

mention. Anæsthetics are almost entirely a growth of our half century. Chloroform was first employed in operations by Simpson in 1847, and the use of other similar agents is still more recent. The discovery that zymotic diseases in men and animals are due to the multiplication in the body of very minute organisms known as microbes, bacteria or bacilli, now promises to revolutionise medical science. The names of Pasteur, Tyndall, and Koch are specially identified with these researches. In marvellous contrast to the fragmentary and disjunctive science of fifty years ago, modern science at the present day offers us the spectacle of a simple, unified and comprehensible universe, consisting everywhere of the same prime elements, drawn together everywhere by the same great forces, animated everywhere by the same constant and indestructible energies, evolving everywhere along the same lines in accordance with the same underlying principles.

SCENES IN HAWAII.

In a few days invitations were issued for a ball to be held in the Palace, as one important feature of the coronation festivities. The cards were much the same as those for the coronation itself, rather larger, perhaps, and with a gold crown resting on a crimson cushion engraved at the top. All the young people were in eager expectation of the enjoyment of the occasion, as it was the first really large ball given by the King.

On the evening appointed we drove to the same gate used by the people the day of the coronation, but instead of being open, as at that time, to a rush strewn pathway, we found ourselves in a pretty passage lined and laid with crimson cloth and flowers everywhere. In this we were received by an officer of the household, who conducted us to the entrance of the large space which was enclosed by a tent of enormous size in front of the palace. The pretty pavilion which had been used for the coronation ceremonies was moved to one side, and in this the Hawaiian band was discoursing sweet music, and a state quadrille was going on opposite to the entrance door. His Majesty, in full uniform, dancing with the wife of the head official. The Queen, I think, was in a seat arranged for the royalties looking on, as I fancy Her Majesty did not care for European dances, though the Princess Likelike was a graceful and accomplished dancer, and the King himself waltzed beautifully. The steps leading up to the verandas were covered with red cloth, and the palace hall and reception rooms were a blaze of light, the verandas being provided with comfortable seats in every direction. We walked about, and looked with much interest at the many beautiful costumes worn by the ladies, which were interspersed by the brilliant uniforms of the royal household, and also of the many officers of the English and American war ships which were at that time in the harbour.

We found many of our friends, and the dancing was delightful, the band rendering exceptionally good music. All went on merrily for some time and the fears of rain were almost naught, when suddenly a few drops were heard pattering gently on the roof of the huge tarpaulin covering. In a short time some found their way through, and presently little pools were formed on the floor, in between which the dancers endeavoured to wend their way. Still the rain poured steadily on, and in a short time the cloth on the steps leading up to the palace entrance was soaked and sodden, the covering not having been extended over the steps to the tent roof, and so the open space afforded thereby was soon streaming with the rain. Ladies with delicate satin shoes looked askance at the shining stairs, which, covered with baize, at one time scarlet, were now black and sodden. What was to be done? Some of the younger people made a rush and gained the haven of refuge, but those who wore trained gowns hung back, dodging the now fast-falling shower of drops. At last one lady courageously set an example by accepting the offer of a chair, which, raised by four stalwart arms, was carried at a quick run up to the vestibule; others followed, and in a few minutes the tent was cleared of the guests, who found themselves transported as if by magic to the brilliant rooms of the palace, where the beautiful dark polished floors offered even a more tempting field for the dancers than the temporary one of the pavilion.

The hall of the palace was very large, and oblong in shape, with a handsome dark staircase at the far end, which ran straight up and then branched off right and left. The floor was dark; on either side, ranged along in stands, were the magnificent feather *kahilis*, which had been displayed at the coronation; bright, coloured carpets were laid from the door to the foot of the stairs, and brass and crystal chandeliers shed a flood of light on the scene.

On the right hand were two sets of large double doors, opening into the reception room, in which the King was accustomed to give audiences to distinguished visitors, a large, long apartment with polished floor of dark native woods, huge windows opening on the verandas, hung with crimson draperies, and very beautiful and unique cornices of brass made to represent the ancient Hawaiian spears, crossed at the tops of each curtain. Brilliantly lighted as it was, it was a splendid ball room, and the dancing was resumed as merrily as though no disturbing element had occurred to mar the enjoyment of the evening.

Later on we went to supper, crossing the former ball room—deserted now, but rendered less uncomfortable by the cessation of the rain,—which opened into another long, narrow inclosure, built specially for the occasion, with a table in the form of a T, at the top of which the King and his party sat.

Good things were in abundance, and huge bowls of punch, etc., were scattered about—the silver and glass were all nice—and flowers everywhere. Of course there was grumbling, but as in the most civilised circles, that is not an unusual thing; it was not to be wondered at that all were

not satisfied, though no trouble was spared on the part of the King and his assistants to make everything go smoothly.

A very funny incident occurred later in the evening, which was witnessed by myself and a few friends, showing, in a measure, the dislike, and even inability, of the Polynesian natives to bear the restrictions of civilisation for any length of time. They can endure them up to a certain point, but when weariness sets in they seem obliged to succumb to their own longing for ease and carelessness.

A number of us were seated on the broad couches ranged on either side of the hall, talking over the events of the evening, when our attention was caught by three figures coming down the great staircase, in the full glare of light, and which looked so at variance with the pretty evening costumes about us that involuntarily we all stopped our talking, and gaped in astonishment at the sight of a young native woman, clad in a bright scarlet *moloka*, a straw hat, with a wreath of flowers round it, set on the side of her head, a wreath of leaves round her shoulders, and bare feet. Following her came an older, stouter lady, with a long, loose garment of some dark stuff drawn carelessly round her, carrying a native straw hat in her hand, and with feet thrust into galoches. A momentary pause of astonishment on our part, and then some one said, with a gasp: "The Queen!" and we all rose to our feet and made obeisance, as Her Majesty calmly and smilingly returned our salutations, and turning round at the foot of the stairs, marched off followed by another lady in waiting, costumed much as the one in advance, and made her way out of the back entrance, which opened directly on the grounds, in the far end of which her own house lay.

The fact was that the Queen, unaccustomed as she was to the discomfort of the very fashionable European costume in which she had appeared in public for many hours, had, after enduring it as long as she could, made up her mind to disappear into private life. After changing her gorgeous robes for the easy garments she always wore, she was no doubt happy in the idea of eluding observation, and it was a mere accident that she was seen, as every one was supposed to be in the supper room. I was intensely amused at the sight, as it seemed to make one realise, as nothing else could have done, that the display and ceremony was, after all, but a thin veneer of outward show of civilisation laid on the native character of lazy ease, with which Hawaiians are so impregnated. Equally were we struck by the calm indifference of the Queen on being discovered in her undignified apparel. "A Queen once, always a Queen," must have been the motto which sustained Her Majesty.

A few nights after the ball, we were bidden to witness some fireworks, which were displayed in the palace grounds, a treat which had been provided for the natives mainly by the good nature of the King, and to hear the deep drawn "Oh's" and "Ah's" of the hundreds of Hawaiians when they saw a grand rocket, or catharine wheel, for the first time in their lives, and their childlike delight at a "rocking ship" made of gas lights ingeniously amalgamated, must in itself have been a pleasant reward for His Majesty's kind thought. That evening the palace was gaily illuminated, and open to all visitors who chose to take advantage of the opportunity afforded of inspecting the beautiful rooms. The King was, as usual, kindness itself to one and all.

Another feature of the homage paid to King Kalakua was the "Hukoopa," a very ancient custom, but to the performance of which none but natives were admitted; this was the laying at the king's feet presents of every description by every native who could possibly do so, and the majority of these presents were mainly of eatables, alive and dead, cooked and uncooked. Pigs, chickens, fish, notably the squid or cuttle fish, delight of the Hawaiian appetite, pink taro (grown for and eaten only by high chiefs) poi of many kinds, bread fruit, water melons, sweet potatoes, native fruits, such as mangoes, cocoa nuts, alligator pears, limes etc.; ties of feathers and shells, calabashes, rolls of *tapa* cloth, mats of every degree of fineness, all those were taken in such quantities, that the courtyard of the palace was heaped with the gifts offered.

The greatest kindness and good nature seemed to prevail everywhere, and certainly the news which comes to us at this time of the confusion and revolt which is being experienced in Honolulu just four years after the carnival of the coronation seems hardly credible to those who remember the brightness of that period in the Hawaiian capital.

MINNIE FORSYTH GRANT.

THE relation of money is but one of the many relations that should feel the benign and shaping touch of woman. It is chiefly important because of its ministering power, because it is servant of servants to its brethren. It is not to be disposed of by setting up a separate purse, any more than by setting up a separate child. If a man counts a woman fit to be the mother of his children, it is little that she should be fit to expend money for their rearing. If a man is gentle and soft enough to come into tender contact with his little children, he must be malleable enough to be shaped aright in regard to the money that they and their mother require. Of course, if a man is over-brutal, and the woman over-silly, there must be disaster, whether there be one purse or twenty, or none. There may well be women who have no sense about money, just as there are women who do not know how to bring up children. It is a defect of character. Such women are a failure in proportion to their defects, and their defective work, it cannot be denied, is evil. But if both husband and wife are of the common type, honest, sincere, devoted and fairly sensible, a patient, continuous, and not unlovely process of consultation and conciliation and compromise will bring them eventually into a clear understanding of relative values.—Gail Hamilton, in the August Cosmopolitan.