Teachers' Convention.

The second annual meeting of the "Teachers' Convention of Hawaii," assembled at the Bethel Vestry, on Tuesday, January 26, 1886, President Jones presiding. The following teachers, and others interested in education, were present:—Mr. Jones, Rev. A. Mackintosh, A. T. Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Hyde, Dr. Damon, Miss Shealy, Miss Norton, Miss Plummer, Mr. Hitchcock, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Hanford, Mrs. Needham, Miss Moore, Miss Alice Moore, Rev. Mr. Forbes, Mr. Bishop, Miss King, Mr. Kenyon, Miss Carter, Miss Babcock, Miss Royce, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Coleman, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Benfield, Miss Chamberlain, Mr. M. Scott.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. A. Mackintosh, President; Mr. J. H. Moore, Vice-President; Mr. M. M. Scott, Secretary.

The retiring President said that in making the customary addresses, he would present two ideas, which would be one more than is sometimes contained in longer speeches. First he would recommend that teachers undertake to teach less and do it better. Pupils who cannot take a full course of study, and whose time at school is to be confined to a very few years, cannot afford to dip into so many things and so have no time to do anything thoroughly. To be able to write a good business letter or a letter of friendship, and to perform readily and correctly the Arithmetical work that occurs in the common processes of business, is far more valuable accomplishment than to solve all the mathematical puzzles that wise men put into a book.

On some farms it was the custom, few years ago, to ride in a wagon with two or three plows lightly skimming the ground behind. On those same farms the plowman now walks and manages one plow which he sets in chain to the beam. The result shows the wisdom of the change. Would not better results in mental cultivation be reached by a like change.

The second thought relates to the methods often employed to ascertain the relative rank or standing of the different pupils. Examinations, both written and oral, often fail to bring out correct results. The parrot will sometimes triumph while the thinker fails.

The system of marking the rank of each recitation is open to serious objections. No teacher can do his best work while he is considering, pencil in hand, whether to give this pupil 9½ or 9¾. And the additional quarter a few times repeated, may make all the difference between first and second in the class, which difference is of no small importance to the pupils. This would all be well enough if the figures with their averages and percentages did not sometimes compel a teacher to give the precedence to one when he knew it belonged in equity to another. Mathematics and justice do not always agree. The following extract from a late eastern paper shows how this matter is regarded in some other quarters.

"At the recent meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society the sentiment of the members seemed to be opposed to the marking system in schools. Principal Reynolds of Farmington, declared that much of the marking is done in haste, besides a great burden to good teachers. He added that he had given up trying to find out a pupil's knowledge by searching examinations. He held brief examinations at unexpected times. Recitations, he added, cannot be judged so accurately as by tests without interfering with the instruction. He thought that conduct should be taken into account in marking, because teachers undertake to do something more in teaching than merely to make scholars—they strive to mould character. W. J. Corthell of Gorham Normal School, would, he said, give more for the judgment of the teacher at the close of the term than for any system of marking; would promote scholars upon the individual opinion of their teachers that they were able to do the work of the higher grade. Marking he thought an unhealthy stimulant."

After the minutes of the second day's convention of last year were read and approved, the secretary read his report of the material condition of the Association. He also reported that of the four resolutions passed by the Convention last year, three of them had been granted by the Board of Education, and that the fourth is only under advisement. Dr. Hyde said that much credit is due the Board of Education for their evidently laborious and unpaid services. Mr. Hitchcock then presented the lexicography part of an English-Hawaiian Dictionary, founded on Webster's, taking the most common English words, and giving their common equivalents and synonyms in Hawaiian. Miss Shealy followed with a composition of her method of teaching music to the children, according to the Tonic Sol-fa system, forming a class of those present for the purpose. This exercise proved very interesting and instructive. The Convention then adjourned until 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Hyde read a paper from Mr. Olson, on "A Manual for Teaching English to Hawaiian Children." This manual had been made up as found necessary, from time to time, in Mr. Olson's school-room; and, in some respects, seemed well adapted for the purpose. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Moore thought that, though a knowledge of Hawaiian might be an auxiliary, it was, by no means, an indispensable prerequisite for the teacher.

Mr. Moore then read a paper entitled: "What is Teaching." Mr. Moore thought that teaching meant more than mere talking to or explaining things to a class. The teacher ought to make it indispensable that those taught should be able to give back to the teacher, in the same, and in different words what they had received from the teacher.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The first hour was taken up by Mr. Hitchcock and Miss Shealy in further explanations and illustrations of the "Tonic Sol-fa" system of music, after which Dr. Hyde made some remarks on [illegible] education for Hawaiian boys. An animated discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Mackintosh, Kenyon and Scott, and Misses Norton and Chamberlain. At the close of which the Convention adjourned until afternoon.

On reassembling Mr. Scott occupied a few minutes time on "Examinations of Teachers," but [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Convention, but were glad that the Board of Education be again urged to make immediate provision for the pressing wants of the Hawaiian Schools as set forth in the fourth of those resolutions.

The Convention then closed its labors for the session, and after the consideration of some further business, adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary.

Our Hilo Letter.

HILO, January 4th, 1886.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Our beautiful weather continued until the evening of New Year's day. The first of the year passed quietly and pleasantly; there was the usual quiet and social greeting of friends, and in the evening two balls. One was given by our genial friend Rose, at his residence. The house and hall were very prettily decorated for the occasion, and the fragrant smilax and sweet scented flowers of Hawaii, shed a grateful perfume around. All went merry as a marriage bell. The sounds of mirthful music and the pattering of the "light fantastic toe" of the young, chimed merrily with the generous length of the cup. The sparkling wine of California sparkled on the board, but there was no indication, for all seemed to be with true temperance. The embowered supper hall was held at the Court House. The party assumed a gay one, and all evidently enjoyed themselves, and very happy. There is no doubt that smith and cold water can exist together, and enjoyment cannot be dampened by draughts of adder. "Every one to his taste," as the lady said when she kissed her "poodle" dog.

There is much beauty in Hilo, but it is a fading beauty. It does young—like flowers that wither as the sun before they are full blown. Some kind of a jack frost overtakes them, that soon blights their loveliness. But beauty may wear a label cankker that grows at the core and to sympathetic bystanders makes the eye dim and the cheek burning. We have that to pleasantrate and the [illegible] Owen Wilde & Co.

The new bridge over the Wailuku was completed on Wednesday. It is substantial and durable and is a credit to the contractor, and Arnold, our general superviser.

There were two arrests for drunkenness of soldiers (Artillerymen) on Monday morning—the first since the new liquor law went into effect.

Our peculiar Central American fruit tree—the Apes—is in full blossom, and a splendid yield is anticipated. Vulgarly called the Alligator Pear, this half fruit, half vegetable, forms a most delicious table salad, highly appreciated by all lovers of good living.

By the last mail I received a brochure of Hawaiian verse from the publisher, T. G. Thrum, Esq. The notes in explanation of the word "Palioli," is not sufficiently extended. The legend of Palioli, the fairy queen, is among the few of the Hawaiian stories that possess any imaginative or poetic beauty. Tradition places the entrance to Palioli's cave in the Nuuanu valley, and its beauties and the bright beings that inhabit it, are pretended to be described in the poem of Kipapa. The story of Uni may be all imaginative, like that of Palioli, but it is among the traditions of a generation that has passed away. Most of the Hawaiian legends, like their mythology, are puerile and destitute of any refined imagination. Of these I may except that of Lono, the Procession of the Dead, The Hawaiian Avenues of the Iles at the foot of the hill at Kapapakolea, Moana Iona, the story of Kaniapo, the legends relative to Mera, and his infernal shades, the descent of the husband into these in search of his wife, a parallel to the Greek mythological fiction, and copied by nearly all the Asian nations, and the traditionary belief in the Fountain of Youth. The story of Kapaelua's descent into Kilauea is historical. Some years ago I spent much time in collecting the Hawaiian traditions, with the object of selecting those which were most imaginative and poetical, and of clothing them in verse. I had for an interpreter the most able native born Hawaiian I have ever met, to the Islands, and one well versed in the legends and folk lore of the Hawaiians. A few years ago he met with an untimely death at San Francisco. I conversed with many of the oldest and most intelligent of the native Hawaiians in the different Islands of the group, and I have never met any matter published that shadowed forth even the outline of many of these stories. I have made many of these legends the subject of poems, which remain unpublished, except "Kilauea," "Kipapa," and a part of "Mokuaeha," or "Lono." I shall take pleasure in furnishing Mr. Thrum with one of these poems for his next Annual.

A Sad Occurrence

RUNAWAY RIDDEN AND A COWARD'S REPORT.

A party of five, three boys and two older ladies, joined in a horseback ride on New Years' day and after skirting Diamond Head, paying a visit to the shores of Waikiki and the Long Branch bathes, they turned their horses heads citywards leaving the last mentioned place at about 1.30 p. m. They had not proceeded a great distance on their way homeward when in a narrow part of the road on which they were travelling, they came up with carriages, one driven by Mr. Allen Herbert and the other by a native. These they passed but the leader of the horsemen, a young man named T. A. Goodwin came suddenly upon an old native man, some 70 years of age, who was walking in the road, also towards the city, and colliding, the old man was thrown violently to the ground, stunned and insensible. Assistance was rendered immediately to the prostrate pedestrian, by Mr. Herbert, the native express driver and several of the party of riders. After the application of water internally and externally, the old man revived and the express present being brought into service, he got into it accompanied by the young man Goodwin who delivered him into the hands of some natives, friends of the unfortunate party. Nothing more was thought of the matter by the parties concerned until on the 4th inst. when testimony visited at an inquest held by Coroner Dayton on the dead body of the old man, whose name was ascertained to be Kaiwewawen revealed the following:

Dr. Emerson, stated he examined the body, did not find any external bruises, found none of his ribs broken, made post-mortem examination and found 5th rib on the left side was fractured, not broken, 6th rib broken one-fourth of about two inches from its articulation, 7th, 8th and 9th ribs also broken, 10th and 11th dislocated but not broken. Found blood extravasated both within and without the ribs; found both lobes of the lung on left side congested and inflamed. Blood in the heart was very dark and fluid. From injuries to ribs and lungs, he found sufficient cause for death.

Nainakaina (w) testified to the old man being brought to the house; he slept easy on Monday night, Tuesday his pain increased and he rolled much in the night, Wednesday he got very weak and seemed to have faints; died at sundown he died.

Talapa (w) stated she had assisted the man into the house, came last again on Tuesday and on Wednesday morning was [illegible] 8 a.m. She proved the deceased to be between, lifted him up with pillows which left, he seemed easier. Did not see him again until after his death.

Kapoi (w) stated she lives in the same house with deceased, helped to take care of him. When we went to bed[illegible] kept on a certain place on his side he would cry out with pain.

Allen Herbert, stated; between 4 and 5 o'clock p. m. on January 1st, I was returning from Kapiolani Park, at the bridge this side of the Church Home heard an horseback passed me, the horses going as fast as they could run, I stopped my horse to avoid a collision. About 50 feet ahead of me was an old man walking near the fence on the left hand side of the road. As the riders passed me on my left side, I saw the old man drop, knocked down. I called to the riders to stop, they did so and came back. We all picked the old man up, and using water brought him to, he was stunned. One of the boys engaged an express to take him home to his family. I spoke to the old man, he looked at me and seemed to be all right. I did not see the collision, but saw the old man drop. The boys seemed very sorry and did all they could to help the old man.

Hilimai, a driver of an express wagon. Saw an old man going along the makai side of the road, just then saw three horses coming rapidly ahead of me and they passed me, saw T. A. Goodwin's hit the old man and knock him down. Mr. Herbert called to them and they stopped and came back and we all helped the old man. He got in the wagon and I carried him to a house where a woman took charge of him. Saw the old man struck by the first shoulder of the horse. The boys were sober. They were going very fast; two of the boys had their reins in hand. The boy on the left side did not seem to control his horse.

R. F. Burgess, states, there were five of us, T. A. Goodwin, C. H. Burgess, W. Reed, W. D. McGregor and the old man was between us. I was looking more at them than at driving but the old man; saw the horse hit him, but not the boys.

T. A. Goodwin states: I had hired a horse from the Livery Stables. There had been nothing said about the horse being frightened or about the speed I started out with, then I came back and spoke about the horse being hard to stop and asked for another but, was told it was the best they had, and I thought it likely to throw me. When I found I could make no change, we went off. I could not hold the horse he would hit on the way out and pumped several times with me. When we started home, Burgess, Reed and I got out up the road together, I should, the others have tried to catch up with me, my horse when we saw them coming also ahead, I could not hold him. When I saw the old man I used my best judgment to pass him. I saw the wagons on my right but my whole attention was taken up with the old man; I tried to steer clear of him. My horse would not answer his bit, and as I passed I struck him with the stirrup, I was very sure throwing off my horse myself. I never had a check rein from the time I started, I had to use both hands. I assisted the old man afterwards and took him to his friends. There was some talk amongst us about sending for a doctor but thought it would be useless as the old man seemed alright when we left him.

T. H. Burgess, stated, was with the company at the time the old man was struck; was sober, were trained, I did not think the men sober, know I did not think that's man with all those other business could have got into a wagon himself; knew that Goodwin had said he could not control his horse all day. G. Jones testified to letting the horse and stopped the horse to be a safe one, to be a very fine horse.

The jury returned a verdict that "Kaiwewawen came to his death by injuries received from being run down by the horse of T. A. Goodwin, on that day. T. A. Goodwin and his best endeavors to avoid this accident but that the accident happened from the furious and heedless riding."

Treaty Tropies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Page, chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, said to-day that he believed the sentiment of the people of the Pacific Coast was against abrogation of the Hawaiian sugar treaty. For political reasons he thought a commercial treaty with the Hawaiian Government was an advantage to this country, and especially to the people of the Pacific Coast. General Rosecrans said he thought the political advantage of the treaty with the Hawaiian Government outweighed the loss of revenue on sugar imported free of duty from the Sandwich Islands. Through a combination between Spreckels and the railroad the price of sugar was maintained at a rate higher than the rate in New York. The abrogation of the treaty would only make matters worse; consequently he was opposed to abrogation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury have been asked by the House Foreign Affairs Committee to send to Congress statements on their views about the abrogation of the Hawaiian Treaty. A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who talked with these gentlemen yesterday, says that he was led to infer from opinions expressed by them, that the Secretary of State would recommend the continuance of the treaty for several reasons, the principal one of which would be that it was important, politically, that this Government should preserve its present friendly relations with the Hawaiian Government, and that the Secretary of the Treasury also would oppose the abrogation of the treaty, although he would favor such a modification of it as would diminish the amount of revenue at present lost to the Government by the free importation of Hawaiian sugar.

Elections and Installations.

That Honolulu is a city of sweet benevolent and charitable organizations is most apparent when the number and variety of the lodges which exist within its borders is taken into account, and the total membership is summed up. Especially at this season of the year is the force of their existence brought more prominently to public notice, on account of the commencement of the regular terms and the consequent elections and installation of the new officers. The following elections and installations have taken place since the first of the year:

KAMEHAMEHA LODGE.

The election of officers of Oahu Lodge for the ensuing term was held at Knights of Pythias Hall on the evening of the 27th ult., and resulted as follows: B. R. Webb, C. C.; Henry Smith, V. C.; Arthur Cliffe, Prelate; Geo. Williams, K. of R. & S.; J. A. Rodgers, M. of F.; Thos. Sorenson, M. of E.

The installation of the newly elected officers takes place at the lodge-room this Wednesday evening.

IMPERIAL OCEAN OF ENO MEN.

To use the language of the noble representatives of poor Lo, "the election of "Chiefs" of Hawaiian Tribe No. 1 was held at the Council Hall on the "sleep" of the 29th ult., resulting as follows:

Thos. E. Wall, Sachem; J. E. Wiseman, Senior Sagamore; John L. Rees, Junior Sagamore; Henry Smith, Chief of Records; Robert French, Keeper of Wampum.

The "rousing up" will take place on the 12th "sleep." The "long talks" for the past term have been audited by Messrs. General Walker; the Finance Committee and found correct, and make a handsome exhibit financially.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Oceanic Council No. 177 held a meeting on the 2nd inst. at the K. of P. Hall, and after the disposal of reports of the old officers, the following companions were duly installed to serve as officers for the ensuing term:

Geo. Lucas, Commander; H. G. Crabbe, Vice Commander; Robt. French, Orator; Henry Smith, Secretary; J. H. Brown, Col.; Thos. Sorenson, Treas.; F. W. Fehlber, Chaplain; J. F. Bowler, Guide; L. Mohnam, Warden; C. McInerny, Sentry.

* re-elected.

Police Court.

HONOLULU, HONOLULU, H. I.

The following is a record of criminal cases tried before Judge Hickerton at the Police Court in this city during the week ending January 6th:

JANUARY 30.—Lewis Hiorth, A. Sinclair, C. D. Sato, charged with importing opium into the Kingdom on board the bark *Wildwood*. Hiorth and Sato found guilty; fined $200 each and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor. Sinclair discharged. Appeal noted. Twenty-seven cases of drunkenness, and three cases of assault and battery, besides several terrified cases, came up this day.

JANUARY 31.—Peter Quinn, Heohoe driving; fined $6 and costs. C. Borthwick, Assault and battery; fined $3 and costs. Palakiko, a native boy was charged with disturbing the quiet of the night; found guilty and committed to Reformatory School for one year. Kaiohoa, Foot riding; fined $5 and costs. Nakuk (w) and Mele (w), charged with vagrancy in the public street were found guilty. Accused sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor, the women to four months hard labor. Kaiakiko and Kamau, Affray. Guilty and fined $5 each and costs. Five cases of drunkenness.

JANUARY 4th.—Pahuhulu, Disturbing the quiet of the night. Guilty and fined $5 and costs. Ah Quai, Assault and battery; fined $10 and costs. Ten same party was charged with having opium in possession. Guilty and fined $30 and sentenced to one months imprisonment at hard labor. Appeal noted.

JANUARY 5th.—Kaai, Assault and battery. Guilty and fined $5 and costs. Thirty-six cases of drunkenness during the week.

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RANGES,

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Hair & Spring do.,

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Mirrors,

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Pillow Cases,

Excelsior and Straw Mattresses, and

THE LARGEST STOCK

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AS WELL AS

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E. P. ADAMS,

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LEWERS & COOKE

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Nor' West & Redwood

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Eastern White Pine,

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EUREKA LEAD, Linseed Boiled,

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