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THE BEST QUALITY, GREATEST VARIETY, and at the
Lowest Prices.
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\$3.50 PER DOZEN!
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SCHOOL NOTICE.
Haleakala Boys' Boarding School!
THE SUMMER TERM OF THIS SCHOOL will open on the 23rd day of JULY NEXT. The school accommodations have been greatly enlarged, and now has a capacity for sixty pupils.
The School is situated in the District of Makawao, in one of the finest climates of the Islands. As a boarding school, the school will be carried on as

AN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION
The Pupils bearing in the Cash Profits of their labor. The industrial department was established in 1880, and since that time the school has been devoted to industrial education. Parents or guardians desiring to place their children or wards at this institution, are respectfully requested to apply to the Principal, Mr. F. L. CLARKE, on the premises, or at the Hawaiian College, Honolulu. Pupils receiving pupils are requested to provide them with serviceable working and school suits of clothes, with one Sunday suit, shoes, pillow case, bed-spread, or blanket, towels, and a serviceable trunk or chest, in which clothes may be kept.

M'ONIE STEAM CLARIFIERS
Two Only
Remaining from Last Shipments.
NOW OFFERED TO CLOSE CONNECTION.
The situation of factories is called to these clarifiers, which are the best that will be imported to the Islands in this market. For terms apply to
W. H. HITCHCOCK,
445 So. N. N. Street,
Agents for Manufacturers.

A. W. PEIRCE & CO.
Offer for Sale
SHIP CHANDLERY
New
WHALE BOATS AND BOAT STOCK!
GROCERIES,
Flour & Bread!
Lime and Cement,
California Hay,
AND
By Steamer from San Francisco,
Potatoes, Onions, &c.
Agents for
Brand's Bomb Lances,
Ferry Davis' Painkiller,
Paulos Salt Works
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LUMBER, LUMBER,
LUMBER!
—OF—
ALL SORTS, SIZES & DESCRIPTIONS
—AND—
BUILDING MATERIALS!
—AT—
The Yard and on the Wharf!
—COMPRISING—
Nor'West Scantling, Timber!
PLANK, BOARDS,
Battens,
Flooring,
Laths,
Pickets, &c.

REDWOOD SCANTLING, TIMBER,
Plank, Boards,
Battens, Flooring,
Moulding, Pickets,
Laths, Posts,
Wainscoting,
&c., &c., &c.
White Cedar and Redwood Shingles!

White Pine Boards,
Doors, R. P. 1mo., 2mo., & Sash
SASH AND BLINDS,
NAILS AND GLASS,
Wall Paper and Border
In Large Variety.
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, VARNISH,
Paint and Whitewash Brushes,
Locks, Hinges,
Butts Screws,
Sash Weights & Line.

AT PUULOA SALT, ETC., ETC
GOODS DELIVERED IN TOWN FREE OF CHARGE.
—AND—
At any Port in this Kingdom as per Contract.
WILDER & CO.,
Corner Fort and Queen Streets
444 So. N. N. Street

U. S. Postal Cards,
Wholesale and Retail.
H. M. WHITNEY,
444 So. N. N. Street

THE MEN WHOM REVOLUTIONS MAKE.—Hampden, Pym, Vane, Cromwell, are discriminated from the ablest politicians of the succeeding generations by all the strong lineaments which distinguish the men who produce revolutions from the men whom revolutions produce. Zeal makes revolutions and revolutions make men zealous for nothing. The politicians of this class, whatever may be their natural capacity or courage, are almost always characterized by a peculiar levity, a peculiar inconstancy, an easy, apathetic way of looking at the most solemn questions, a willingness to leave the direction of their course to fortune and popular opinion, a notion that one public case is pretty nearly as good as another, and a firm conviction that it is much better to be the hirer of the worst cause than a martyr to the best.—*Essay on Sir William Temple.*

THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.—It is said that the Queen was with difficulty persuaded not to run off to Balmoral in the midst of the Queen's visit, and that the Premier had to suggest that a little delay would be decorous. Her Majesty is now in the midst of her faithful Highlanders, and enjoying herself in her own way. As soon as she got to Balmoral, she attended the funeral of one of her ghillies, going to the house of the deceased, and laying a wreath of flowers on the coffin at the end of the service. A few nights after there was a servant's ball at the Castle, and in the course of the evening the Queen not only contemplated the proceedings by her presence, but took part in the dancing. She danced with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, sons of the Prince of Wales, and afterward took part in a reel with John Brown, her attendant, and Donald Stewart, game-keeper. It is easy to understand what a relief this must have been after the severe etiquette of an imperial reception. This is the first time that the Queen has danced since the death of the Prince Consort. I leave you to imagine the state of mind of society on the arrival of this interesting piece of news, and all the comments, rumors, and conjectures to which it has given rise. Except at Balmoral her Majesty never attends a ball or even a concert.—*Corr. N. Y. Times.*

MUST BE SOLD IN THREE MONTHS,
A FINE LOT OF
BOYS' & MEN'S CLOTHING
Boots, Shoes and Slippers.
THIS FINE LOT OF GOODS MUST be cleared out immediately, and
WILL BE SOLD AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
S. MAGNIN,
456 So. N. N. Street, near King St., Honolulu.

FRAZER RIVER SALMON,
Just Received from Victoria,
Bark Delaware.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
454 So. N. N. Street, CASTLE & COOK.

Oregon XXX Flour,
Oregon Sugar Cured Hams,
Oregon Sugar Cured Shoulders,
C. R. SALMON BELLIES,
In Kits and Half Barrels,
Cases of Oregon Hard Bread,
Cases of Oregon Canned Beef.
Received Ex-Jane A. Falkenburg,
And for Sale in Lots to Suit.
454 So. N. N. Street, CASTLE & COOK.

FAMILY MARKET!
Choicest Meats from the Finest Herds
Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, &c.,
Furnished to Order.
EXTRAS—Tuesdays and Thursdays—Veal,
Fridays—Fish,
Sundays—Lamb.
(Unless otherwise ordered.)
The Proprietor having erected a neat and commodious
VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND POULTRY MARKET,
Adjacent to the Family Meat Market, will be prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill orders for everything required to furnish the tables with all the substantial and delicious the country affords.
Shipping supplied on Short Notice.
Meat, &c., delivered to all parts of the city without extra charge.
(59 So. N. N. Street.)
K. H. BOYD.

PURE LIME JUICE
Warranted to keep on the Longest Voyage
2 to 2.5 and 3 gallon Bottles,
Prepared by **George Morris**
KALHI, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
For Sale by **C. Brewer & Co.**
443 1/2

A Handsome Chromo.
COPIES OF THE BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF
Yosemite Valley!
Which hangs in the Bookroom, can be had, together with the best of the Yosemite Valley, by sending for the Chromo, for only TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS (2.50). Chromo of this size and one smaller one for 1.00. Apply at office to
H. M. WHITNEY,
444 So. N. N. Street, Honolulu.

Notice.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of the Board of Health, and the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of the Board of Health, are as follows:
APONG & ACHUCK.
PITCH.
STOCKHOLM PITCH IN BBL'S AND HF. BBL'S.
Wilmington Pitch in bbls. For sale by
BOLLES & CO.
CHAIN CABLES.
SIZES FROM 5-8 TO 1 1/2-8 INCH. SMALL
Chain in quantities to suit. For sale by
BOLLES & CO.

Bread.
SALOON PILOT IN CASES AND QZ. CASES
Pilot and Medium Bread,
Assorted Crackers,
BOLLES & CO.
Hawaiian Dictionary,
CONTAINING ABOUT 25,000 HAWAIIAN WORDS, with English signification, and
—AND—
An English-Hawaiian Vocabulary,
—AND—
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF HISTORICAL EVENTS!
BY **LORRIN ANDREWS.**
(Bound in Sheep) \$5.00
(Bound in Half Morocco) \$6.00
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H. M. WHITNEY,
444 So. N. N. Street, Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE
The Bottom of the Pacific.
Reported Results of the Submarine Survey by the "Tuscarora" from San Francisco to Yokohama.
The detailed report of Commander George E. Belknap, of the United States Navy, commanding the United States steamship Tuscarora, contains facts and figures regarding the bed of the North Pacific, which exceed in interest any of those hitherto published. The Tuscarora arrived at Yokohama on the 23d of April, after a passage of 24 days from Honolulu, via Port Lloyd, Bonin Islands.

SUCCESS OF THE SCOUNDING.
The weather was generally very favorable for the work in hand, and the southern line of soundings, from San Diego, Cal., to Yokohama, is now complete. Seventy-three casts were made, the deepest being in 3,257 fathoms, at which depth the working of the patent reel of Sir William Thompson and the piano wire was as admirable and satisfactory as ever. At that great depth a person standing on the topgallant forecastle and watching the running out of the wire from the reel in the gangway could tell the moment bottom was reached.

ACCIDENTS.
Two accidents occurred in running this last line which resulted in the loss of a considerable amount of the wire. In one instance, sounding in 3,045 fathoms, the trade wind blowing very fresh, causing a heavy sea, the ship gave a heavy lurching roll when raising in, throwing the wire across the rim of the drum, the edge of which, acting like a knife edge, cut the wire short off, and nearly 3,000 fathoms were lost. This was the first mishap in 150 consecutive casts with the same reel of wire, and the more to be regretted on that account. Again, sounding in 2,856 fathoms, the sinker caught in some way, and could not be detached, and after repeated attempts to get rid of the shot I determined to haul it back, for there seemed to be no other way out of the difficulty; but in getting ready to reel in the strain was so great that the pawl of the machine was torn away, and though two men had hold of the drum, over thirty fathoms of the wire ran out so rapidly that it kinked and broke, and 2,900 fathoms more were lost. These accidents were exceptional and by no means ought to work disparagement to the wire, the tenacity of which is marvellous, and its adaptability for the purpose in question unequalled.

THE DEEPEST WATER OF THE PACIFIC.
The commander believes it has hitherto been the opinion of scientists that the eastern part of the Pacific is the deepest, but this line of soundings, run through the heart of the North Pacific, proves to the contrary, the deepest water having been found much nearer the shores of Asia than to the coast of the United States. A line run from the South American coast, toward Australia, might, however, give a different result.
A glance at the profile charts shows that after the ocean bed proper is reached, near San Diego, the bed descends in comparatively gentle curves and undulations to the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands, where a depth of 3,054 fathoms is found; thence, westward, the bed slowly drops and the lead reaches down to 3,257 fathoms—or about three and three quarter statute miles—in the neighborhood of the Bonin group.

SEAKRINE MOUNTAINS AND DEAD VOLCANOS.
But, while the bed is comparatively regular, and the character of its soil nearly uniform between the Hawaiian and Bonin groups, with soil of varying character, the valleys sending up light yellow-brown ooze, or mud, in the specimen cups, and the sides and the tops of the mountains, coral limestone and sand, with fragments of lava. In three or four instances, too, solid rock was struck, the cups coming up empty, and the points freshly battered; in others the ooze from the plateaus was found to contain particles and fragments of lava, and in one specimen, brought up 60 miles from the base of one of the submarine peaks, quite a lump of the same material was found. Coral, sand, and lava are also found all the way from the Bonin group to the coast of Japan, and, in short, the entire region west of the Hawaiian Islands would seem to have been subjected at some remote period to volcanic disturbances. Looking at the disintegrated coral lying at the bottom of Port Lloyd, itself undoubtedly a sunken crater, one could not but be struck with the similarity of its appearance to some of the specimens brought up from the submarine peaks in the mid-Pacific.

MARINE ISLANDS.
Six of these submarine mountains were discovered, ranging from 7,000 to 12,000 feet in height, and Marcus Island, which rises scarcely more than from thirty to sixty feet above the surface, lies directly in this range. A cast some eight miles from that island gave a depth of 1,499 fathoms, coral and lava bottom, and the high, wide, white beach, occasionally broken, with large, black, volcanic-looking rocks, presented the same dazzling white appearance characteristic of the beaches on the shores of the Bonin group; and those beaches are all composed of broken coral. Hence it may not be unreasonable to suppose that Marcus Island forms the apex of a volcanic cone or island, perhaps, in ages past, much higher than now. A thick growth of trees crowns the island, and myriads of birds were flying over and around it.

QUEER QUESTION.
Had there been time and the objects of the expedition had permitted it, it would have been interesting to have sounded about the localities of these submarine elevations revealed by the lead, to have determined their extent and conformation—whether standing as solitary sunken volcanic islands or cones, or forming parts of ridges running in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction, as the westernities of the groups of islands to the southward.

PROFESSOR DANA, in his work on corals and coral islands, says: "A range of deep-sea cones or sunken volcanic islands would be an interesting discovery as a deep-sea sponge or coral, even if it should refuse, exceedingly perhaps a mere fragment, to come to the surface in the dredge." May not the Tuscarora, in behalf of the naval service, lay claim to such a discovery, or, at least, to have gotten a glimpse of it?

The Finances.
Views of President Grant—He wants to Return to a Specie Basis as Speedily as Possible.
WASHINGTON, June 5th.—Senator Jones has obtained permission from President Grant to publish the following memorandum, prepared by the latter, expressing his views on financial questions:
"I believe it to be (says the President) our high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable day; not only in compliance with legislation and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to our lasting national prosperity. I believe further, that the time has come when this can be done, or at least begun, with less disarrangement to every branch of industry than at any future time. After resort has been had to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unreal prosperity and speculation on a basis other than coin—the recognized medium of exchange throughout the commercial world—the particular mode selected to bring about a restoration of the desired standard is not of so much consequence as that some adequate plan be devised, and a time fixed, when the currency shall be exchangeable for coin at par, and the plan adopted rigidly adhered to. It is not probable that any legislation suggested by me would prove acceptable to both branches of Congress, and indeed full discussion might shake my own faith in the details of any plan I might propose.
I will, however, venture to state the leading features of the action which seems to me to be advisable, and the financial platform on which I would stand, and any departure from which would be in a spirit of concession and harmony, in deference to conflicting opinion.
To effect this, it would be necessary to authorize an issue of bonds, payable in gold, bearing such interest as would command par in gold, to be put out by the Treasury only in such sums as should, from time to time, be needed for the purpose of redemption. Such legislation would insure a return to sound financial principles in two years, and, in my judgment, work less hardship to the debtor interest than is likely to come from putting off the day of final reckoning. It must be borne in mind, too, that the creditor interest had its day of disadvantage, when our present financial system was brought in by the supreme needs of the nation. I would further provide that, from and after the date fixed for redemption, no bills, whether of national banks or of the United States, returned to the Treasury to be exchanged for new bills, should be replaced by bills of less denomination than ten dollars; and that in one year after resumption all bills less than five dollars should be withdrawn from circulation, and in two years all bills of less than ten dollars should be withdrawn. The advantage of this would be the strength given to the country against time of depression resulting from war, failure of crops, or any other cause, by keeping allures in the hands of the people a large supply of the precious metals. With all the smaller transactions conducted in coin, many millions of it would be kept in constant use and of course prevented from leaving the country.
By giving gold active employment, its presence can, it seems to me, be secured, and panics and depressions which have occurred periodically in times of nominal specie payments, if they cannot be wholly prevented, can at least be greatly mitigated. Indeed, I question whether it would have been found necessary to depart from the standard of specie in the trying day which gave birth to the first legal tender Act, had the country taken the ground of no small bills as early as 1850."

A Scene in the French Assembly.
In his address to the deputations who waited upon him at Axerres, M. Gambetta said: "Today the Republican Democracy finds itself in presence of the pseudo-Democracy—the Oceanian Democracy. The struggle is expected—the duel is inevitable. Republican France will not allow herself to be surprised.
The following evening the representatives of the two Democracies came as near striking the first blow in the "expected struggle" as to shake their fists in each other's faces. The storm was raised by M. Brisson, a Republican, who, in moving the rejection of the electoral bill which would strike off several millions from the electoral roll, said that tampering with universal suffrage would be putting a weapon in the hands "of the total party which led France from the 2d of December to Sedan." This compliment raised a terrific storm in the Bonapartist camp. M. Loret, one of the high-handed prefects of the Empire, shouted, "Never mind; the day is close at hand when we shall put a gag in your mouth." Hereupon a fearful row arose. At this juncture there ensued one of the most violent scenes ever witnessed, even in the French Assembly. A number of the ultra-radical members sprang to their feet and rushed across the arena as if to charge their Bonapartist foes.
Meanwhile as many Imperialists, several of them pale with rage, advanced to meet the radicals. In this crisis a serious effort was prevented by several deputies from the Right throwing themselves between the excited members, and so preventing their actually coming into contact.
M. Brisson's motion to shelve the bill was rejected by a large majority.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

AN ENCHANTED PARK.—The *Denver Mirror* says of "Enchanted Park," in Colorado: "It is a beautiful valley about a mile in length, walled in on either side by perpendicular walls from 200 to 300 feet in height. There is but one entrance to this enchanted spot, and that is a very rugged and dangerous pathway, and the footman experiences great difficulty in the descent. Upon reaching the valley we could hear the rattling of the wind through the lofty pines on the cliffs above us, sounding like the roar of some devastating hurricane, while the grass beneath our feet lay as calm and still as death. Not even the slightest breath of air could be felt. Everything was so still that a person standing at the lowest part of the valley could distinctly comprehend persons speaking at the lower end."

SALT IN SICKNESS.—Dr. Scudder remarks: "I am satisfied that I have seen patients die from deprivation of common salt during a protracted illness. It is a common impression that the food for the sick should not be seasoned, and what ever slip may be given it is almost innocent of this essential of life. In the milk diet that I recommend in sickness, common salt is used freely, the milk being boiled and given hot. And if the patient cannot take the usual quantity in his food, I have given it in his drink. This matter is so important that it cannot be repeated too often, or dwelt upon too long. The most marked example of this want of common salt I have ever noticed has been in surgical disease, especially in tongue wounds. Without a supply of salt the tongue would become broad, pallid, puffy, with a tenuous, pasty coat, the secretions arrested, the circulation feeble, the effusion at the point of injury serious, with an unpleasant watery pus, which at last becomes a mere sinus or ichor. A few days of a free allowance of salt would change all this, and the patient get along well."

GRANT'S GROWING PERSONAL PROMINENCE.—In the strange and discouraging bewilderment into which parties and politics with us are fast hurrying, the increasing personal conspicuousness of President Grant is a fact which attracts attention. It seems to stand out as the solitary steadfast fact in the rising uproar.—*Missouri Republican.*

SPIRITUAL BURNERS.—At Plymouth prayer-meeting, recently, Mr. Beecher made the following mercurial remarks about "religious rounders," who go around from one prayer-meeting to another making indiscriminate and vain-glorious exhortations: "I know them; they are spiritual burners, who go around from meeting to meeting stringing together texts and religious cant, as they always ready with rattling speeches prepared beforehand, and the people prick up their ears and say, 'Good heavens! who've we got here? Oh, I know them, and estimate them at their value.'"

Who Wrote Shickspur?
Controversy on the Authorship of "Taming of the Shrew."
Mr. F. J. Furnival is the founder and director of a new Shakespeare Society in London, and the Rev. F. G. Fleay is one of the Executive Committee, and they have already indulged in a warm controversy on the authorship of "The Taming of the Shrew." Mr. Furnival wrote to the Athenaeum, accusing Mr. Fleay of adopting the views of Mr. Collier advanced in 1851 and afterwards abandoned or greatly modified by himself, in preference to those of later authorities, such as "that very able American Shakespeare editor, Richard Grant White," who in 1857 gave the opinion that in "The Taming of the Shrew" three hands, at least, are traceable; that of the author of the old play; that of Shakespeare himself, and that of a co-laborer. The first appears in the structure of the plot, and in the incident and dialogue of most of the minor scenes; to the last must be assigned the greater part of the love business between Bianca and her two suitors, while to Shakespeare belong the strong, clear characterization, the delicious humor, and the rich verbal coloring of the recast Induction, and all the scenes in which Katharine and Petruchio and Truano are the prominent figures, together with the general effect produced by scattering lines and words and phrases here and there, and removing others elsewhere, throughout the rest of the play. This opinion was endorsed by Mr. Dyce, and accepted by Mr. Furnival. The latter has indicated the exact lines of demarcation, and this Mr. Fleay accused him of claiming as original, which he says he never did. Mr. Fleay's criticism on Mr. Furnival's view the latter speaks of as a reproach for not using Goldsmith's History of England, but preferring Froide and Macaulay.

Mr. Fleay responds with a quiet but stinging warmth as follows:
BLACKBURN, May 25, 1874.
I had I am expected to answer Mr. Furnival's letter in your issue of 22d inst. I hardly know why. Mr. Furnival's own statements, when stripped of their "rich verbal coloring," show distinctly (1) that Mr. Grant-White added nothing whatever to the theory originally proposed by Mr. Collier; (2) that Mr. Grant-White omitted a main part of Mr. Collier's view, namely that the play was not produced till 1609-10. In fact, I am not aware that Mr. Collier has received any support, however small, on this important point till the reading of my paper. Add to this that Mr. Dyce expressly states that Mr. Collier's theory is based on sight and insufficient grounds, or words to that effect (I quote from memory); the book is not accessible to me here, and every statement made by me on these points is fully justified.
I shall not notice Mr. Furnival's statements as to the relative amounts of research displayed in his work and mine. His comparing Mr. Collier's work to Goldsmith's History, and that "very able American editor" to Froide or Macaulay will be sufficient to show his accuracy in this subject; but when he accuses me of making an untrue statement, in saying that he produced his exact lines of demarcation as original, I must say that the notice in the Athenaeum certainly, taken per se, would fairly lead to that conclusion; that no other report of what took place at the meeting has been furnished to me, though I have several times applied for one; and that in the only reports of discussions that have reached me, the variety of versions sent me at different times from the society, is so remarkable, that I even yet feel doubtful as to what really did take place.
The error on my part in apposing Mr. Furnival to have meant to claim originality arises partly from his hasty way of writing, partly from the notice in the Athenaeum having to be so short, that after the statement in full of Mr. Furnival's views there was no space for the mention of Mr. Collier's or Mr. Grant-White's.
In conclusion I have only to say that I have a vast amount of work before me to do in this and other scientific matters, much more than I shall probably have life to do it in; that Mr. Furnival is welcome henceforth to say whatever he pleases but that I will not be led into answering anything further of his, as I have been in this instance publicly, and in ninety-eight others privately, during the last five months.
I extremely regret the bitterness of tone imported into a matter of so little importance by Mr. Furnival, in answer to a letter which I intended to be inoffensive to him, and nothing more than just to Mr. Collier. If there be anything unpleasant in the manner or matter of my previous letter that can be in any way objected to, I withdraw it unasked. I wish for no controversy, nor for notoriety, nor for anything but quiet, so that I may work as far as I am able. I treat of Mr. Furnival to "direct" the new Shakespeare Society in that tranquil spirit in which alone the works of our great author can be duly studied; in so doing he will be earnestly supported by the committee and the general body of Shakespeare students, and far higher ends will be attained than an ephemeral victory in a petty squabble over a few expressions hastily written and as hastily misinterpreted.
F. G. FLEAY.

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The Ocean Bed.
The ocean bed between the Bonin Islands and the entrance of Yeddo Bay is irregular, as might have been supposed, from the almost continuous chain of islands, lying nearly parallel to the route sounded. The deepest water found was 2,435 and the next deepest 1,696 fathoms.
Should a cable ever be laid by this southern route a good place to land it in Lloyd would be in or near the tea-fathom hole.

REINFORCEMENT OF WIRE.
Admiral Rodgers, Commandant of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, fortunately decided to send the fresh supply of wire to Yokohama instead of to Honolulu. The wire is now here, and beyond the repair of the sounding reels and, perhaps, the making of one or two new ones, and some work on the boilers to stop their leaking, nothing more will be required to enable the ship to begin the fine of soundings via the Aleutian Islands so soon as the season is far enough advanced to make the work practicable.

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I had I am expected to answer Mr. Furnival's letter in your issue of 22d inst. I hardly know why. Mr. Furnival's own statements, when stripped of their "rich verbal coloring," show distinctly (1) that Mr. Grant-White added nothing whatever to the theory originally proposed by Mr. Collier; (2) that Mr. Grant-White omitted a main part of Mr. Collier's view, namely that the play was not produced till 1609-10. In fact, I am not aware that Mr. Collier has received any support, however small, on this important point till the reading of my paper. Add to this that Mr. Dyce expressly states that Mr. Collier's theory is based on sight and insufficient grounds, or words to that effect (I quote from memory); the book is not accessible to me here, and every statement made by me on these points is fully justified.
I shall not notice Mr. Furnival's statements as to the relative amounts of research displayed in his work and mine. His comparing Mr. Collier's work to Goldsmith's History, and that "very able American editor" to Froide or Macaulay will be sufficient to show his accuracy in this subject; but when he accuses me of making an untrue statement, in saying that he produced his exact lines of demarcation as original, I must say that the notice in the Athenaeum certainly, taken per se, would fairly lead to that conclusion; that no other report of what took place at the meeting has been furnished to me, though I have several times applied for one; and that in the only reports of discussions that have reached me, the variety of versions sent me at different times from the society, is so remarkable, that I even yet feel doubtful as to what really did take place.
The error on my part in apposing Mr. Furnival to have meant to claim originality arises partly from his hasty way of writing, partly from the notice in the Athenaeum having to be so short, that after the statement in full of Mr. Furnival's views there was no space for the mention of Mr. Collier's or Mr. Grant-White's.
In conclusion I have only to say that I have a vast amount of work before me to do in this and other scientific matters, much more than I shall probably have life to do it in; that Mr. Furnival is welcome henceforth to say whatever he pleases but that I will not be led into answering anything further of his, as I have been in this instance publicly, and in ninety-eight others privately, during the last five months.
I extremely regret the bitterness of tone imported into a matter of so little importance by Mr. Furnival, in answer to a letter which I intended to be inoffensive to him, and nothing more than just to Mr. Collier. If there be anything unpleasant in the manner or matter of my previous letter that can be in any way objected to, I withdraw it unasked. I wish for no controversy, nor for notoriety, nor for anything but quiet, so that I may work as far as I am able. I treat of Mr. Furnival to "direct" the new Shakespeare Society in that tranquil spirit in which alone the works of our great author can be duly studied; in so doing he will be earnestly supported by the committee and the general body of Shakespeare students, and far higher ends will be attained than an ephemeral victory in a petty squabble over a few expressions hastily written and as hastily misinterpreted.
F. G. FLEAY.

GRANT'S GROWING PERSONAL PROMINENCE.—In the strange and discouraging bewilderment into which parties and politics with us are fast hurrying, the increasing personal conspicuousness of President Grant is a fact which attracts attention. It seems to stand out as the solitary steadfast fact in the rising uproar.—*Missouri Republican.*

SPIRITUAL BURNERS.—At Plymouth prayer-meeting, recently, Mr. Beecher made the following mercurial remarks about "religious rounders," who go around from one prayer-meeting to another making indiscriminate and vain-glorious exhortations: "I know them; they are spiritual burners, who go around from meeting to meeting stringing together texts and religious cant, as they always ready with rattling speeches prepared beforehand, and the people prick up their ears and say, 'Good heavens! who've we got here? Oh, I know them, and estimate them at their value.'"

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