

THE FRIEND.

VOLUME 43.

HONOLULU, H. I., SEPTEMBER, 1885.

NUMBER 9.

THE FRIEND.

Rates of Subscription :

One copy.....\$ 2 per year in advance
Ten copies..... 15

Two copies, one mailed to any address in the Islands and one to any address abroad, will be furnished for \$3 50.

Advertising Rates :

Professional cards, 4 lines Nonpareil, 3 mos.....	\$ 1 00
Six months	2 00
One year	3 00
1 inch, one insertion	1 50
Each additional insertion	75
Six months	4 00
One year	7 00
1/4 column, (2 1/2 inches), one insertion.....	3 00
Each additional insertion.....	1 50
Six months	8 00
One year	15 00
1/2 column (5 inches) one insertion	6 00
Each additional insertion	3 00
Six months	14 00
One year	25 00
1 column, one insertion	9 00
Each additional insertion.....	4 50
Six months	25 00
One year	40 00

Advertising bills will be collected quarterly. Transient advertisements payable in advance.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Four-line Nonpareil Professional Cards inserted in this column for \$3 00 per year.

WHITING & AUSTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 9 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, H. I. jan85y1

F. M. HATCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 11 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu, H. I. jan85m3

W. M. R. CASTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & NOTARY
PUBLIC, Merchant St., next to Postoffice. Trust
Money carefully invested. jan85y1

ASHFORD & ASHFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Honolulu, H. I. jan85y1

S. B. DOLE,
LAWYER & NOTARY PUBLIC,
15 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu, H. I. jan85y1

J. M. WHITNEY, M. D., D. D. S.
DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT ST.,
Office in Brewer's Block, corner Hotel and Fort Sts.,
Entrance, Hotel Street. feb85y1

BISHOP & CO.,
BANKERS,
Honolulu, : : : : Hawaiian Islands,
Draw Exchange on

The Bank of California, San Francisco
And their Agents in
New York, Boston, Paris,
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, London.
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Sydney.
The Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, and its
Branches in Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.
The Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon.
The Azore and Madeira Islands.
Stockholm, Sweden.
The Chartered Bank of London, Australia and China,
Hongkong, Yokohama, Japan, and
Transact a General Banking Business.
1jan85y1

BOOKS!—BOOKS!

Mr. F. H. Revell, Publisher and Bookseller of Chicago, U. S. A., desires to call the attention of the readers of THE FRIEND to the exceptional advantages at his command for supplying books in all departments of literature promptly and at the most favorable rates.

Any book from any publisher sent post paid on receipt of price. Special terms given to Libraries, Teachers, Institutes, &c.

Mr. Revell desires especially to call attention to his own publications of Religious works comprising Devotional Books, Books for Bible study, etc., etc., and including the works of Mr. D. L. Moody, Maj. D. W. Whittle, and other eminent Evangelists.

A complete catalogue will be sent post free to any address on application. Catalogue of Standard books comprising the best standard authors may also be had gratis. Also full reduced price list of Bibles including the best "Teachers' Editions."

The regular mail affords such a prompt, safe and cheap means of transportation that it can be heartily commended. Remittance can be made by postal order or by U. S. Bank Bills to be had at the bankers.

Refers by permission to Rev. J. A. Cruzan, and Rev. E. C. Oggel, Editors of THE FRIEND

It will cost but a postal card to send for our Catalogues. *Correspondence invited.*

Fleming H. Revell,
Evangelical Literature and Bible Warehouse,
148 and 150 Madison St., Chicago, U. S. A.

E. O. HALL & SON,
(LIMITED),
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
And
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Cor. Fort and King Sts., Honolulu, H. I.

OFFICERS:
WM. W. HALL, President and Manager.
L. C. ABLES, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. F. ALLEN, Auditor.
1jan85y1 THOS. MAY and E. O. WHITE, Directors

C. BREWER & COMPANY,
(Limited)
General mercantile and
COMMISSION AGT'S.,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

List of Officers :

P C Jones, Jr. President and Manager
Joseph O Carter.....Treasurer and Secretary
W F Allen..... Auditor

Directors :

Hon Chas R Bishop. S C Allen. H Waterhouse.
1jan85y1

H. S. TREGLOAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

GENTS' FURNISHING
Goods, Hats, Caps, Etc.,

P. O. Box 183.]

[Telephone 343

Cor. Hotel and Fort Sts.,
HONOLULU, H. I.

Has in Stock, a choice assortment of Goods for Gents' Wear,

West of Eng. Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Fancy Suitingr,
Scotch and Australian Tweeds, Etc.

Great care has been taken in the selection of suitable material for our celebrated RIDING PANTS.

Gents' Furnishing Goods Department:
A splendid variety of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, &c., Stylish Neckwear.

Hat Department :

Fine quality of Hats, Caps, Etc., in styles to suit, warranted to be of the best quality and at moderate prices.

Boys Department :

Suits made to order, and ready-made Suits for Youths and Boys, made expressly to our own order by a reliable Eastern House. Boys Hats, Caps, Underwear, Etc., all sizes.

OAHU COLLEGE,
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
REV. W. C. MERRITT.....President

A comprehensive Academic Course of five years and a thorough Classical Course of four years are now well organized. In addition to these, the best of instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, French and Drawing, is provided. The Boarding Department is in excellent condition. Founded as a Christian Institution, it is the purpose of its Trustees to make its moral atmosphere and life as pure and healthful as its physical.

Punahou Preparatory School,
MISS E. V. HALL Principal.

In a seven years' course of study prepares for Oahu College. Pupils, "over ten years of age," desiring to enter this School, may be received as boarders at the College

Catalogues of both Schools, with full information, furnished by addressing the President,
Second Term begins January 12, 1885. 4ja85y1

LEERWS & COOKE,
Dealers in
Lumber and Building Material,
Office—82 Fort St. Yard—cor King & Merchant St.
ROBERT LEWERS.] 1jan85y1 [CHAS. M. COOKE.

B. F. EHLERS & CO.,
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS,
HONOLULU, H. I.

All the Latest Novelties in Fancy Goods received by every steamer. 1jan85y1

WENNER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Watches,
Gold and Silver Ware.
Fort St., opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Honolulu, H. I.
Engraving and all kinds of Jewelry made to order.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. 1jan85tf

J. M. OAT, Jr., & CO..
Stationers and News Dealers,
25 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I.
Subscriptions received for any Paper or Magazine published. Special orders received for any Books published. 1jan85y1

E. P. ADAMS,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
Fire-proof Store in Robinson's Building,
85jauntf Queen St., Honolulu.

W. M. G. IRWIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Plantation & Insurance Agents
1jan85y1 Honolulu.

R. MOORE & CO.,
73 King St. (Telephone 219) Honolulu, H. I.,
Dealers in

GUNS AND AMMUNITION,
Sewing Machines, etc. Blacksmith Work of all kinds and General Machinery. Repairing of all kinds a specialty. 1jan85y1

A. L. SMITH,
Importer and Dealer in
JEWELRY, PLATED WARE
King's Combination Spectacles, Glassware, Sewing Machines, Picture Frames, Vases, Brackets, Etc., Etc., Etc. Terms Strictly Cash. 83 Fort Street. 1jan85y1

JOHN NOTT,
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Worker,
Plumber, Gas Fitter, Etc.
Stoves and Ranges of all kinds. Plumbers' Stock and Metals, House Furnishing Goods, Chandeliers, Lamps, Etc. 1jan85y1 Kaahunaui St., Honolulu.

CHAS. HAMMER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
Orders from the other islands promptly attended to 1jan85y1 Honolulu, H. I.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Thirty-fourth Annual Report.
Assets (Cash).....\$38,000,000
Annual Income.....8,000,000
Cash Surplus.....7,000,000
C. O. BERGER,
Special Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.
The only Company that issues Pontine Investment Policies Being practically an Endowment Policy at the usual rates. 1jan85t

HAWAIIAN MONEY ORDERS.
Domestic Postal Money Orders will be furnished on application at any of the following Money Order Offices, payable at this or any other Money Order Office named below:

ON HAWAII.	ON MAUI.
Hilo, Kohala, Honokaa, Waimea, Kealahou, Waiohinu, Pahala.	Lahaina, Wailuku, Kahului, Hamakua, Hana, Makawao.
ON KAUALA.	ON OAHU.
Lihue, Koloa, Waimea, Kapaa, Hanalei, Kilauea.	Honolulu, Waianae.
	ON MOLOKAI.
	Kaunakakai.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.
Application for Money Orders, payable in the United States, may be made at any Money Order Office in this Kingdom; and they will be drawn at the General Post Office, Honolulu, on any international Money Order Office in the United States, of which a list can be seen by inquiring at any Hawaiian Post Office.
Likewise Money Orders may be drawn in the United States, payable at any Money Order Office in this Kingdom.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
HONOLULU, January 1, 1885. } 1jan85m6
S. N. CASTLE. J. B. ATHERTON.

CASTLE & COOKE,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Agents for
The Kohala Sugar Co.,
The Haku Sugar Co.,
The Paia Plantation,
The Hitchcock & Co. Plantation.
The Waialua Plantation, R. Halstead,
The A. H. Smith & Co. Plantation.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
The Union Marine Insurance Co.,
The George F. Blake Manufacturing Co.,
D. M. Weston's Centrifugals,
Jayne & Son's Medicines,
Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Co.,
Remington Sewing Machine Comp'y. 1jan85y1

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Successors to
B. F. Dillingham & Co., and Samuel Nott,
IMPORTERS,
Fort Street, Honolulu,

Hardware, Agricultural Implements,
House Furnishing Goods,
Silver Plated Ware,
Cutlery, Chandeliers,
LAMPS, LANTERNS,
Paints, Paint Oil, Turpentine,
Varnishes,
Kerosene Oil of the Best Quality.
1jan85y1

HOLLISTER & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
TOILET ARTICLES.
Manufacturers of
Ginger Ale and Aerated Waters

59 Nuuanu Street.
Retail Store cor. Fort and Merchant, Sts.
1jan85y1 Honolulu, H. I.

J. D. LANE'S
MARBLE WORKS,
No. 130 Fort Street, near Hotel,
Manufacturer of
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES,
Tombs, Tablets, Marble Mantles, Washstand
Tops, and Tiling,
In Black or White MARBLE
Marble Work of every description made to order
at the lowest possible rates.
Monuments & Headstones Cleaned & Reset.
Orders from the other islands Promptly
attended to. 1jan85tf

GEORGE LUCAS,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
Honolulu Steam Planing Mills,
ESPLANADE, HONOLULU, H. I.
Manufactures all kinds of Mouldings, Brackets,
Window Frames, Blinds, Sashes, Doors, and all kinds
of Woodwork Finish. Turning, Scroll and Band
Sawing. All kinds of Planing, Sawing, Morticing and
Tenancing. Orders promptly attended to, and work
guaranteed. Orders from the other Islands so
solicited. 1jan85tf

J. EMMELUTH & CO.,
Successors to G. Segelken & Co.,
TINSMITHS & PLUMBERS,
No. 6 Nuuanu street, Honolulu.
Stoves, Ranges, Tin, Sheet Iron, Galvanized Iron,
Copper and Japan Ware, Galvanized Iron and Lead
Pipe, India Rubber Hose, Washstands, Bath Tubs,
The "Superior," the best Cooking Stove, etc. Particular
attention given to Tin Roofing, Guttering and
laying Water Pipes. Orders from the other Islands at
tended to satisfactorily and with dispatch. 1jan85y1

THE FRIEND.

VOLUME 43.

HONOLULU, H. I., SEPTEMBER, 1885.

NUMBER 9.

THE FRIEND

Is published the first day of each month, at Honolulu, H. I., by Messrs. Cruzan and Oggel, Pastors of the Fort-St. and Bethel Union Churches. Subscription rates \$2 per year, two copies \$3.50. For advertising rates see cover.

Business letters should be addressed to "J. A. Cruzan, Box 326, Honolulu, H. I." All communications, and letters connected with the literary department of the paper should be addressed to "E. C. Oggel, box 347, Honolulu, H. I."

Mr. James A. Martin is agent of THE FRIEND in Hilo, and is authorized to receipt for money and make collections.

J. A. CRUZAN, } EDITORS.
E. C. OGGEL, }

GENERAL GRANT.

Ulysses S. Grant, the most illustrious soldier of the sacred cause of union and liberty and the most famous figure of our epoch is dead. After a long continued and distressing illness which has served to reveal more fully how endeared he was to the American people, the hero has passed away. A thrill of sorrow has gone through the heart of the great Nation of which he was the most highly honored citizen. On these faraway Islands of the sea our hearts too have been touched and the tidings have stilled us into silence. We share with the Nation in the great bereavement. The cause and the ideas for which the General rendered his distinguished services gave him a national and a world wide reputation and with national honors he was taken to the place where now his mortal remains repose.

General Grant won his first military spurs in the war with Mexico. In the hour of her sore need his own country called him to arms and to her defence. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends." Here was a providential man, a man for a great crisis and who subsequently proved equal to the occasion.

The patriotic spirit with which he went into the war is shown in a letter which in April of 1861 he wrote to Gen. Dent of St. Louis, which has only recently been made public, and in which he says: "Now is the time, particularly in the border and slave States, for men to prove their love of country," and also, "President Lincoln can have not only seventy-five thousand, but two millions of men, if necessary, to put down the rebellion."

He went to the field at the head of a regiment and by the unseen hand of God was led on to rise by merit to the foremost rank in the army and in time to assume full command.

It needed only the touch of opportunity to reveal the elements of his character and the possibilities within him. Under God he became not only the chosen but also the victorious leader of our armies in the struggle to save the imperiled Union. To his prowess in the field the National capital owes its existence and

are we indebted for the preservation of Constitutional liberty. His sword was drawn for the perpetuity of the American Republic. It was Grant who not only prevented the severance of the Union, but to him the great Rebellion finally laid down its arms. For his distinguished services he will be honored as long as the annals of the Republic endure and his memory kept green in the hearts of his countrymen. His military fame rests on the solid foundations of a great achievement, for he did the work which the Nation with prayer and expectant hope committed to his trust. He became the "savior of the Country." And to him did not only his own land but all the crowned heads of other lands do honor. The Republic was established on firmer foundations. Our country came out of the fiery trial purer and stronger, with a better future before it and to be more than ever "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The name of General Grant, who came out of the great struggle a successful commander, will be embalmed in the National history and fill a place in the annals of the world. His character and achievements should serve as an example and an inspiration to young men, to devote their energies to duty and the weal of others; and lead those whom God has placed in high and responsible positions, regardless of self or personal ambition, to study and promote the best interests of the people, that their praise may be on the lips of men and at their departure they may leave behind the memory of a good name.

DR. S. IRENÆUS PRIME.

The hand which but a short time ago penned the beautiful and touching tributes in the New York *Observer*, in memory of Dr. Damon and Mrs. A. W. Smith, will write no more. For IRENÆUS has entered into rest. How soon he has followed his Sandwich Island friends to join with them the company of the redeemed in the better land! More than three-score years and ten were allotted him, and now as we take a review of Dr. Prime's life, it seems that through the whole of that life the spirit of our Lord was his: "I must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work." For nearly half a century his name has been identified with the widely circulated *Observer*, and with the civilizing and uplifting causes of education, philanthropy and religion. A busy, useful, widely influential life has been that of Dr. Prime. And, thank God, that influence abides. Though being dead, he will continue to speak through his forty books and the unnumbered lives, and institutions and enterprises on which through all these years he has brought

his powerful influence to bear. We shall greatly miss the weekly "Irenæus Letter." His pen and presence will be missed in the religious world. But the great lesson illustrated by his example remains—to do with our might the work of life and to prepare for the call of God, "Come up hither."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We had the pleasure at the Volcano House to make the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Merton R. Cotes, of Bournemouth, England. Our readers will doubtless peruse with interest the article on Australian matters, written by Mr. Cotes for this number of THE FRIEND. Mr. and Mrs. Cotes are probably at this time in New York City. We wish them a prosperous and pleasant voyage across the Atlantic and a safe arrival at their home in England.

CERTAIN politicians in the States are striving to usher in the next Presidential campaign at once, though the election will not take place till '88. The *Current* well says:

"The Government is for the people, and if the people need anything in this world just now, they need a little time to attend to their personal business. The politician has had the ear of the private citizen; now give the business man a chance."

The *Occident* of a recent date says, "Rev. Dr. David Wills, U. S. A., whose rare ability as a public speaker is well known, is announced to lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Hall for the benefit of the French church, on the subject, 'Lemuel in search of a wife.'"

Dr. Wills, we are informed, is to be the guest of Mr. J. T. Waterhouse, Sr., of this city next January. We hope the Doctor will bring Lemuel with him.

REV. J. A. CRUZAN and family left this city on the 11th ult., and have since been vacating on Maui. Judging from our colleague's communication in these columns "the lines are fallen unto them in pleasant places," their "godly heritage" being a cool climate, abundant appetite and required rest.

FOR exactness and thoroughness *Truth* of Toronto is unequaled. Thus:

"Out of every one hundred and nine female school teachers," says an exchange, "seven marry every year." How many times do the remaining 102 marry? Give us all the facts.

As a general Grant was skillful, bold, cool and patient and all the qualifications needed by a great commander seemed to have been united in him.—*Bismarck*.

SAYS the *Christian Intelligencer*:

The *Friend* of Honolulu reports the annual meeting, etc. * * * * * The three new pastors ordained were graduates of the N. P. M. Institute, whatever that may mean.

That's the question. The New Preachers Manufacturing or the Not Plentifully Moneyed Institute—which? Or if both, then perhaps some of the wealthy Collegiate Church people to whom the *Intelligencer* goes might wish to endow it. They certainly could not contribute of their opulence to a nobler cause than

this, with the excellent Charles M. Hyde, D. D., as its presiding head. N. P. M. are in these regions commonly understood to stand for North Pacific Missionary, the symbols at a not remote day we trust to be as intelligible to the average reader as A. B. C. F. M. and similar representations at home.

WE are glad to learn and to inform the readers of THE FRIEND, that Mrs. Dr. Damon is so much restored in health that we may look for her return to Honolulu at an early day. So Mr. E. C. Damon tells us, who accompanied his mother to Massachusetts and who speaks of having derived rest and pleasure from his stay in California and the East.

It was as agreeable as it was surprising to meet on the *Kinau* and later in this city, people from Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Baldwin and their children, whose home is in St. John, in that State. We trust their visit among relatives and friends on the islands has been a pleasant one.

MRS. WALLACE, wife of the Rev. Geo. Wallace of this city, went and returned by the *Alameda* and reports having had an enjoyable time in San Francisco and suburban places.

THE *Alameda* also returned to us the Rev. W. C. Merritt, President of Oahu College, and his lady, in improved health. On the same steamer came Prof. Geo. L. Bates, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Sanford.

WORTHILY did Professor Sanford fill his position in Oahu College and in the Bethel Union Church and Sunday school. We wish him further and increased success in his future fields of labor.

THE *Christian Advocate* wonders whether Christian churches are aware of the value to themselves of prayer for Missions. Many churches it says, have experienced a divine reaction of love dating from the very evening of the missionary concert. The way to prosperity is not to spend the time in self-measurement. Look up! Look outward! "Go ye into all the world" in your pleading supplications!

MAJ. H. C. DANE, of Boston, whose travels are co-extensive with this planet arrived on the 22nd ult., and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Damon. Major, we cordially welcome you to our homes, climate, scenery and all that we have. We expect to be profited and delighted by your fluent and eloquent utterances and we shall endeavor to render your stay in this "Paradise of the Pacific" so delightful that you will be reluctant to leave us.

THIS for the benefit of our readers in America: Instead of going to Europe this coming winter for the air of Italy or southern France, or in place of going to Florida, come to the Hawaiian Islands, unrivaled for climate and beautiful scenery and look with your own eyes on the Volcano of Kilauea, the greatest wonder in the world,

VACATION NOTES.

VOLCANO HOUSE, Hawaii,
July 28th, 1885.

We arrived at Hilo by the *Kinau* at one o'clock A. M., July 16th. Though it was night there were friends at the landing place to welcome us and others. Judge Lyman was there, Dr. and Miss Wetmore and with them Miss May Atherton of Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Severance had generously offered to take Mrs. Oggel and myself under their care during our stay at Hilo and to their beautiful and comfortable home we were escorted. A pleasant cottage was ready for us and we greatly enjoyed and appreciated this family's kind hospitality. In the morning we had the pleasure to meet Mrs. Furneaux of Honolulu. After breakfast the Rev. E. T. Baker, Pastor of the Foreign Church, called with Mrs. Baker, who kindly took us in their carriage through Hilo. We visited Prof. Oleson and family and were pleased to be shown the well-arranged buildings in which the native boys are receiving an education. In this connection we reproduce the following from Rev. Dr. Hyde's report in the *Saturday Press* of July 4th: "The appropriation of \$5,000 made at the last session of the Legislature has not been paid, but ought to have been long ago put at the disposal of the Trustees. It is certain that that amount of money could nowhere be so well applied as at the Hilo Boarding School, in furnishing the additional appliances now imperatively needed for the advancement of the educational interests of the Hawaiian people."

It was also our privilege to meet at her home the venerable widow of the late David Belden Lyman. The years of her life which are many have been full of the nearness and consolations of God and the promise of Scripture is verified, "It shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light." In the afternoon Mr. Baker provided an extra horse and led the way to the lava flow of 1880-81. At that time a wonderful stream of fire which caused the whole heavens to be illuminated at night ran onward for fifty miles down toward Hilo. Standing on this vast field of solidified lava we saw, what we had read before, how its proud waves had been stayed within less than a mile from the town and how through the goodness of God Hilo had been spared. In the evening we were present at the weekly hour of prayer. As at Kohala so here also the meeting was one of interest and profit and we were refreshed and strengthened in spirit. After this season of Christian fellowship we met our friend James A. Martin, Dr. Kittredge and others. The following morning we left Hilo where we had made the acquaintance of so many pleasant people. In answer to those who assert that "at Hilo it always rains," we record in honor of the place that we did not encounter a single shower or drop of rain. Once more we embarked in the *Kinau*.

Our comfortable state-room was ready for us. We had a large American mail and the hours passed swiftly by. Early in the afternoon we reached Keauhou, the new landing place to the Volcano. Here we met for the first time Mr. John H. Maby, the genial and popular manager of the Volcano House. Mr. Wilder had kindly arranged that we should stay here over night which entirely accorded with our wishes. The next day under Mr. Maby's guidance we traveled on horses, the first four miles by a gradual ascent to the Pali; thence onward through a tropical forest full of the ohia and other trees, many of them in full blossom, while the road, gradually rising, is lined on either side with a great variety of large and beautiful ferns. We reached the Volcano House, fourteen miles from the Keauhou landing, in good condition, satisfied beyond anticipation with the ease and convenience whereby our journey had been conducted.

During our stay of twelve days we made two Volcano excursions and descents into the crater. Both nights the elements were propitious. The crescent moon walking in her brightness and the clustering stars relieved the evening gloom. The path which we traversed across the lava beds to the lakes is quite direct. For three miles we walked over this lava field where the flow has assumed fantastic shapes, at times twisted together like coils of rope, but more often heaped up in petrified waves. We first came to the so-called "Little Beggar," or as we have since heard it named "Pele's throat" and "Pele's chimney," the new, small crater on the route to Halemaumau. We found it exceedingly active and the heat of it was intense. In due time we reached the South lake, which the natives long ago named "Halemaumau," the everlasting house, the abyss in which they were wont to throw the bones of their chiefs, to the end, it is said, that no vulgar feet might ever tread above them. A stupendous phenomenon to which no language can do justice, met our eyes. Before us was the lake, surrounded by almost perpendicular walls, from 100 to 150 feet in height. These high, bold and irregular cliffs present a strange, picturesque appearance. We found the lake in part apparently dormant, but at other points in a state of unwonted activity. The lava was being constantly thrown up in jets; fountains sprang high up and were perpetually breaking into fiery spray. A surging mass dashed like surf against the walls of Halemaumau, accompanied by a roaring like the sea. Pele's hair streamed in the whiffs of rising gas. We saw fountains playing and rockets throwing sprays high up into the air. The lake was undergoing a constant change and to all appearances increasing in activity. Portions at first quiet revealed commotion and began to throw forth the lava in fiery fountains and crimson waves. The view through the opera glass augmented the grandeur of the

scene. Frequently the center of the lake heaved up and tossed up showers of fiery liquid. It kept bubbling and boiling upward in glowing cascades, at times lighting up the heavens and the sombre surroundings with a peculiar brilliancy and the eye never grew weary of the sight. Returning we frequently saw the hot lava through the crevices a few feet below the surface. We arrived at our hotel at midnight and after refreshments had been served we retired to rest.

On a following visit our guide led the way first to the new lake. When we reached it its surface was almost entirely quiescent. We had been waiting on the bank for perhaps ten minutes and were preparing to confess to a feeling of disappointment, and thinking there would be no action we suggested proceeding to Halemaumau. But the guide said, "Wait!" and scarcely had he spoken the word when the fiery unrest began. There was a dull, rumbling sound and a seething wave spread along the edges of the lake. Gradually it broke up. Everywhere appeared golden and crimson borders of fire; piece by piece the old crust dissolved; after a great quiet the whole lake suddenly boiled in every part and swallowing the black crust a fiery red soon glowed over the entire surface; the lake burst into mightiest activity, a seething mass and violently agitated, and was then submerged in the new and boiling upflow—a perfect sea of fire and flame. Electrified we followed with fascinating eyes the workings of this surging, tumultuous ocean of fire. There was a roar resembling thunder. The ebullition of the boiling mass sent up sounds resembling the waves of the sea when they break on the shore. The surrounding walls were brilliant with the reflection of the burning lava and the heavens were lit up with wondrous splendor. The scene was beyond description complete in its awful, terrible grandeur. We stood before one of God's master pieces. What compared to this are the designs of Raphael and Michael Angelo? Verily, the finished pictures of the great masters are but feeble imitations of the choice exhibitions of God, the noblest master.

Relating to these volcanic phenomena there are among others these questions that arise in the mind:

How shall we explain the periodical breaking up of the lakes?

The most natural theory that has been suggested and one that seems plausible, stated in condensed form, is that the lava is kept liquid by the great quantities of heat that come up from unknown depths. But the heat of the steam is inadequate to keep the surface of the lava from cooling. The result is the formation of a semi-solid crust. As the crust takes shape the lava below it grows hotter. While the crust thickens and grows cooler the lava underneath gains intensity of heat. As its intensity increases the ebullition grows more violent. At length the crust can no longer

sustain itself. The hot lava asserting itself a breach is made in the crust and the break up rapidly spreads while the lava which has been cooled at the surface descends to be remelted, the process repeating itself continually.

Is there any connection between the craters of Kilauea and those of Mauna Loa?

Capt. C. E. Dutton, of the U. S. Geol. Survey, a high authority by virtue of his thorough investigation of the subject, is of the opinion, that the lava reservoirs of the two localities are not one and the same, because if such connection existed the Kilauea craters would at once drain the reservoir of Mauna Loa down to their own level. By this theory the craters are independent of one another as much so as Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, each locality having its own reservoir and wholly disconnected from the reservoirs of other volcanoes even though these be closely adjacent. Capt. Dutton deems himself strengthened in this view of the disconnection of the reservoirs of Kilauea and Mauna Loa because of the distinct characters of their respective lavas. He admits however, that the same cause may act upon both, producing eruptions from both. Thus disturbances in the craters of Kilauea have in some cases been accompanied by great excitement in Mokuaweoweo, crater of Mauna Loa, indicating that the cause which sets the one in motion simultaneously actuates the other.

What is the source or cause of volcanic heat?

The thoughts are naturally turned to the solution of this problem. It is a well-known fact that the deeper we penetrate into the earth the greater are the degrees of heat. But this leaves the question still unanswered. It remains for Science to find the key that shall unlock the mystery to the cause of volcanic action. If the origin of volcanic heat could be satisfactorily explained a great point in knowledge would be gained and we would have facts in place of opinions that as yet are tentative and liable to modification.

We leave this region to-morrow. Our stay has been restful and invigorating. The weather, with the exception of the storm on Sunday, the 26th, has been pleasant during the day and such at night that the wood fire was comfortable and homelike. We record our appreciation of the kindness and polite attentions of Mr. J. H. Maby, the courteous and obliging host of the Volcano House. While writing we are called out to the veranda to see the effect of Halemaumau on fire, the entire heavens being brilliantly illumined. The scene is one never to be forgotten. This locality so replete with interest and instruction is one of the grandest to visit and will draw we think constantly increasing numbers of those who desire to see the mightiest active volcano in the world.

E. C. OGGEL.

TOUR BENEATH THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

BY MERTON RUSSELL COTES.

We left Plymouth November 1, 1884. We made our voyage in the ship *Torrrens*, with 50 saloon passengers on board and after the usual stereotyped run of weather we arrived in Adelaide on the 24th of Jan., 1885. We found the heat, although very dry and exhilarating, excessive, being sometimes 115° in the shade and after one week's sojourn left for Melbourne. We remained visiting our friends and all the places of interest in Victoria upwards of two months. During this time we saw the gigantic trees in the Black Spur Mountains, Gippsland, many of them attaining the immense altitude of 400 to 500 feet and from 70 to 90 feet in circumference. We visited the new and most beautiful city of Ballarat, where we went down the "Last Chance Mine," accompanied by the directors and managers and my son. This mine is nearly 500 feet deep and some of the cuttings extend from 100 to 150 feet. On ascending we were photographed in a group in mining costume and presented a most ludicrous appearance. At Warrnambool we saw potatoes as large as a man's head and weighing from 8 to 12 pounds each, enough for six men's dinner. After leaving Melbourne, which is a very fine modern city of stone buildings, we arrived at Sydney—quite an old fashioned English looking town with the finest harbor in the world, and after sojourning there a fortnight visited the Blue Mountains and that marvelous engineering wonder the great "Zig Zag" Railroad. The scenery of the Blue Mountains is altogether so sublime and grand that I know of nothing at all like it except Martin's great picture of the "Plains of Heaven," or some of Gustave Dore's similar works. The "Fish River" Caves in the Blue Mountains are wonderful, being more beautiful and extensive than the Mammoth Caves of Kentucky or any other in the known world.

During our tour through Australia we were much pained to find how much the Free Thought movement had taken root and the hard up-hill fight the Ministers of the Gospel have before them to combat it. During our stay in Melbourne one of the judges, Mr. Justice Williams, published a pamphlet entitled "Religion without Superstition," wherein he strives to show that the whole universe is governed by what he calls the "God of Nature," and that man requires no other divinity or mediator either as a God or Savior; that, in short, Nature alone is our all in all,—the Alpha and Omega of our own and the world's existence. He then proceeds to ridicule the New Testament history from beginning to end, flouts the idea of Christ being God—man, but nevertheless paradoxically admits that Christ was a "good man." How a good man could be an Arch-Impositor he fails to explain, and no weaker point in his pamphlet is more apparent

than this! The Trinity Mr. Justice Williams scoffs at, as being unreasonable and absurd and altogether inconsistent with Nature's (the God of Nature) laws. This pamphlet created much excitement and contention. Many lectures, sermons and pamphlets were hurled against it, and with such admirable judgment, acumen and power that common sense could not withstand the irresistible force of the arguments brought to bear and it culminated in Mr. Justice Williams' notorious "Religion Without Superstition" becoming a subject for ridicule except among those whose preconceived views were in favor of Free Thought. I think it only right to add that in Adelaide we found little or no Free Thought movement compared with Melbourne, where it unfortunately appears to be the rule, especially among those who have been the most successful. In fact as they have prospered so in proportion do they appear to have forgotten the Hand from which all their worldly pelf has proceeded. The Almighty however has been graciously pleased to show great mercy in this city in providing it with most excellent Ministers of the Gospel and Servants of Christ. I would mention two in particular whose words were rich in pure simple Gospel truth, cutting like a two-edged sword—the Rev. T. E. Ick, of the Presbyterian Church, Albert Park, and the Rev. Mr. Hall, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Melbourne, — earnest, conscientious men, straining every nerve to combat the baneful effects of the most detestable movement of modern times — Free Thought.

We visited Hobart, Tasmania, a charming old English looking town in a lovely harbor surrounded with grand hills, the highest (Mount Wellington) forming a picturesque background for the town of Hobart, nestling at its feet. The climate here is of an exceptionally equable temperature throughout the year, day and night, rarely varying more than 10 degrees in the 24 hours, and ranging from 50 to 65 during the winter and 70 to 80 in the summer—the average being about 60 all the year round. With more energy and capital Tasmania could be made the richest and most prosperous colony in the universe, as certainly it is now one of the most charming and healthy. After leaving Tasmania we steamed to the Bluff, Invercargill, the southernmost point of the Middle Island, of New Zealand, then on to Port Chalmers and Dunedin, a purely Scotch settlement with a Scotch climate, Scotch mountains, Scotch accent and indeed everything to remind one of "Auld Lang Syne" and I may fairly add "Auld Reekie." Christchurch, which is only one night's steaming from Dunedin we found equally as intensely English as Dunedin is Scotch. No mountains—a flat fertile well wooded and splendidly watered plain—(the Canterbury Plains, so called after the Canterbury "Pilgrims" or first settlers) the city itself being in its center with the

lovely serpentine Avon, with its banks lined with weeping willows, winding its way with sparkling and rapid strides in and out in every direction, bridges everywhere, so that within a comparatively short walk the Avon is crossed and re-crossed many times. The streets here are at right angles and all named after the different Bishopries at "Home"—as England is invariably called throughout the Australian Colonies, and the citizens seem to partake of the feeling of intense respectability their streets ought to inspire, by a demeanor and general appearance at once proper and well-to-do.

Wellington, the Empire City, is the seat of Government, but has nothing else to recommend it. Every building is constructed of wood, even a high pile of three stories occupied as Government offices—except the new Post Office which is exceedingly handsome and built of stone and concrete. The employees' lot therein however is not a happy one, for at any moment an earthquake might raze the entire fabric to its foundation and bury everyone within its ruins. The entire description of this city may be summed up in my wife's words as "*Wet, Windy, Wooden Wellington!*" Our friend Sir Julius Vogel objected to this as a libel on the place when I suggested that the word "Wretched" should be added to the other appellations. The suggestion was not considered an improvement! To the marvelous wonderland among the Maoris in the "King Country," I cannot attempt to do justice. Its hot lakes, geysers, mud springs, sulphur springs, pits and holes of roaring, boiling, fretting, fuming steam; its caldrons of boiling waters at 220 degrees Fahr.; its magnificent and unparalleled alabaster marble, pink and white terraces, no pen can describe, no picture can delineate. For further particulars of this interesting locality and the remedial and curative properties of these hot springs of Ohinemutu and Rotorua I must refer the reader to my friend Dr. Ginder's (the Government medical officer) pamphlet. The fair sex especially ought to be interested in these marvelous natural hot springs, there being one named "Madame Rachel" which has worked the most extraordinary metamorphoses in their personal charms, giving them soft, velvety and delicately beautiful skins and complexions. For chronic rheumatism, gout, skin diseases and all such kindred affections these thermal springs possess the highest reputation throughout the Australasian Colonies. I have also come in personal contact with those who have derived much benefit from a course of these baths. The distance from Auckland to Ohinemutu is about 150 miles and is best made per steamer *Clansman* from this port to the charming little town of Tauranga and thence per coach through the Oropi Bush. The whole journey is completed in 24 hours and costs four pounds for first-class return ticket. From

Ohinemutu to the pink and white terraces of Rotomahana and back is a distance of about 30 miles occupying two days at a cost of two pounds each person for the return ticket, including coach, boats, guides and fees. During our visit to Wairoa, the stopping place for Rotomahana, we became acquainted with Mrs. M. P. Snow, of Fitchburg, Mass., who had prolonged her sojourn among the Maoris for upwards of six months under peculiar circumstances. Her son visited this place about two years previous simply as an ordinary tourist in search of health. He however became so deeply interested in the natives of Wairoa that he determined to remain among them for the sole purpose of using his influence and example to wean them from the intemperate habits he found them addicted to. They became deeply attached to him and success attended his most exemplary and Christian work. His health still failing he arranged to return home through Europe and he left Wairoa amid the deepest regrets of the Maoris. His health grew worse and he finally broke down in the Red Sea en route for England which however he was never destined to see. On hearing of their son's decease, Mr. and Mrs. Snow determined to visit the scene of their dear son's good work. Business matters would not admit of Mr. Snow accompanying his wife; she therefore arranged to make the trip alone. On her arrival at Wairoa she was received with delight by the natives and finding how much intemperance still existed she determined to remain sufficiently long to complete the work her son had carried on with such signal success. This she did and returned home in the P. M. S. S. *Australia* on the 23rd of June, 1885, and traveled with Mrs. Cotes and myself as far as Honolulu where with sincere regret we had to part company with her, she proceeding to Fitchburg, via San Francisco, we remaining at Honolulu preparatory to our visit to the Volcano of Kilauea.

One of the gentlemen who came down to see us off before leaving Auckland by the *Australia* was the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon. This gentleman has accomplished in Auckland an exceptionally admirable work in establishing a Tabernacle at a cost of upwards of £14,000, every penny of which was absolutely subscribed and paid for before he preached his first sermon. We visited his Tabernacle several times during our sojourn in Auckland and on each occasion found the place crowded to excess and many outside unable to obtain admittance. His eloquence and excellent plain, forcible English reminds me of John Bright, and in his telling and earnest appeals to his congregation one could not help feeling one's spirit refreshed and intensely gratified with the Gospel of our great Master as He Himself would wish it preached. May many earnest Christian men be granted to us, who like Mr. Spurgeon shall serve the Lord in spirit and in truth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OLINDA IN THE CLOUDS, }
 August 19th, 1885. }
 TOPOGRAPHICAL.

I attended the first Chautauqua, in 1874, and among the attractions (?) was a miniature Palestine, about half an acre in extent, with a river Jordan about a foot wide, a Lake Gennesaret and a Dead Sea, and all the towns, cities, valleys, mountains, wady's, plains, etc., located properly, and the country, as it looked to the eye in the time of Christ, reproduced on a very small scale, as nearly as possible. A favorite point of observation was Mt. Lebanon, which towered about fifteen feet, its top coated liberally with white-wash to represent snow. "Thither the tribes went up," and from this "lofty height" all Palestine could be viewed by the eager Bible students. Jerusalem, as seen from the top of Lebanon, with its buildings only three or four inches high, did not appear to be "the joy of the whole earth;" Jericho's walls seemed so insecure that the marvel was, not that they fell, but that it was necessary for Joshua to compass the city *seven* times, as once would seem to be enough; while Samson's feat of carrying off the gates of Gaza was completely outdone by an infantile Chautauquan of four years, who, in his play, one day made the "tour of the Holy Land" alone, and carried off the entire city of Samaria, including Ahab's ivory palace up in the mountains, the young explorer innocently supposing the houses to be an improved set of Crandall's building blocks. I have been constantly reminded of this miniature Palestine by the outlook from this point of vantage, 4,000 feet up on the slope of Mt. Haleakala, where the Cruzan family have been vacating for the past week. The view is wonderously beautiful. At our backs the old mountain, rambling, clambering up, up, up, 6,000 feet higher; at our feet Makawao and Haiku, and the six-mile-broad plain which unites East and West Maui, one of the finest cane districts in the world; while still further beyond are the Wailuku mountains, with their beautiful valleys, sharp, blade-like foot-hills, or spurs, and their jagged crests thrust up into the clouds five or six thousand feet, while all around is the purple sea (the treacherous, sickening sea)! And now I feel a twinge of conscience as I recall some irreverent jokes and comments upon the Chautauqua Palestine, at which I laughed heartily years ago. Perhaps the landscape gardener who made it "buidled better" than the jokers knew, for, as I write, I look down, and everything is in miniature. The great, rambling Makawao Boys' School building (a school no longer, but the hospitable home of Mrs. Charles Alexander and her mother, Mrs. Thnrston,) looks to be about five feet high; the Makawao Girls' School, a still larger building, but farther down, looks smaller still; the massive and symmetrical chimney, which has stood for so many years awaiting the sugar mill which has never come, looks like a pipe-stem; Spreckels-

ville, the largest sugar mill, or rather mills, in the world, looks like a row of dirty red brick; while Kahului, Wailuku and Waikapu, are apparently not so large as the set of toy building blocks with which Master Harold is now amusing himself.

Running the eye over the landscape what a panorama of beauty it presents. To the east the forest from whence comes some of the beautiful woods which those master workmen, Miller and Wicke, of Honolulu, transform into such things of beauty; eastward lies the undulating plain dotted with comfortable, hospitable homes, and covered with rich cane fields. Those thread-like lines are gulches, from 200 to 500 feet deep, and from five rods to half a mile across; and any one of those hills, apparently no larger than the mounds thrown up by gophers in the States, would give a leg-wearying climb ere the summit was reached. And what a kaleidoscope of changing variegated colors. The peculiar white-green of the kukui and the darker green of the koa trees, the dark (almost black) green of the eucalyptus, the brilliant red of the newly-prepared fields, the bright green of the growing cane, the dull yellow of the newly-cut fields, and all around the sea—the nauseating sea!—while floating over all are the clouds, with their ever-changing shadows.

CLOUD-EFFECTS.

When I was a boy I can recall days when I lay prone upon my back, and looked up to the great banks of clouds which hang so high over the Prairie State, Iowa, and I thought it must be a wonderful experience to be "above the clouds." That experience has been ours now for about a week. And how coquetishly changeful the clouds are! Great banks of clouds lie piled up on Haleakala; from the main body a thin, filmy mass, like a line of skirmishers, will be sent down, will advance, then retreat, then advance, and suddenly disappear; then a larger cloud, like a troop of cavalry, will swoop around to our left, and circling around the point of a little ridge, will rush into the deep gulch upon which our front door opens, and there "go into camp;" anon, a great rain-cloud drifts down, overhangs Olinda, and discharges its liquid freight, while we look through the rain and a little way below see the landscape bathed in sunlight; or, the process is reversed—the black cloud sweeps far down below us, leaving Olinda in the sunlight, while it discharges its moisture on the cane-fields below, and we look with wonder into its black depths, or over it and beyond it upon the sea (the eructating, troubled and troublesome sea!) bathed in sunlight, and looking as peaceful as if it never caused a moments' uneasiness.

"Beautiful sunsets?" Yes, indescribable in their beauty. Last Sunday (Aug. 16th,) it began to rain in the afternoon; the whole horizon was overcast, and for hours we were shut in by the steady down-pour. About 5 o'clock there were rifts in the clouds; the rain ceased soon

after; Nature's handmaids began to fold up the clouds "like a garment," but the folding was poorly done; the Wailuku mountains seemed to be the place where most of these "folded garments" were packed away in great masses pile on pile; but there was not room enough there for all of them, and so all around the horizon great straggling piles of them were left. The sun dropped low behind the mountains, and then came the wondrous gorgeous tints and vivid coloring. Laid in upon a background of intense blue were reds of all shades, blues, blacks, yellows, green, lavender, ashes-of-roses—a rioting medley of colors, such as never was seen on any canvass but Nature's, and were we to see such cloud and color effects on the canvass of a Ferneaux, or a Strong, we would assume the "severely critical" aspect and tone, and say, crushingly, "Must have had a bad attack of color-nightmare!"

Benj. F. Taylor says "That Nature never puts on as fine robes in the morning as at night, and for the good reason that very few people are up to admire them." I do not know about that. Her morning robes are quieter, as good taste requires, but are they less beautiful? Take, for example, a sunrise viewed from Olinda. The forest lying to the east looks almost black, so dark and dense is the green, as it lies in the early morning twilight; here and there, over-hanging the landscape below, are small cloud-drifts; great banks of clouds envelope the Wailuku mountains, and hang so low that they seem to almost touch the houses in the little towns. First, there is just a tinge of crimson on the highest cloud-bank which envelope the central peak. Look eastward; slowly the sun creeps up, and lo! the forest is transfigured, and emerges like a smiling rosy child from its morning bath, a thing of beauty bathed in light, and the cloud-drifts are transformed into "pillars of fire." Look westward; all the great cloud-bank is aglow, while the sun's rays, striking under it and through it, light up every little, clean, rain-washed valley and ridge, and spur, till the mountain range looks like a veritable fairy-land! No, there is no such "rioting of colors" in the morning picture, but is it less beautiful? I cannot tell.

HALEAKALA.

"We get a very fine view of Haleakala this morning," said Hon. John H. Paty to me three years ago, as we stood on the deck of the *Likelike* in Maalaea Bay. "Where is it?" "Right there, across the bay." "That Haleakala! Why I thought it was 10,000 feet high. That looks no higher than Punchbowl!" "But that *is* Haleakala, and it *is* 10,000 feet high." And so I found it a few weeks later when I came to make the ascent. As I toiled up, up, up, plying whip and spur, and still up hour after hour, and there seemed no end to the old mountain's upness, had any one told me that it was 20,000 feet high I should have believed him. Of the wondrous crater nineteen miles in circumference,

and 2,000 feet deep; of the unsurpassed view from the summit, in which "all the kingdoms of the world," including Oahu, can be seen; of sitting on its rugged peak as on an island, shut in by clouds, with apparently no world beneath you, and only Heaven, and the peaks of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea above you; of its trophies of silver swords are not all these fully and graphically written in that wonderful "Book of Chronicles" of which Isabella Bird is Scribe? Then why should I bore the patient, long-suffering public with another description of them?

OLLAPODRIDA.

I have been asked the meaning of "Olinda." I do not know what the books give, but I know what it means to me: Blessed rest for weary nerves and brain; Solitude, and seclusion, and absence from "the madding crowd;" the mercury down to 50° and a fire night and morning; pure air, sunshine, and "ozone;" blackberries by the half acre and the patent pail full; a place in which to wear old clothes, have a shave but once a week, and to look so much like a "cow-boy" that when I make a raid for supplies on the settlements below no one suspects me of being a minister. That is not a short definition, but it is a true one.

Capt. Dutton is reported to have said "That the Haiku and Makawao districts are the nearest his ideal of an earthly paradise of any place he had ever seen." So far as the country is concerned I have a different ideal of paradise, but the hospitable, large hearted, generous people who live in the Haiku and Makawao districts deserve both an earthly paradise, and one in the life to come. Their generous thoughtfulness for me and mine has a fair record in our "book of remembrance."

The pastorless Makawao church pluckily continues its Sunday School, which is doing good work, and they have public worship whenever they can capture a minister. I am to have the privilege of supplying the pulpit during my stay on Maui.

"What kind of a trip did we have to Maui?" To me one of the most suggestive touches in St. John's word picture of Heaven is this: "There shall be no more sea!" And when I think of our return trip I lament deeply the failure of "Darius Green and his Flying Machine."

J. A. CRUZAN.

GRANT'S RESTING PLACE.

Nor wreck, nor change, nor Winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom
Shall dim the ray of holy light
That gilds his glorious tomb.

—Christian at Work.

ON the evening of Mrs. J. M. Oat's arrival from California a pleasant surprise party was given to her. A number of guests were present, and the ever radiant Mr. Oat did the honors of his house in his genial style. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all those who were present.

HAWAIIAN BOARD

HONOLULU, H. I.

This page is devoted to the interests of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, and the Editor, appointed by the Board, is responsible for its contents.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD FOR 1885-6.

HON. A. E. JUDD.....President
HON. H. WATERHOUSE.....Vice-President
REV. C. M. HYDE, D. D.....Recording Secretary
REV. A. O. FORBES.....Corresponding Secretary
W. W. HALL.....Treasurer
P. C. JONES, JR.....Auditor

CHINESE MISSION NOTES.

BY F. WILLIAMS DAMON.

To the readers of the FRIEND in former years, the name of Sit Moon, the Chinese preacher and missionary, was a familiar one, as that of a most faithful and devoted christian worker. The announcement of his recent death at Kohala, Hawaii, will be received with sincere sorrow by many who knew and valued him highly. He was a man of sterling character, remarkable executive ability and most sincere and unassuming piety. In the early years of missionary effort among the Chinese in Honolulu and in other parts of these Islands, he labored with the greatest zeal and enthusiasm in the organization of the work, and instructed many of the agencies which are now in active operation for the spiritual and temporal benefit of his countrymen in the group. He was converted in California and was first connected with the Presbyterian Mission Church of San Francisco, and labored as a colporteur in the service of that mission, with much acceptance. He left behind him a high reputation on the coast as a devoted christian worker. He came first to these Islands in 1875, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu, and at once began his labors here among the Chinese. He gave from the first great satisfaction and won the confidence of all those with whom he came in contact. Interesting notices of the beginning of his work will be found in the FRIEND of that year. He visited different parts of the Islands, and continued the work begun in Honolulu. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Chinese Church in Honolulu, and was the first acting pastor of the same, and held this position for several years. For some time past he has resided in Kohala with his family. Though of late not engaged in active missionary effort, he has thrown his influence always upon the right side. He was at the time of his death connected with the Kohala Chinese Church. After a faithful and earnest life he has entered upon his eternal reward. His name will long be remembered with reverent affection by the Christian Chinese for whom he labored with so much zeal. Appropriate memorial services were held in the Chinese Church, of this city, last Sabbath.

After a period of one to two years, missionary effort has been resumed among the Chinese in the Island of Kauai. It has been the aim of the Superintendent

of the Chinese Mission for a long time to procure a suitable man for this portion of the field, and he has at last been able to secure the services of a worthy man, who has been for some years in the employ of one of the German Missions in Southern China, and who has lately come to these Islands with his wife. He has already begun his labors in Kauai, under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Smith of Koloa. There are many and great difficulties in his work among his countrymen, and the prayers of christians are earnestly solicited for him that God will be pleased to bless his efforts.

There are at present five Chinese preachers actively at work in these Islands, one at Kohala, Hawaii; one at Hilo; one on the Island of Maui; one on Kauai, and one in Honolulu. These with two Chinese teachers in the boys' and girls' schools in Honolulu, make up a company of seven assistants.

The work among the Chinese in Hilo, owes much to the earnest and self-denying efforts of Mr. W. S. Terry of that place. He has for several years devoted himself with great enthusiasm to the spiritual elevation of the Chinese in Hilo and the adjoining country, as he has had opportunity and has been most successful in winning the affection and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact. For some time he has acted as superintendent of the Chinese Sunday School held in the Foreign Church. He has acquired some knowledge of the language, and we trust he will continue his studies in this direction. Recently he has made quite a missionary tour with the Chinese preacher, Mr. Wang Pang, now stationed in Hilo, visiting all the most important points along the road from Hilo to Waipio Valley. We wish that it was possible to give in full his very interesting letter descriptive of this tour, but our limited space forbids, and we are obliged to content ourselves with the mention of one or two items. They were received most kindly by both Chinese and Japanese, at the different plantations. At Pepeekeo and Laupahoehoe especially opportunity was given to meet quite a large number of Chinese. At Paaulo they were most hospitably entertained by a Chinese shop-keeper. When they came to leave, he insisted upon the travelers taking each a package of coin. "We tried to refuse but it was no use. He said he wanted to pay expenses. We took it and found it to be \$8 for each which has more than paid all expenses." At another point they were pleased to find a Chinese Sunday School conducted by Mr. Paty and his wife. Tracts were distributed all along the way among the Chinese and Japanese. The letter abounds in interesting and encouraging incidents, and the two missionaries felt that their time was not in vain. After being absent about two weeks, they returned to Hilo. God grant that the seed thus sown may spring up and bear abundant fruit.

THE Y. M. C. A., HONOLULU, H. I.

This page is devoted to the interests of the Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association, and the Board of Directors are responsible for its contents.

S. D. Fuller, - - - - Editor.

FATHER'S GIFTS.

It is always a source of pain to a true parent to feel that the most precious gifts of parental love are lightly esteemed by the child, or to see that their superior wisdom in the appointed use of the same is also wholly disregarded.

If this be painfully true in the experience of the earthly parent, what must be the feeling of our Heavenly Father who in his infinite love and tenderness, has added to the gift of life the provisions calculated to secure its highest development and happiness, when he sees so many of his children thus gloriously endowed, disclaim his authority and prostitute his gifts.

Next in point of value to life itself and the faculties of our being is the gift of time.

Infinite wisdom has indicated to us its proper use, with a promise of results harmonious with the best and highest interests of life.

Six days for labor and recreation, for the pursuit of that which applies more directly to present earthly needs and comforts. One day for rest and worship, devoted more especially to the interests of mind and spirit. Seven days for varied activities. Seven nights for healthful refreshing sleep.

Young Man—does personal experience or history any where tell, that you can improve upon the divine plan? Many have tried their hand at it, with results varying only in *degree*, all the same in *kind*.

We want to kindly ask the young man of Honolulu who reads this page, if you are in any degree reversing this divine order of things? If so, Beware!!

We have seen it tried, the results were not encouraging.

We have known young men to pass the six days given for honest toil in idleness, or in *painful* labor because the night had been spent in riotous dissipation.

We have known young men of promise possessing a keen sense of right, would scorn a mean thing, and yet allowed themselves to be inveigled into an unprofitable and unholy use of the Lord's Day. This proved to be the pivotal point in life, on which their future turned downward, instead of upward.

Nothing can be more desirable for a young man than a knowledge of the right, a sensitive conscience to apply the same, and a strong will that holds on until duty is performed.

These valuable qualities of young manhood are best developed *not* by spending the Lord's Day in idle lounging in boating, in picnicing, or any other purely worldly and selfish amusement, where a reverential thought of God never enters

the mind,—but in worshiping God "in spirit and in truth" in the place of public worship in private communion, and in the study of his word.

Such a use of the Lord's Day places any young man upon a vantage ground, as he enters upon the duties of the following days, with a refreshed body, an approving conscience, and the realization that in Jesus Christ he has a personal friend and Saviour.

"Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment.

GOSPEL SONG SERVICE.

This Service is held at 6:30 every Sunday evening, and while very interesting in the past, yet there is room for improvement.

If a larger number of young men would occupy their portion of the time in brief prayer or testimony it would be of incalculable value to themselves, and also give more variety and spirit to the meeting.

We need to use all proper means, and in the most affective manner in winning young men to the Savior.

A powerful agency to this end, is the earnest practical testimony of a Christian young man, who having tried the "way of life" is able to speak from personal experience of its blessed superiority over all other ways.

Words of love and gratitude, the fruit of a consecrated life will melt their way into the hardest heart, and beget in it a desire to know the Savior of men.

My young friend, for the sake of your own soul, prosperity, and the good you may do to others, cultivate the life whose fruitage shall be such a testimony, and then speak it out in our Sunday evening service, and in your own church prayer meeting, for—"Ye are my witnesses saith the Lord."

NOON-DAY MEETING.

During the visit of Mr. McCoy last April he inaugurated a daily meeting in the Association rooms, which has been continued ever since until August 13th, when it was voted to discontinue it, except on Thursdays until October 1st.

The necessity for this change is the temporary absence from the city of a large number who were constant attendants and important supporters of the service.

Unlike many other cities we have very few men of leisure or transient visitors to assist in supporting a daily meeting.

It has been sustained principally by business men who so planned business as to get a half hour for waiting upon God, and returned to business conscious of "renewed strength" according to the promise in Is., 40:31.

We shall hope to resume the meetings in full the 1st of October, and during the interval let all the members and friends

who can meet on Thursday noon of each week at 12:25 for thirty minutes communion with the Master.

ITEMS.

There seems to be quite an interest awakened in the States, in the matter of Y. M. C. A. Buildings. The necessity of every Association having its own permanent home is becoming more and more apparent.

We are pleased to learn that the Oakland, Cal. Association is making a vigorous and hopeful effort to secure a building of their own. That city of *beautiful homes*, should add one more to their number, and that a Home for their Young Men's Christian Association. We wish them speedy success and think they would do well to send their General Secretary down to examine the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. Building before drawing their plans.

Messrs. Atherton and Jones have returned from California, and bring an encouraging report of the good work going on in the San Francisco Association. Thirty-five young men requested prayers at the close of one service. Surely the Master is blessing Secretary McCoy and his co-workers.

MONTHLY NOTES.

The monthly meeting was well attended, considering so many are away from the city. The reports showed there had been, as follows:

Two Business Meetings and one Social Reception.

Five sessions of the Young Men's Bible Class.

Five Gospel Song Services.

Five Temperance Meetings.

Twenty-two Noon-day Meetings.

General Secretary had attended fifty-three religious meetings, and made 70 calls.

One hundred and sixty-two papers given away.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-eight visitors, according to Janitor's record (which is not full).

Three new members were admitted.

The lecture of Mr. Arthur Brown on the great "Yellowstone Park," drew a fine audience to the Y. M. C. A. Hall on the 21st. The instructive and interesting character of the lecture held the close attention of the hearers to the close. It was in every way a success.

LECTURES.

A rare treat is in store for the citizens of Honolulu.

The Entertainment Committee have arranged with Major H. C. Dane, of Boston, to give three of his most popular lectures before returning to the States.

Having heard the eloquent lecturer on several occasions, the writer is prepared from personal knowledge to speak in highest commendation of the proposed lectures.

Particulars will appear in daily papers.

First lecture, the second week in September.

EDUCATION.

We invite the co-operation of teachers, and of all friends of education, in the effort to make this page of THE FRIEND really valuable and stimulating. Communications should be sent to Rev. William B. Oleson, Hilo, Hawaii.

Wm. B. Oleson - - Editor.

CHILD-LABOR IN HAWAII.

Labor problems are at once the most intricate and the most urgent that press for public attention; and their urgency and intricacy are not diminished by the alarming prevalence of child-labor even in most favored lands. In the United States in 1880, the number of boys under sixteen years, and of girls under fifteen years who were wage-receivers was 1,118,000, an increase of 66 per cent. in a single decade. "In twelve leading mechanical industries, women and children compose a fair majority, and in some important cases have an almost absolute monopoly of labor as against men." A resident in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania was led to an inquiry into the employment of children in the mines by having noticed a boy of six and a half years regularly accompanying his father to work. He found "that boys of from six to fourteen years earned forty-five cents per day at picking slate; of these there are thousands at work. The labor of driving mules in the slopes and gangways is performed by boys between the ages of eight and sixteen at about sixty cents a day. At the tender age of seven, boys are taken down to work on night shifts with their fathers. On day shifts these boys leave home at six o'clock in the morning and often do not reach home again until seven in the evening. Under the surface, at the depth of from 200 to 700 feet, breathing in the dampness, the poisonous gases of the coal and powder-smoke, they are doomed to hard labor as if they were working out the penalty of some unpardonable crime." This is little better than the condition of England's laboring population at the opening of the century.

The employment of child-labor in Massachusetts has undoubtedly had much to do with furnishing that commonwealth with its 75,000 illiterates over the age of ten. The factories and mines are usurping the prerogatives of the school in citizen-making and are turning out voters as poorly equipped for the duties of citizenship as the minerals and textile fabrics that pass through their hands. Unreasoning illiteracy was at the bottom of all the violence and bravado in the recent strike of iron-workers at Cleveland. What is in store for the great Western nation that is thus allowing one in every fifty of its population to grow up physically, mentally, and morally unfit for citizenship only the inevitable labor complications of the future can reveal.

But the problem is a pressing one here in Hawaii. Large numbers of Portuguese boys under twelve years of age work regularly on the plantations. The

teachers of our schools have the greatest difficulty in securing the attendance of Portuguese boys who are able to carry a pail of water, or handle a light hoe. In some cases large numbers of Portuguese boys are enrolled as being in attendance at certain schools when they are regularly at work on some neighboring plantation. It would be a revelation to the public if reliable statistics could be published showing the number of boys and girls under fourteen who are regularly employed in the various industries of Hawaii nei.

The law looking to the compulsory attendance of all children of a suitable school-age would seem to be sufficient in securing its object. The fact that it is not is due to several reasons. In the first place, the teacher in a given district has the greatest difficulty in securing an accurate enrollment of children of a school-age in the district. In many instances the enrollment is only of such as have actually presented themselves at the school-house. If it were made obligatory on all employers of labor to return semi annually a list of all children of their employees, under sixteen years of age, a great step would be taken towards the accurate and complete enrollment of school-children. Of course, without such an enrollment only a partial attendance can be counted on. In some school-districts there are probably scores of children whose names have never been on a school record.

Again, so long as employers of labor are allowed to draw children away from school by offering wages for their work, the cupidity of illiterate parents will find ways of evading the school-law. Many employers of labor would be glad to have a law enacted making it a punishable offence for employer and parent alike, within certain limitations, to induce children of school-age to go to work instead of going to school. Undoubtedly child-labor is a valuable element in the labor necessities of our most important industry. In many forms of light work, a child can drop into a man's place and release him for heavier work much to the profit of the employer. But not to the profit of the common welfare! Illiteracy has no more terrible curses than for the employer of labor. An elementary education that inculcates obedience to law, respect for authority, and a community of interest, is the employer's best safe-guard for the future. Child-labor everywhere shortens life, vitiates the constitution, predisposes to disease, invites intemperance, and fosters criminality. It is incumbent on our Christian community for other than mere utilitarian reasons to restrict, so far as possible, the pernicious practice of employing children in the various industries when they should be at school. The little old faces of child-laborers among us appeal to us for more of the privileges of life than they are getting.

A good educational system is a chief factor in the national well-being.

ISLAND TEXT BOOKS III.

For the peculiar work most of our teachers have in hand, so much can be said against the geographies now in use among us that it is difficult to think of anything that can be said in their favor. They are microscopically minute in the attention they give to local American geography. Hawaiian children, and Portuguese as well, must learn about Brattleboro, and Katahdin, and Monongahela, and Yankton, and Winnipiseogee, etc., before they learn anything about such a land as China, or Australia, or even England and Germany. Again, being meant for American children, and being prepared for the laudable purpose of making American children thoroughly well-acquainted with their own country, it is not surprising that, in three different geographies, the amount of space devoted to the United States is respectively 31 per cent., 32 per cent., and 56 per cent. of the whole. This is an unnatural percentage of minute study of the local geography of a foreign country for Hawaiian school-children to have set before them as a task. It is a mass of meaningless information that discourages teacher and pupil alike; and is the occasion, not infrequently, of a total collapse of the study of geography in some of the schools.

But this local coloring of the geographies affects the structure of the maps, and while the map-work of some geographies has well-nigh obtained perfection, so far as the instruction of American children is concerned, it is obvious that such minuteness is a serious obstacle to the comprehension of a given map by the majority of our pupils. Why should our Island children who are acquiring English, be compelled to learn the United States by states and territories rather than as a unit. How enjoyable it was for boys in primary and grammar school grades in America, twenty years ago, to learn the names and location of all the petty German States! The Franco-German War was a blessing to Yankee boys for it blotted out the fashion-plate markings of Central Europe and left them a single great nation to study. It would be an inestimable blessing to Hawaiian children if the State lines could be sponged out of maps of the United States, and some of the lakes and rivers could be evaporated, and some of the capes and mountains could be robbed of their names, and seventy-five per cent. of the State capitals could be obliterated.

And what is true of the United States in these particulars, is just as true of every nation. For use here, all the geographies that have come to our attention sadly need compressing. It must not be forgotten, that, for the present decade at least, English language instruction must occupy the foremost place in most of our schools. In very few schools does it occupy anywhere near the prominent place that the exigencies demand. In order that more may be done with

greatest ease in this direction, a reformed geography is needed in the schools. The process of acquiring English is such a labored one that it is imperative that the body of valuable information to be imparted in our schools should be so compressed as to bring a large percentage within the reach of all our pupils who attend school a reasonable length of time.

Quite as serious an objection to our popular geographies as any thus far named is, that the English used in the text is non-colloquial and very difficult for children to comprehend. At Hampton it is found that those Indians who are somewhat advanced in their knowledge of English "have much difficulty in gaining ideas by themselves from geographies, even from the simplest text books that can be found. What would be perfectly intelligible to our children is simply Greek to them, the words not being those they would commonly use." Within the compass of three pages in what is confessedly one of our best geographies, occur these three different forms of expressing the same thought. "North America comprises" etc.; "Our country embraces," etc.; and "Our country is divided into," etc. Why not adopt the latter form which is intelligible, and abandon the *embraces* which has another primary signification, and the *comprises* which a child can be excused for not knowing. And so the text is thickly studded with *occupy for live in, flourish for grow well, extensive for large or wide, terminates for ends, section for part, traverse for cross, indented for cut, chiefly for mostly, etc.* Then there are awkward idiomatic expressions which could quite profitably give way to terser statements, as, for instance, "North America lies in the western hemisphere" might better be, "North America is in the western hemisphere"; "What mountains pass through" might better be "What mountains cross." Instead of "Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants" which children might learn but not understand, why not say, "Most of the people are farmers" which children would readily understand and so not need to learn. If we could sit in the children's places, we should not long wonder why they find so difficult, things that are plain as day to us, or why finding things so difficult they make so little progress oftentimes in gaining the most elementary knowledge from geographies.

SINCE our first arrival a little more than a year ago no lecture has been so largely attended at the Y. M. C. A. Hall as was that by Mr. Arthur Brown of England, on the Yellowstone Park,—a lecture that commanded close attention and gave general satisfaction. Mr. Brown was the guest of Mr. P. C. Jones during his stay among us.

A WESTERN paper in describing an accident says: "Dr. _____ was called, and under his prompt and skillful treatment the man died on Wednesday night."

THE CHURCHES.

THE BETHEL UNION CHURCH.

AUGUST—SEPTEMBER.

After four weeks of rest and enjoyment on Hawaii, the Pastor and wife returned August 7th. On the Sabbath following (the 9th), the Pastor preached an anniversary sermon, having commenced his ministry in this city, August 10th, 1884. During this first year, 31 have united with the church, 18 on profession of their faith and 13 by letter.

The Lord's Supper will be administered on Sunday morning the 6th inst.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th, the officers and teachers of the Sunday School will meet at the Pastor's residence, Nuuanu Avenue.

The following subjects are announced for Wednesday evenings:

- 2—Preparatory Lecture.
- 9—Monthly Concert—Home Missions.
- 16—Meditating on God—Ps. 104:34.
- 23—Young Men—1 Jno. 2:14.
- 30—The Inquiring Soul—Job 23:3.

IN the absence of J. A. Cruzan, Pastor of Fort Street Church, the pulpit was filled August 16th and 23rd by the Rev. Isaac Goodell of Honokaa, Hawaii, and last Sabbath by Rev. Dr. Hyde.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"KAMAHAMEHA; THE CONQUERING KING," a romance of Hawaii, by C. M. Newell.—C. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers, New York and London.

The author of this work is a Boston gentleman, who has succeeded in producing a very readable and interesting book. "The greater part of this Romance" says Mr. Newell "is a truthful narrative or the real history of this most remarkable of Polynesian Kings, We have held strictly to all known records of history." A glossary of Hawaiian names and phrases is found at the close. The work is by permission dedicated to H. M. Queen Kapiolani with kind *Aloha* to herself and her sunny isle.

"OUR HOME—OR, THE KEY to a Noble Life, by C. A. Sargent, A. B."

An excellent book, beautifully bound, containing 43 chapters on themes relating to the Home. Among these subjects are: Influences of Home, Training, Amusements, Manners, etc. There is a letter of introduction by Mrs. Garfield, in which she says, "The true home is the great school in which the hope for humanity lies."

For this book Mr. Wm. Clark is the agent on these Islands.

"THE ANNUAL REPORT (the 14th.) of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands" is also before us. It is full of interesting matter, and precious for its memorial tributes to Mrs. Smith. It should have a wide circulation.

OF Grant it may truly be said:

A braver soldier never couched a lance,
A gentler heart did never sway a court.

—Geo. C. Lorimer.

MONTHLY RECORD.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—SPRING—In this city, July 25th, 1885, in the parlors of His Lordship the Bishop of O'ahu, by Rev. Father Leonore. HENRY DAVIS to Miss NORA SPRING, both of Honolulu.

BLAISDELL—HUGHES—In Honolulu, July 27th, 1885, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, Mr. JOHN L. BLAISDELL, of Kohala, Hawaii, to Miss MATILDA, second daughter of Thomas Hughes, Esq., of this city.

MAY—In Honolulu, at the residence of her brother, July 26th, 1885, KATE, fourth daughter of the late Thomas May, of Newark-on-Trent, England, and beloved sister of T. May, Honolulu, aged 25 years.

ECKHARDT—In Honolulu, July 27th, 1885, of fever ALBERT ECKHARDT aged 2 years and 10 months.

BIRTHS.

In Honolulu, on July 27th, 1885, to the wife of F. H. Hayselden, Esq., a daughter.

In this city, August 3rd, 1885, to the wife of E. O. White, a son.

DEATHS.

FOSTER—WINTER—In Honolulu, August 4th, 1885, by the Rev. Geo. Wallace, MARY E. WINTER and WILLIAM FOSTER.

NORRIE—RICHARDSON—At Waikapu, Maui, on August 6th, 1885, at the residence of Thos. W. Everett, by Rev. Jas. M. Alexander, Mr. EDMOND NORRIE, of Honolulu, to MARIA ILAE RICHARDSON, of Waikapu, Maui.

JONES—At Lahaina, Maui, July 26th, 1885, at the family residence, Mrs. MARY SUSAN JONES, aged about 29 years. Deceased was born at Waikapu, East Maui, in 1856.

MOFFATT—At Philadelphia, July 19th, 1885, of consumption, A. W. MOFFATT, late first assistant engineer of steamship Mariposa, aged 33 years and 1 month.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

13 and 115 Fort Street,

Agents for Boreigke & Schreck's

Homœopathic Medicines,

Ricksecker's

Unrivalled Perfumes,

Proprietors and Manufacturers of the

MAILE COLOGNE!

And Lei Aloha Boquet.

1Jan84tf

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Corner Queen and Fort Streets,

1Jan85y1

Honolulu

N. F. BURGESS,

No. 84 King Street, Honolulu.

Carpenter and Builder,

Painting and Paper Hanging.

General Jobbing A Specialty.

Patrons can be assured of fair dealing and promptness.
1Jan85y1

HENRY MAY & CO.,

TEA DEALERS,

Coffee Roasters and

Provision Merchants,

New Goods received by every vessel from the United States and Europe, California Produce received by every steamer.

1Jan85y1 98 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Importer of*

English and American

MERCHANDISE

Has now a

Valuable Assortment of Goods

Ex late arrivals.

At the No. 10 Store

Can be seen a

Great Variety of Dry Goods,

And At King Street,

CROCKERY & HARDWARE

Principal Store and Warehouses

At Queen St.

1jan85y1

"THE FRIEND" BOUND.

Persons wishing to complete their

FILES OF "THE FRIEND,"

May do so, on application to

Mr. Dunscombe,

Single Volumes, \$1.00 each.

LOUIS ADLER,

Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES

1jan85m6

No. 13 Nuuanu Street.

WOODLAWN DAIRY

And Stock Company.

MILK, CREAM, BUTTER

And Live Stock.

1jan85y1

CHARLES HUSTACE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

No. 113 King Street, (Way's Block),

Jan85y1

Honolulu.

THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL

Is one of the leading architectural structures of Honolulu. The grounds upon which it stands comprise an entire square of about four acres, fronting on Hotel street. This large area affords ample room for a lawn and beautiful walks, which are laid out most artistically with flowering plants and tropical trees. There are twelve pretty cottages within this charming enclosure, all under the Hotel management. The Hotel and cottages afford accommodations for 200 guests. The basement of the Hotel contains the finest billiard hall in the city. The main entrance is on the ground floor, to the right of which are the elegantly furnished parlors. A broad passage-way leads from the main hall to the dining-room. These apartments open on to broad verandas, where a magnificent view of the Nuuanu Mountains may be seen through the wealth of tropical foliage that surrounds the balconies.

The fare dispensed is the best the market affords, and is first-class in all respects. Hotel and cottages are supplied with pure water from an artesian well on the premises. The Clerk's office is furnished with the Telephone, by which communication is had with the leading business firms of the city.

Every effort has been made, and money lavishly expended under the present able management

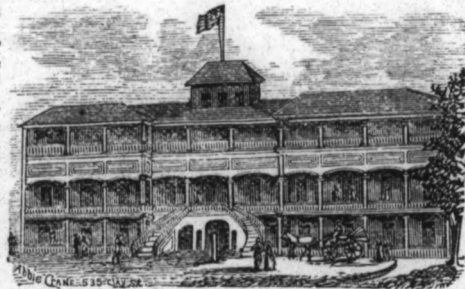
TO MAKE THIS ESTABLISHMENT

"THE MODEL FAMILY HOTEL,"

A REPUTATION IT NOW ENJOYS AND

MOST JUSTLY MERITS.

(Jan86y1)



PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

COASTING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

Corner Nuuanu and Queen Streets, Honolulu.

AGENTS FOR THE SCHOONERS

Waialeale,
Malolo,
Kaluna.

Waioli,
Mana,
Brig Hazard.

Wailmau,
Ka Moi,

Waiehu,
Ehukai,
1jan85tf

ODING'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS

You will always find on your arrival

Ready to Deliver Freight and Baggage of Every Description

With Promptness and Despatch.

Office, 81 King Street; Telephone, 86 King Street;
Residence, 47 Punchbowl street. 1jan85tf

HONOLULU CARRIAGE RE-POSITORY,

Nos. 128 and 130 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. J. HIGGINS, Proprietor.

Telephone 214.

[1jan85m6]

ALLEN & ROBINSON,

Dealers in

LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS AND COALS.

LUMBER YARD—ROBINSON'S WHARF.

Honolulu, H. I.

1jan85y1

UNION FEED CO.

Hay, Grain and Chicken Feed.

Corner of Queen and Edinburgh Streets,

Telephone 175.

Island orders solicited, and goods delivered promptly. 1jan85y1

L AINE & CO.,

HONOLULU, H. I.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Importers and dealers in

Hay, Grain, and General Produce.

Agents for the

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

1jan85y1

Of California.

THOS. G. THRUM,

Stationery and News Depot,

No. 29 Merchant Street, Honolulu.

Packages of reading matter—of papers and magazines, back numbers—put up to order at reduced rates 85jan1tf for parties going to sea

FOR SALE,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

FRESH MILLED RICE

HONOLULU STEAM RICE MILLS.

1jan85y1

J. A. HOPPER, Proprietor.

BEAVER SALOON,

Temperance Coffee House, Fort St.

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor, Honolulu.

Best quality of Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Smoker's Articles, Etc., always on hand. 1jan85y1

HAWAIIAN CARRIAGE M'FG.

COMPANY, (Limited)

Importers and Dealers in Iron,

Cumberland Coal, and all kinds of

Carriage & Wagon Materials,

Office—No. 70 Queen St., adjoining Messrs.

1jan85y1

Hackfeld & Co.

WM. McCANDLESS,

No. 6 Queen St., Fish Market,

Dealer in

Choice Beef, Veal, Mutton, Fish, &c.

Family and shipping orders carefully attended to. Live stock furnished to vessels at short notice, and vegetables of all kinds supplied to order. 1jan84y1

J. E. WISEMAN,

Campbell's Fire-proof Block, Merchant St.,

Honolulu, H. I.

P. O. Box 315.

Real Estate, Insurance, Railway and General

BUSINESS AGENT.

jan1

M ELLER & HALBE,

Manufacturers of Fine

CANDIES & PASTRY

1jan85y1

Lincoln Block, Honolulu.