BY AUTHORITY.

JAMES HUMPHREYS is this day appointed Road Supervisor for the District of Ewa, Oahu.

JNO. E. BUSH,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Department.
June 5, 1883. jun9 w3t

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
Honolulu, June 6, 1883.

BE IT KNOWN to all whom it may concern that official notice having been communicated to this Department by Mons. Henri Feer, Consul and Commissioner for France, that His Excellency the President of the Republic of France has commissioned Mons. GEORGE BOULIECH as successor to the Count de Louviers as Chancellor of the French Legation at Honolulu: Therefore the said Mons. Bouliech is hereby acknowledged as Chancellor aforesaid, and all his official acts as such are ordered to receive full faith and credit by the officials of this Government.

WALTER M. GIBSON,
jun9 w3t Minister of Foreign Affairs.

An autograph letter addressed to his Majesty the King has been received from His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, of which the following is a translation:

We, OSCAR II., by the Grace of God King of Sweden and Norway, of the Goths and of the Vandals, to Kalakaua I., King of Hawaii. Our friendly salutations. Dear and Great Friend,—It is with lively satisfaction that we announce to you that the Consort of Our very dear Son, the Prince Royal of Sweden and Norway, Her Royal Highness Madame Sophia Mary Victoria, Princess Royal of Sweden and Norway, née Princess of Baden, was yesterday happily delivered of a Prince, who will receive at the Baptismal Font the names Oscar Frederic William Olaf Gustavus Adolphus, and who will bear the title of Duke of Scania. The sentiments of friendship which You have displayed towards Us give Us the assurance that You will partake of the joy which this happy event has caused us. We pray You on Your part to believe in the sincerity of the wishes we cherish for Your prosperity and for that of Your Royal House. Also we pray God that He will have you in His holy and high keeping.

Done at the Castle of Stockholm, November 12, 1882.

Your Good Friend
jun9 w1t d1t OSCAR.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY ..... JUNE 9, 1883.

OUR contemporaries appear to be sorely exercised about the coinage question. The scurrilous language against the Government with which their lugubrious articles on this subject are inter-larded taken in conjunction with the foolish things they have to say about shows plainly enough that it is because they do not understand what they are writing about, and fancy that other people are ignorant with themselves, than because they have any real "apprehensions" to ventilate, that they discourse, with such pretense of learning, on Coins and Coinage. What they see in the matter is an opportunity of making under cover of the popular ignorance on the subject, a wild attack on the Government. Little they reck about the display they may make of their own ignorance, partly possible because they are in a state of happy unconsciousness of it, but chiefly because of the chance of saying some stinging things about the men they hate, and especially about Mr. Gibson.

The *Gazette* preaches in this connection quite a new doctrine as to the functions and duties of Government. "Every argument that the Goverment has should be clearly set forth long before the coin appears in the realm or the Government will find itself in the unpleasant predicament of having a whole lot of coin that nobody will receive." The Government is obeying the instructions of the Legislature in this matter and are asked to instruct the people whose representatives have instructed them! What silly nonsense from the lips of that lofty genius who cannot refer to such men as the Ministers without spitting at them such phrases as "our set of nincompoops," and so forth. We might pertinently ask this great man, (if he will condescend to enlighten us) how much "argument was set forth" beforehand by those who imported Mexican dollars, French five franc pieces, English and French gold coins, etc., etc., here and set them in circulation?

EDITORIALS.

From the Daily.

Our Hope.

In this week's *Gazette* the editor indulges in a short retrospective resume of what it pretends to be the history of the present Cabinet, but which is, in fact, a mere rehash of its own vaporings and imaginings of what has been done.

It enumerates a number of dismissals and changes, including the schoolmaster "on account"—it says—"of a free expression of views on political matters." Then there is the appointment of a son-in-law as Secretary of the Board of Health commented upon, and fault is found because his salary has been augmented for doing his duty; which has involved the dispatch of an amount of work which no previous secretary has been called upon to do.

Then, there is "a number of gentlemen, who for years have devoted their time and talents" to the care of government matters, dismissed "when success was crowning their efforts." Then follows a recapitulation of alleged offences of omission and commission, and such a presentation of the *Gazette* view of the state of the country as leads to the writer's declaring that "all is dark," and a new cabinet is needed to make things right again.

In view of all these fanciful facts and factless fancies, what is the hope of the country to relieve it from all this alleged mal-administration? We see none; there is no panacea, no balm in Gilead, unless a coalition is formed of the members of the opposition press who, putting forward their champion, will sound the tocsin, bid him draw his sword, place his lance in rest, and run a tilt against what? And who shall this great Unknown be? Whom have Messrs. Grieve, Atkinson, Mist and Thrum—all "opposition newspaper" men—to introduce to a waiting public (waiting with a degree of patience, not to say indifference, which must be highly exasperating to the quartette we have indicated)? Let them bring forward their man. Their diatribes, scoldings, growls, all go for naught because they do not say "here is our champion, here is he who has come to make all things straight and lovely, and what he will do is thus and so." To this great Unknown we look to complete the otherwise imperfect (and hence inharmonious) GAMUT composed of the tuneful five:—Grieve, Atkinson, Mist, Unknown and Thrum. Let us hear from the full Gamut!

The Madras

The Madras muddle has got into the head of a writer of the *Gazette*.

In charging Government officials with "shilly shalling," "backing and filling" and "twisting and squirming" he is simply making out a case that is entirely applicable to the parties concerned whom he represents. "The health authorities refused to do what their own regulations required of them." If he means the regulations of 1880 republished in 1880, requiring that passengers for Honolulu who should be sick of small-pox, to be taken ashore and put into hospital, we say that there has not at any time been reported to the health officers any Honolulu passengers on board the Madras sick of small-pox. But there were reported two passengers destined for Victoria whom the Captain said he would take away with him.

As for using insulting language towards one of our prominent merchants because he accepted the agency of the unfortunate vessel, what does the muddle-headed writer mean by associating any such alleged insult with any action or utterance of the government? There is no merchant in this community who will confirm such an outrageous allegation. If the writer had taken the pains to get some insight into the inward history of the Madras matter he would not have indulged in such ridiculous and unfounded utterances as the following, "from the day of her (the Madras') arrival to the time of her entry the Board of Health or the Executive have practically ignored her existence." Since the Executive have been devising and proposing measures for some time past to enable the British ship, with her captain, crew and passengers to enter into proper quarantine, it is only now, this very day, that the measures and requirements proposed by the executive in the early part of May are accepted, and will be acted upon. When, indeed, the full inward history of the matter has been made public, the attitude of the opposition will present "a most pitable, contemptible and mean position" before the community.

Uniformity of Text Books in Schools.

The Board of Education held a meeting on Saturday to consider a proposition for adopting a uniform series of text books in the principal branches for all the Government Schools of the Kingdom. Mr. Mackintosh, Prof. Scott, Prof. Alexander, Mr. Walter Hill and others were present, by invitation of the President of the Board, to express their views in regard to such a measure, and all seemed to strongly favor the plan.

The reasons which were expressed by the teachers, in favor of a uniform series of school books may be summarized as follows:

1. Saving in expense. Books could be purchased cheaper by the Board if all the books used in each branch were of the same kind, and purchased by contract of the publishers direct, without the payment of commissions or other profits to middlemen. The Board would always know before hand precisely what the books would cost and so would be able to largely reduce the prices to the public, which are now made high enough to cover fluctuations in prices and profits to several hands.

Pupils once purchasing a book would find the same book available for the same grade of study in any school in the Kingdom, and would not, as now, be compelled to purchase new books in changing from one school to another.

It was also claimed that to correspond with the improved modern methods of teaching, the best school books are now so simplified, condensed and arranged that a series of a few small cheap books may be made to do the pupil more service than can be got from an expensive series of many books of the old-fashioned kinds. For example the eight Readers of Town's Progressive Series, largely used in our schools are sold by the Board at the aggregate price of $6.85; but it was the unanimous opinion of the teachers present that more good could be done to the pupils by the use of the five Readers of the Swinton Series which were offered to the Board for the aggregate price of $2.05 in New York.

2. Saving in time. The present system or want of system in our school books involves loss of time to the pupils in two ways; in the first place, most of the books used are of some ancient series, such, we suppose, as the first missionaries who visited these Islands might have used, in their boyhood, in New England, but long since discarded and forgotten, there and and elsewhere on this earth, except here. They were useful books in their time, and thought to be good, but are now seen to be, in many respects, ill arranged, faulty in expression, omitting much that ought to be in them, and needlessly prolix in many things of small consequence. They do not teach the things which the present generation desires to have taught, and what is taught is often unsatisfactory in form and arrangement. "It is a terrible waste of pupil's time, and teacher's labor to permit the use of such books:"

Secondly, if all the books used were of the best, so long as there is a constant change both of pupils and teachers from one school to another, there is a great waste of time to the pupils when the books in the different schools are not the same. The pupils having become accustomed to the train of thought and form of expression peculiar to one author do not respond readily to examination questions couched in unfamiliar terms; they fail to do themselves justice, and are often assigned to classes where time is simply wasted. It was claimed by one of the teachers—Prof. Scott, we believe—that a teacher would often be three or four months in learning the attainments of a new school so as to be able to put all the pupils at their proper work, but that this end would be greatly facilated and much time and effort saved by having the books used in the several branches the same throughout the Kingdom, with a printed course of study laid out to correspond with the books.

There views are considered to have great force when applied to our Hawaiian schools in which pupils are studying and forced to explain themselves to new teachers in a foreign language. Everything should be made as easy and plain to them as possible, if any satisfactory progress is expected.

3. Improvement of and uniformity in methods. Modern improved books suggest modern improved methods to inexperienced teachers, and when the same books are used in all schools there will be such an approach to uniformity in instruction as will tend to make pupils at home in whatever schools they may happen to be transferred to, and especially will but prepare them in the lower grades of one school for the higher grades of another. In the advanced schools many pupils meet who have trained in many primary schools by different teachers. If there has been some uniformity in what they have previously learned and in the methods in which they have been instructed, they will be found, in the advanced school, more equal in attainments, can be classified to better advantage, will more readily assimilate, and will progress faster and learn more.

This is what is meant by a graded system of schools. It is, briefly stated, such a course of study so arranged for all the schools, that when the pupils who enter the higher grades come together in those schools they will be found to have, in the fundamental brenches, such a general similarity of information as will enable them to be properly classified and advanced in the new schools. It is not "machine teaching;" it is not slavish adherence to particular forms. It is only that reasonable amount of order and method which is necessary to prevent the pupils and teacher's time from being frittered away either in such a multiplicity of classes as will prevent any justice being done to any, or in abortive attempts to force some kind of order out of the chaos.

The above, in substance, is what we understand to be the views of our best teachers in the matter. They unanimously advised the Board to adopt a uniform series of books in the fundamental branches, and recommended, as among the latest and best series, Swinton's Series of Readers, Monteith's Independent Geographies, with an Hawaiian Supplement which the publishers offer to make if that series is adopted, and Barnes' Series of Mathematics.

After hearing their views the Board adjourned to take the matter into consideration.

Mental Training.

The mid-ocean position of the Hawaiian Islands will always isolate the people residing here. Isolation is apt to beget habits of introspection. This self-examination, as a rule, is not very satisfactory, and those who critically examine into their own motives and acts are often lead to palliate and excuse their faults and deficiencies by the thought that they are no worse than their neighbors, in fact, a little better. Add to this fault-finding habit that of being unduly concerned about the petty affairs of every day life, which, in a continental community, are lost sight of in the whirl and bustle of larger events, and we have two reasons why gossip flourishes here, and "trifles light as air" occupy the minds of so many. Not a few of those living here are painfully aware of the miserable insufficiency of the great mass of reading matter that is brought to these Islands by every vessel. Insufficient, in the sense that it is ephemeral and written for the day, and only to be endured when it is read in conjunction with or immediately following the events that inspire it. There is, of course, very many good books sent here, but the tendency of the age is to skim over the newspapers, to waste time in reading trashy novels, and, in short, to read a great deal without any system or after thought.

This style of mental training (for it is "training," inasmuch as it accustoms the mind to a state of slothful inactivity) is injurious in the highest degree. The faculties become confused, as it were, and in a short time the mind fails to retain an intelligent conception of what is being done in the literary world, and hardly comprehends the great political, moral or commercial movements of the day. All this can be corrected by a short but systematic course of daily reading; and, to provide in a compact form just the kind of reading required, there are published several journals whose objects are educational, and style attractive. One of the best of these is *The Chautauquan*, "A monthly magazine devoted to the promotion of true culture." The plan carried out in this publication is that of requiring its readers to read for *forty minutes* some one or more of the articles published in the magazine, and then to write on the subject or subjects read. It is easy to understand that the carrying out of such a plan will lead inevitably to a thoughtful habit of reading, and will be of great benefit to the reader. The habit once formed can be kept up with hardly a conscious effort, and will surely lead to the highest forms of literary culture, and eliminate from our daily lives very much of narrow-mindedness, fault finding, and undue magnifying of the thousand petty ills of life.

[Communicated.]

The Salvation Army.

It has been suggested that General Booth, the Commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army should be invited to send a detachment of his forces to these Islands. There are several reasons that might be urged to induce him to take this step.

In the first place these Islands occupy a very strong strategic position in mid-ocean, and every month our population is being augmented by arrivals from China, the South Seas, Australia, New Zealand, Portugal and elsewhere. As the field of operations is "world wide" it is important that great geographical centres should be occupied, and that the idea of operating in the midst of a large local population should be subordinated to that of concentrating strength at points where nationalities meet and can be attacked.

In the next place a detachment of the Salvation Army would probably find that they could live off this community quite as economically as of any other. It being the policy of the General to obtain supplies, as well as recruits, by exhortation, the well-known generosity of residents of these Islands, both native and foreign, would ensure a fat and comfortable living in response to this demand.

Then again, there is every reason for believing that the Salvation Army would obtain a large number of recruits here. There are quite a respectable number of persons right here in Honolulu who feel a pleasurable excitement in joining in with any so-called "religious" movement, who would quickly "fall in" to the ranks of the Salvation Army. Besides these, there are those tough characters that have never yet been reached by any of the agencies for good that are now or have been in operation here, and the capture of these alone would fully warrent the invasion of the country by the entire force (if found necessary) at General Booth's command. And lastly, we are inclined to believe that it might do the Army itself good to have it encamp for a while in our midst. The missionary spirit that has successfully Christianized the natives here is alive yet, and would be fully competent to deal with the Army; while the inducements held out by our planters to have the individual members "ship" on plantations might be attended with the happiest results—to the country.

Our Fire Guardians.

The annual report of the Fire Marshal to the Chief Engineer and officers of the Fire Department, for the year ending June 7th, is before us, and we find from its perusal that the Department, while it has not been called upon to extinguish any very extensive fire, yet has done effective service when called upon, and, as in the case of the fire on board the bark Moravian, their exertions have prevented the loss of considerable property. Honolulu has enjoyed an immunity from loss by fires during the past year that is as surprising as it it is gratifying. Largely built as the city is of wood, and closely packed together as the buildings are in some parts, it is wonderful that there has been so few alarms, and that where fires have broken out they have been extinguished with so little loss. During the past year there have been nineteen "alarms," in response to eleven of which the Department has turned out, but in only three cases were their services brought into requisition. Out of these three cases one was the fire on board ship, and in the other two the value of the property destroyed could not have been more than six or seven hundred dollars. We have not the figures at hand to enable us to state what is the aggregate value of the buildings, merchandise, and furniture in Honolulu, but it is amongst the millions, and we doubt whether there is another city of its size in the world where fires are used so freely for all purposes, which has suffered so little loss from them. If it were not for the care exercised by the police and the Fire Department this could not be said; and we think that all will award their meed of praise to those who guard against the breaking out of fires in the first place, and who so promptly respond to the call to extinguish them when they do get started.

Of the causes of the fires that have taken place, four are attributed to the upsetting of lamps, and two to playing with matches. These six, then, are brought about by carelessness, and that, too, of a nature that is reprehensible. Children have too easy access to matches, and more pains should be taken to place them out of their reach; while too much care cannot be exercised in using kerosene lamps. There was imported into the Kingdom last year about 200,000 gallons of kerosene oil for illuminating purposes besides gasoline and naptha. The government have very wisely fixed—and they enforce too—a "fire test" for kerosene that presents a dangerously inferior quality being used here, and the fire marshal being invested with authority to prosecute for infringement of fire ordinances, and being also,—as we have said—vigilant in the performance of his duties, we consider ourselves comparatively safe from any great conflagration. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the supply of water is none too great, and that the most inflammable part of the city would be the most difficult to penetrate in case of fire. It behooves all to be careful themselves and see that others are also. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Lepers Cured and Discharged.

An event of unusual interest took place at the Branch Leper Hospital on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. The members of the Board of Health had assembled at the Hospital, where they met His Majesty the King. The patients, numbering about two hundred and twenty, had formed in lines, and received them with loud and enthusiastic cheers of welcome. The object of the visit was to make an inspection of certain persons who had been condemned as lepers, but were now pronounced either as cured or in an unquestioned non-contagious state. Mr. William Sumner, a half-caste, and well known to the native people by the name of Keolaloa, was minutely inspected, and not a vestige of any disease was to be observed upon his body. Another case, Sam Kamoahakau, a resident of Lahaina, well known in this city, was placed in the Hospital about eight months ago, when he presented a very pitable appearance with swollen and distorted face and many suppurating sores, and on this occasion he did not present on his person the appearance of a spot or flaw of any kind as an indication of disease. And there were seven others, making nine in all submitted for critical examination by the Board, and declared in their opinion to be sound in body and free from any contagious disease whatever, and were ordered to be discharged. And the President and members of the Board, acting upon the medical opinion given and the evidence before them of a sound condition of body, signed a certificate of discharge. And these nine late patients of the Hospital went forth rejoicing. At the same time there were others to the number of sixty selected as either incurable or in such condition that they ought to be drafted out and sent to the Leper Settlement at Molokai. These leave the Branch Hospital to proceed thence today on the steamer Mokolii. Thus the Branch Hospital is fulfilling the object of its establishment, receiving suspected lepers, who are, if confirmed, sent to the place of segregation on Molokai, or, if restored to health, discharged. Sad to think that in times past many a one may have been suspected of Leprosy, torn away from home and sent to the general hospital at Molokai to consort with a mass of incurables without a hope of restoration. All this has been happily changed, and those who think they are sufferers of the disease of leprosy among the native people now readily come forward and desire to be treated at the Branch Hospital.

The President of the Board of Health, addressing the lepers on this occasion, said that "the King, their father, who came to visit them this day, felt an interest in their condition that was not second to any other in his Kingdom. He felt to-day like the rejoicing shepherd who rejoiced over one of his flock, supposed to be lost and restored, more than over ninety-nine well ones." He said, "His Majesty's Government are anxious about you:—and other pressing interests of the Kingdom having reference to its production, its commerce and important political interests would not lead them to neglect in the least the care of the unfortunate sick." "You see," he remarked, "there is no prison here, but a home. You have had your wants attended to in every way, and," he said, speaking for his colleagues as well as himself, "it was a labor of love to try and save them." He "hoped to see here soon skilled physicians, who would make a close scientific study of the disease with which they were afflicted." He "enjoined upon them implicitly obey the instructions and directions of their physician, Dr. Fitch." His Majesty and members of the Board were greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause on leaving the Hospital grounds. There was a large assemblage of people outside the Hospital enclosure, many of whom had come to rejoice over some discharged patient.

Agricultural Society Exhibit.

On Tuesday of next week—June 12—the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, open their first Annual Exhibit. The Society have commenced the erection of suitable buildings on the plot of reclaimed land at the foot of Alakea street, and will also erect a tent on Mr. Hackfeld's grounds adjoining. The buildings being erected are intended to be 125 feet long, and 23 feet wide; with a height under the plates of 11 feet. A passage way runs down the length of the building through its center, and on each side the space is divided into stalls. In the building for exhibiting horses these stalls are four feet by nine, and those for cattle are ten by nine. Proper arrangements will be made for feeding the animals, and for keeping the building well ventilated and clean. An annex will be arranged for the exhibit of pigs and of poultry, while within these grounds will be "benches" for the dog show.

The tent will be devoted to the Agricultural and Horticultural exhibits, and this division promises to be of unusual interest.

A high board fence is being built so as to enclose the whole grounds, and proper means of ingress and egress will be provided. So far, the Secretary informs us that he has received a large number of applications for space for the exhibition of horses, a fair number for dogs, and but few for cattle. The poultry exhibits seem to be neglected, but we hope that more applications will come in this week. The site chosen for the exhibit is a very good one, and we predict for the Society a most successful inaugural show.

The Use of Tobacco.

"Only thirty out of a list of one hundred and twenty-four eminent men are total abstainers, whilst some of the hardest workers and thinkers use tobacco. Here are twenty names of representative men:—Darwin, Huxley, Edison, Charles Kingsley, Spurgeon, Wilkie Collins, Trollope, W. H. Russell, G. A. Sala, Mark Twain, Gladstone, Duke of Argyll, Matthew Arnold, W. H. Freeman, Lecky, Charles Reade, Frederick Harrison, Sir John Lubbock, Louis Blanc. Of these ten are men who smoke, and ten of men who do not. Which is which? Unless the intelligent reader has a clue from his previous knowledge, I defy him to decide."

We clip the above from the *Otago Witness*, and we agree with the writer that, as far as the balance of brain-power is concerned, it must be conceded that the smokers hold their own, if they do not rather outweigh the others. But, setting aside the question as to whether smoking tobacco is injurious to the system or not, we would like to inquire as to what are the rights of the smoker. That he has the right, if he chooses, to consume any number of cigars or pipesful of tobacco no one disputes; but, under what circumstances, of time, and place. The odor of burning tobacco is, to the gentler sex, very repulsive. And though there are ladies (old and young) who "do not dislike the smell of a good cigar," yet by far the largest proportion of our wives, daughters, and sweethearts abominate the odor. When we reflect that it is the nature of women to delight in fine, delicate perfumes, we can better understand how abhorrent to them must be any rank, pungent odor. Even the most infatuated of smokers will allow that the weed they burn gives forth most penetrating fumes, and hence we claim that smoking ought not to be indulged in when the practice will incommode others. Let every smoker choose a proper time and place in which to gratify his appetite, and but few will find fault with him for doing so.

A Political Lesson.

On the 19th of April last, a crowd assembled in Parliament Square, Westminister, to witness the unveiling of a fine statue of the late Lord Beaconsfield. The day chosen for the ceremony was the second anniversary of the great statesman's death. The statue itself was produced from a portrait-bust for which Lord Beaconsfield sat to Signor Raggi only a short time before his last illness. It is of bronze, life size, and stands on a pedestal of red granite which was specially designed for it by the sculptor so as to ensure a perfect general effect of outline and proportion. The primrose appears, by general popular consent in England to have been consecrated to this day, and to the memory of Beaconsfield. The *Times* reporter says that "it was noticeable that with scarcely an exception, all, both men and women—and those of the gentler sex present were many—wore primroses as the token now popularly appropriated to the day." Wreaths and bouquets of primroses adorned the pedestal, and at its base was a large wreath with violets in relief, forming the motto "Peace with Honor." Sir Stafford Northcote, who was Chairman of the Monument Committee said, in the course of some remarks about the widespread interest shown in the matter, "even in the matter of these beautiful flowers that we see around us, I should say that I must have received myself at least a million primroses in the course of yesterday and to-day from all classes and from all parts, from Royalties, from Princesses, from peers, from peasants." This consecration to his memory of his favorite flower, the loveliest flower of spring, could he have foreseen it, would have gladdened the heart of Disraeli, whose spirit was full of romance. There is no prettier conceit of his own in "Vivian Grey" or "Venetian" than this which links his name with this "vernal star of earth." But still more must his heart be stirred if he can now look down on the scenes amid which he but lately occupied so prominent a figure and note how the friends and adversaries of times past are united now in cherishing his memory and speaking naught but good of the dead. The London *Times* of April 20th, devotes a lengthy article to this subject in reference to the ceremony of the previous day. A few quotations from this will be of interest in themselves, and also possess for us in this country a special interest through the very pertinent prophetic application that may be made of them in relation to one of our own public men. "The hottest foes of his policy" says the *Times* of Lord Beaconsfield "are now in their hearts ashamed to remember that they applauded, or even tolerated, such rude and clumsy invective as was current during the Eastern crisis." The description of Lord Beconsfield as 'one who never told the truth except by accident' would now be hissed, we venture to say, among the most vehement provincial Radicals." And further on in the same article we find such passages as these which explain some of the reasons for the change:—"Assailed with abuse more violent and incessant than any other politician of our time has had to face, he never deigned to answer his assailants." "The same firm conviction that the world will take a man in the long run at his own valuation, if only it be consistent and unwavering, was at the root no doubt of the remarkable indifference to the intellectual rivalries of society which Lord Beaconsfield displayed throughout his whole career." "His attitude was at first mocked, and then misconstrued, but in the end it gained over the interest, the sympathy, and the support of large masses of men." "His patience and perseverance, his vigilance and reserve, were at length rewarded by success." His policy was "not inaptly described by Lord Salisbury as *a protest against tendencies which seemed to neglect and efface the peculiar glory of the English people.*"

There is in this community, small though it be, one who has been "assailed with abuse more violent and incessant than any other politician of our time." It is not however so much this point of resemblance that struck us when perusing the article in the *Times* as that recalled by the passage which we have quoted in italics. The whole career of the Hawaiian Minister of whom we speak, whether spent in the "cool shades of oppo tion" or in office has been one long and emphatic protest against tendencies which would neglect and efface everything that pertains to the Hawaiian Race and the very race itself. Old as the days of Kamehameha III, who in his later years very nearly fell a victim to them these tendencies are yet young, vigorous, and ever at work. Most of the white men in Hawaii who are not under their influence are too indifferent to "protest." This one man alone, of late years, has lifted up his voice and poured forth all his energy in vigorous protest against every scheme project or doctrine that has betrayed "tendency which would neglect and efface" the Hawaiian in his own land. The day will come for him as it did for Disrael when "the hottest foes of his policy" will be "ashamed to remember that they applauded or even tolerated *such rude and clumsy invective*" as that which from week to week is hurled against him.

The following is Dr. Mouritz's report to the President of the Board of Health in relation to the supposed cases of small-pox at Kohala:

HONOLULU, June 4, 1883.

His Ex. W. M. Gibson, President of the Board of Health.—DEAR SIR: I beg to state that I returned yesterday morning from Kohala, after visiting the portion of that District, where Dr. Thompson had reported a case of Varioloid. The subjoined report contains a statement of the case, which after I had seen and taken the history of, I did not think required my stay beyond a few days; (14 days quarantine was the total period).

1. William Wright a half white about 26 years of age was taken suddenly ill with *undoubted* symptoms of small-pox on Saturday the 19th of May, in due course an eruption appeared which from Dr. Thomdson's account must have resembled small-pox; under these circumstances Dr. Thompson immediately quarantined the house and its inhabitants, the patient daily convalescing, now being quite restored to health.

2. Four days after a little girl in the house, daughter of the above showed a somewhat similar eruption, but of such a light character as never to require confinement in bed.

These are the *only* cases that appeared in that neighborhood.

With reference to the case of Wright it must be taken into consideration, that I saw the case 12 days after its commencement, and had no observation on its earlier stages; in the face of this I venture to assert that I think it was a very bad case of Varicella (chicken-pox) an opinion easy to give when a case is over, in the early part of this case from my own experience. I believe that to give the case a name was not possible as the symptoms and general features were of a most perplexing kind, and had I been in Dr. Thompsons place at the first onset, I would have acted in a similar manner, time and observation can alone decide in a great number of cases as to what category they belong to, whether or no, the above case being undoubtly infections and contagious, and of the same eruptive family as small-pox. I ordered three days more of quarantine to be kept up, at the expiration of that period the premises to be thoroughly disinfected. I am indebted Dr. L. S. Thompson and the Sheriff of the District who rendered me every assistance. On the subject of Vaccination, the Doctor stated there were less than 30 in the district who had not been vaccinated, all those whom I examined had typical marks. Nevertheless the notices on this subject have been posted throughout Kohala.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR MOURITZ.

The Fisheries Exhibition

The opening of the Fisheries Exhibition in London, May 12th, was a brilliant affair. Although it rained steadily throughout, the decorations were profuse and effective. The whole of the Royal family, except the Queen, were present, as well as the members of the cabinet, the foreign embassies, and the colonial commissioners. There were numbers of foreign fishing girls present dressed in their national costumes, and hundreds of British fishermen were admitted. After a grand procession through the courts, the Duke of Richmond delivered an address, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales then formally opened the Exhibition, promising to read a paper by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh before the Fisheries Congress. The collection in the Exhibition is very complete in all respects, and there is an unequalled display of life-saving apparatus. The Canadian is the best colonial court. The British, Swedish, and Dutch courts are also excellent.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITION.

On entering from the Exhibition road by the doorway near the entrance of the National Portrait Gallery, the visitor finds at the end of the short vestibule an opening giving access to the fish market. This will be a novel feature of the Exhibition, for here will be sent specimens of the rare kinds of fish brought to land daily, as well as supplies of the ordinary stocks of the fishmonger. But in order to make the public acquainted with the less generally known varieties of food the sea yields, lectures and practical demonstrations will be given under the direction of Mrs. Clarke, by members of the National School of Cookery, and the conveniently arranged theater, in which instruction on this subject is to be given, is now being decorated at the expense of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, as well as an adjoining dining-room, in which a fish dinner at a trifling charge will be prepared each day. To secure a supply of the fish required for this purpose, the Fishmongers' Company have made a contract for the regular delivery of a specified quantity, and here many Londoners will probably first knowingly taste the coker, the ling, the cut-fish, conger, weavers, hake, the gurnard and the coal-fish. In the long southern transept will be nets, fishing-gear, boat models, and all that appertains to the sea-fisheries of Great Britain, while such things as are employed in our fresh-water fisheries are in the parallel transept to the north, where the opening ceremony was held. Between these have been erected many buildings, some connected with them, in which space is apportioned to different States, others detached, which are appropriated to particular classes of exhibits. Parallel to the southern transept are the departments for machinery in motion and for life-boats and life-saving apparatus. Near by is a separate shed, in which two coastguard men will attend to explain the working of rocket apparatus approved by the Board of trade. In another place Siren fog-horns and caloric fog-signals may be seen, but, in consideration to the dwellers in the neighborhood, rarely heard. On either side, that is, to east and west, are annexes in which are exhibits from China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, and our Australian colonies on the one hand, and from the West Indies, Hawaiian Islands, Portugal, France, Poland, Germany, Italy, and Greece on the other. Russia has a separate building, and a corresponding one has been put up for Spain, the Spanish Government having shown their interest in the Exhibition by sending a man-of-war along the coast of Spain to collect exhibits. Canada, the United States, and Newfoundland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium will all send contributions. The permanent arcades and quadrants of the 1862 Exhibition are being turned to account, and to the west will be the aquaria, for the illustration of fish culture, and with specimens of fish attacked by parasites. The fountain basins and cages placed in the northern part of the grounds will be used for the exhibition of birds and beasts that prey upon the finny tribe. Stuffed fish caught by members of angling clubs will be shown in the west quadrant, and additional value will be given to the natural history department by the Exhibition in a building near the new Natural History Museum of the fine collection of fish preserved in spirits now to be brought from Bloomsbury. It remains to be added that, in order to make the Exhibition as truly popular as could be desired, it will be kept open in the evening, and brilliantly lighted by electricity.

The remark may be dropped, in passing, that "the man who laughs" is the merchant who advertises.

A child being asked what were the three great feasts of the Jews promptly replied, "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

New Advertisements.

MACCABE!

To-night at the Music Hall

MR. FREDERIC MACCABE, THE FAMOUS MIMIC, Ventriloquist and Vocal Illusionist, will present his musical and humorous entertainment

BEGONE DULL CARE,

In which he will display his marvellous power of changing the

Voice, Figure and Face,

With rapid changes of costume and appropriate music, scenery and appointments.

Box Plan at J. W. Robertson & Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—$100, 75cts and 50cts.
jun9 d&w1t.

New Advertisements.

Royal
Hawaiian Agricultural Society
Admission to Show Twenty-five Cents

Tickets on Sale at Messrs. J. W. Robertson & Co's., J. M. Oats & Co's., and T. G. Thrum's.

1776. FOURTH OF JULY! 1883.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE HAWAIIAN Hotel this Saturday, June 9th at 8 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the coming

FOURTH OF JULY.

All Americans resident and sojourning in Honolulu are requested to attend.

E. W. LAINE,
Com. Geo. W. De Long Post No. 43,
Jun7 3t. Dept. of Cal. G. A. R.

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THE KINGDOM, Mrs. D. K. FYFE will act for me in all matters of business, under full power of attorney.

D. K. FYFE
Honolulu, June 4, 1883. June 5 d3t w1t

Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

NO ENTRIES OF HORSES, CATTLE, or other EXHIBITS (except Plants and Flowers) can be received after 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, June 9th.

ENTRIES for the Horticultural Show may be made up to noon on MONDAY, June 11th.

NOTICE TO ENTRY should be sent to the Office of the undersigned, 65, Fort-street, Honolulu.

This Notice does not apply to entries posted on the other Islands.

June 5 d2t w1t J. S. WEBB, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TAI CHONG COMPANY IS NOW COMPOSED OF the undersigned persons, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of clothing at lowest rates, wholesale and retail.

AH KEUNG,
CAPTAIN WUY,
AH CHAN.

TAI CHONG & CO.
45 Maunakea street. jun9 w2t

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

Resources of the Company as at 31st December, 1882:

1—Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
2—Subscribed "	2,000,000
3—Paid-up "	500,000
4—Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1882	1,274,661
5—Life and Annuity Funds	3,855,559
6—Revenue Fire Branch	1,177,194
7— " Life and Annuity Branches	484,798

E. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
mch31 Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WANTED

Hawaiian Ferns
—AND—
Land and Sea Moses,
(IN MOUNTED),
From all of these Islands.

PERSONS WILLING TO COLLECT AND PRESS the above can dispose of good specimens in quantities at a fair price.

Address M. A. C. Advertiser Office, Honolulu.
jun9 wtf.

A very large assortment of fine white embroideries at figures never offered before, at CHS. J. FISHEL'S POPULAR STORE.

Lycan & Johnson,

No. 105 and 107 Fort Street, - - - Honolulu.

Post Office Box 38. | Telephone No. 179.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have just received a beautiful lot of Parlor Suits upholstered in Silk, Silk and Plush, Plush and Hair Cloth, Hair-cloth and Reps, that they will sell at the lowest prices, possible.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have just received by "Suez" a large assortment of Folding Steamer Chairs that should be inspected by every one contemplating a sea voyage.

AT LYCAN & JOHNSON'S can be found all of the latest Music just received by "Suez," and "Australia."

LYCAN & JOHNSON have a large assortment of Baby Carriages, Swinging and Rocking Cradles, Cribs, and high and low Chairs for the little folks.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have some very cheap and some expensive Bed-room Suits.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have the *only* assortment of small Musical Instruments in Honolulu.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have the *only* assortment of PIANOS and ORGANS to be found in this Kingdom.

LYCAN & JOHNSON sell more Pianos than all the other dealers because they sell cheaper, sell on the installment plan, take old instruments in exchange, and lease them allowing the rental to be applied on purchase.

LYCAN & JOHNSON keep *everything* in the Music line.

LYCAN & LOHNSON have the celebrated Herring Pat. Fire and Burglar-proof Safes to sell.

LYCAN & JOHNSON keep constantly in stock the largest assortment of Book Shelves, Clock Shelves, side and corner Brackets, &c.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have a large assortment of Center Tables and everything to put on the Center Table.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have the only assortment of Japanese Vases, Japanese Dishes, Fans, Screens, &c., &c.

LACAN & JOHNSON have a large stock of Toys, Dolls, Tool Chests, Doll Carriages, &c., &c.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have the only large stock of Picture Moulding and Cornice Moulding to be found in Honolulu.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have a very large assortment of Paintings, Water Colors, Engravings and Chromos that they will sell below auction prices.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have in their employ Mr. W. G. Wood who is the only professional house decorator in this country. If you want everything to harmonize, consult him.

LYCAN & JOHNSON, Manufacture Lambroqin's Cornices and keep Cornice Moulding, poles and rings in Brass, Ebony and Walnut.

LYCAN & JOHNSON will furnish estimates for the complete or partial furnishing of residences.

LYCAN & JOHNSON sell and rent Chairs cheaper than anyone else.

LYCAN & JOHNSON propose to sell all goods handled by them at only a fair profit, and not at the high figures usually asked for goods in their line in Honolulu.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have the best Sewing Machines for family, and manufacturing purposes and sell them at from $20 to $45 each.

LYCAN & JOHNSON have all goods plainly marked, and will deal justly by everyone. Answering all