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor of the Kawalaha Church. The sermon was very interesting and much to the point, and was listened to by a large and appreciative audience.

FROM THE GUANO ISLANDS—On Friday evening last, the schooner Odd Fellow arrived from Baker's Island, in 35 days, under charge of the first officer, Capt. Bush having ruptured a blood vessel and died ten days previous. We give in our shipping memoranda a list of vessels touching at the Island, furnished us by Capt. Babcock, the Company's agent. The American clipper ship Seaman's Bride was lost at the island on the 11th of March. For particulars see shipping memoranda.

On the occasion of the marriage of Mr. C. P. Ward and Miss V. Robinson, at the residence of the bride's father, the grounds and mansion were splendidly illuminated and tastefully decorated. A large number of guests were present and entertained in a princely manner. We wish them a long and happy life.

On Sunday evening last, a house belonging to the estate of Master Paul Jarrett, at Waianae, was set on fire by some malicious person, and totally consumed. The house was a large one, and contained all the farming implements of the ranch, saddles, &c, which were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$200.

Persons wanting plumbing done, would do well to call on Mr. Rycroft, at the tin and copper-smith's, next door above Flittner's and see specimens of his handiwork.

The examination of the Royal School will take place on Friday next, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Those who take interest in such a matter, are invited to attend.

We notice a new building being erected on the site of the old one, and we hope it will be the means of promoting health and longevity.

The clipper ship Panther is due from San Francisco, en route to Baker's Island.

The next mail will go by the Snygrite, on Tuesday next.

(For the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.) Bishop Stanley's Pastoral Address.

[Continued from our previous issue.] On page 62 the Bishop gives us some of his views on schools. It is too large a subject to be disposed of in a few hasty sentences, but I will briefly notice a few points. In the first place, let me remark that the labors of the American missionaries in the cause of education need no defence nor apology. They need not shrink from a comparison of results with any similar mission in any part of the world. As Mr. Dana says, "They taught the whole people to read and to write, to cypher and to sew." They laid the foundation of a system of national schools, which they resigned into the hands of the Government twenty years ago. They also established manual labor schools at Hilo, Keolu, Waialua and Wailoi, and a normal school, or college, at Lahaina, besides leading the way in raising up female boarding schools. It would be absurd, however, to require or expect infallibility of them. It should be remembered that this mission was in many respects an experiment, and that many new questions had to be met and solved without any precedents to guide them. The experience of the mission to these islands will doubtless be of service to similar missions all over the world. Let the fault-finder remember the proverb, "Let not him who putteth on his armor boast as he that putteth it off." If the common school system has been left for several years past without an efficient head, if the schools have been neglected, and in some districts suffered to fall into decay for want of sufficient impetus, it has not been the fault of the missionaries.

The Bishop thinks that the demoralizing effects of having the sexes taught together in the primary schools, have more than counterbalanced all the advantages of learning to read and write. Now, the writer of this article would prefer the separation of the sexes in the schools wherever practicable, especially in those taught by native teachers. But it is a great mistake to suppose that it would be of much avail to separate the sexes during school hours, when they are together the rest of the time, in the surf or on shore, and, above all, when they are exposed in so many cases to the most polluting influences in their own homes. The stale and ridiculous charge is repeated in this pamphlet that the natives have become dirty and miserable because the missionaries tabooed their bathing in the sea, the only foundation for it being the fact that they always opposed the practice of boys and girls bathing together, a matter of much greater importance than their attending school together. Again, in the thinly settled districts this policy would have prevented there being any schools at all, and, by doubling the number of school houses and teachers, would have increased the expenses of the schools far beyond the means at the command of the Government. But few practical men will agree with the Bishop when he says that it would have been "far better to have confined the common school system to boys," and educated a few of the girls in family boarding-schools. That is, he would have left the great mass of Hawaiian females in a state of brutal ignorance and degradation, while a select few should have been trained in the English language, and in the habits and sentiments of civilized society. The result, as the experience of forty years teaches us, would inevitably have been that these select few would have learned to look down upon their countrymen and women, to despise their native language, and to seek alliances only among the lower class of foreigners. But we will return to this topic again.

The ability to read and write is generally considered as an immense step from ignorance and barbarism, a step the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated, and which almost of itself marks the transition from the merely animal existence of the savage to the reading, reflecting, conscious life of the civilized man. Many a man who has learned to read when late in life, has considered the privilege of reading the Bible as an ample reward for all his labor. But, as the Bishop does not consider its personal "profitable, or even safe," for the common people, he does not regard the ability to read and write as of much value.

It appears to be the fashion to deride the quantity and quality of Hawaiian literature. Now, there have been published in the Hawaiian language, besides the Old and New Testaments, more than two hundred different works, and more than two hundred million pages. Many of these are translations or adaptations of standard works in the English language. After considerable investigation on this sub-

THE NEW TERRITORY OF WYOMING—Ashley's bill for the organization of the new Territory of Wyoming, now pending in the House of Representatives, defines the boundaries of the proposed Territory as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington with the forty-first degree of north latitude, thence west to the thirty-third degree of longitude and north to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and running north westerly along the crest to the intersection of the thirty-third degree of longitude with forty-four degrees thirty minutes north latitude; thence west to the thirty-fourth degree of longitude; thence due north to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, and thence due east to the twenty-fifth degree of longitude, running south to the place of beginning. In other words, Wyoming is bounded on the north by Idaho and Dakota, on the south by Colorado and Utah, on the east by Nebraska, on the west by Utah and Nebraska; Idaho losing a part of its southerly territory, Dakota its southwestern portion, and Nebraska a slice of its western half. Nevada having become a State, Wyoming will form the tenth Territory. Here are ten new States in process of formation, all of which will in a few years take their place in the Union.

Doctors may Disagree—A Friend may Differ in Opinion! BUT HE CONCEDES BY GOOD JUDGES, THAT H. L. CHASE

In producing as GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS as ever were taken in Honolulu, and at UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES—\$1.00 per dozen for Cards, and \$3 for Card Vignettes. 471-1m

AT AN EVENING GATHERING A PICTURE. The finder will please leave it with the owner.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD! THE ABOVE SUM WILL BE PAID BY THE UNDERSIGNED, to any person who can give information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who maliciously set fire to his ward (Paul Jarrett) house at Manua, Lanai, on Sunday night last, the 28th May.

WM. JARRETT, Guardian of Paul Jarrett, 471-1m

PLUMBING! WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Honolulu that he has taken a Stand above the Jewelry Store of H. V. Flittner on Koolaula Street, where he will be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and see specimens. Jobbing orders promptly attended to.

DON'T FORGET That the Undersigned are Prepared to furnish Families, Restaurants, Coasters, &c. WITH FRESH BREAD EVERY DAY. Call and examine for yourselves. 471-6-1m E. C. McCANDLESS & Co.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS OF THE above Company, have been authorized to issue risks on CARGO, FREIGHT and TREASURE, by water from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, at coast rates.

NOTICE. F. HORN WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC that the undersigned has EXTRA FAMILY BREAD made the letters F. H. stamped on the loaves.

Rye Bread! MADE