

THE FRIEND.

VOLUME 57.

HONOLULU, H. I., FEBRUARY, 1899.

NUMBER 2

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The manager of THE FRIEND respectfully requests the friendly co-operation of subscribers and others to whom this publication is a regular visitor, to aid in extending the list of patrons of this, "THE OLDEST PAPER IN THE PACIFIC," by procuring and sending in at least one new name each. This is a small thing to do, yet in the aggregate it will strengthen our hands and enable us to do more in return than has been promised for the moderate subscription rate.

Islanders residing or traveling abroad often refer to the welcome feeling with which THE FRIEND is received; hence parties having friends, relatives, or acquaintances abroad, can find nothing more welcome to send than THE FRIEND as a monthly remembrancer of their aloha, and furnish them at the same time with the only record of moral and religious progress in the North Pacific Ocean. In this one claim only this journal is entitled to the largest support possible by the friends of seamen, Missionary and Philanthropic work in the Pacific, for it occupies a central position in a field that is attracting the attention of the world more and more every year.

The Monthly Record of Events, and Marine Journal, etc., gives THE FRIEND additional value to home and foreign readers for handy reference.

New subscriptions, change of address, or notice of discontinuance of subscriptions or advertisements must be sent to the MANAGER of THE FRIEND, who will give the same prompt attention. A simple return of the paper without instruction, conveys no intelligible notice whatever of the sender's intent.

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THE FRIEND is published the first day of each month in Honolulu, H. I. Subscription rate TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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Business letters should be addressed "T. G. THURM, Honolulu, H. I."

S. E. BISHOP EDITOR

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The Philippine Problem.

The United States are imperatively confronted with the question, What is to be done with the Philippines? There are some great perplexities and difficulties in the problem, such as one can hardly see any clear solution of. Apparently our country has put itself under obligation to provide adequately good Government for the people of that group. That is likely to be a difficult, probably a costly undertaking. The character of the people is such as absolutely to forbid the thought of annexing them as citizens of the United States, even if their remoteness permitted it. The two alternatives seem to be, to establish them under some form of self-government, under the protective control of the United States, or else to govern them directly by Imperial power, as England does India. Both of these methods involve grave difficulties and perhaps fatal objections. We do not see through them.

There is one, and only one adequate remedy that, if effectually applied, would remove all difficulties. That is, to thoroughly evangelize the people of the Philippines. They are ignorant, degraded, superstitious, largely pagan, and incapable of social combination for wise and righteous government. What they need is to be born again into the

Life and Light of the Lord Jesus Christ. If they can receive His Light and Power, they will be transformed into a Christian people, pervaded by elevated and righteous aspirations. They would be a changed race, with a new capacity for maintaining worthy government, and high civilization.

This effectual remedy for civil and social degradation it is now made the especial province of the American churches to apply to the Philippine Islanders. And the Hawaiian churches, by greater proximity, are called to no small share in that work. It will be a work long, toilsome, arduous, but most fruitful. It will be a labor of many generations before well established results are attained, yet one in which much fruit can soon be gathered.

We believe that American Christians will see the imperative duty of this task, and will address themselves to it with determination. We look for strong bands of consecrated men and women soon to go as missionaries to the various tribes in those Islands, and show them the right way of the Lord. In the presence of such bodies of disinterested and devoted spiritual laborers, there will be to the civil administrators from America, both a wholesome check upon misconduct, and an inspiring incentive to disinterested and humane exertion for the good of the people under their care.

In India, Christian missionaries once hated and repelled by the officials of the East India Company, have so vindicated and proved their worth, that now the Government of India counts their services as of the highest value in promoting the intelligent and orderly co-operation of the native people. So in the Philippines an American Civil Administration needs to be accompanied by the uplifting spiritual power of Evangelical Christian missionaries. In such help lies the best hope of American success in this new task.

Affairs at Ponape.

Our news from Ponape is meager. It appears to be definite that the natives

have overcome and massacred the Spanish garrison and the priests, and that Henry Nanpei has been made king. The massacre is most regrettable, but it was only what was to have been expected, after the long-continued oppressions and outrages of the Spaniards.

The Ponapeans are greatly favored by Providence in having among them a leader and ruler of such ability, intelligence and moral worth as Nanpei. His personal influence among the people is very great. It is sure to be exerted to the utmost in maintaining Christian civilization and repressing heathen excesses. There seems now to be no farther danger that Spain will seek to recover her authority in the Caroline islands. That would require the maintenance of garrisons of several thousand soldiers, of a cruiser and two gunboats, and of a naval station, all involving heavy expense and no income in return. The present probability is that Spain will sell the Carolines to Germany. That power would not seriously interfere with our prosperous American missions there of nearly fifty years' standing.

The *Morning Star*, leaving here for the Caroline Islands about April 1st, will in due time restore our interrupted intercourse. Meantime, our beloved missionaries have endured much isolation, together with wearing anxiety, on account of the war, which so closely concerned them.

Growth of Central Union Church.

Various annual reports of the work of this church have been read at recent meetings. The membership had increased during 1898, from 543 to 574.

The report of the Church Treasurer, which relates to the Benevolent work of the church, showed receipts \$5,213.69, and disbursements \$5,062.33. These receipts are from the collections at morning and evening worship, amounting at present at about \$100 each Sabbath.

The report of the Treasurer of the trustees shows \$8,381.74 received, and \$7,358.06 expended. These are the expenses of maintaining public worship, including pastor's salary \$4,500. The estimate of such expenses for 1899, is \$8,303.

The average attendance at Sunday School has been 358.

Mrs. Sarah Andrews Thurston.
Obituary.

Mrs. Thurston had been for a month prostrated by paralysis. She passed away in the early morning of the 15th ult. The funeral was attended by a large gathering of deeply-attached friends. The pall-bearers were Messrs. O. H. Gulick, S. E. Bishop, A. F. Judd, W. D. Alexander, W. N. Armstrong, W. W. Hall, C. M. Cooke and W. O. Smith.

The deceased was the third child of the eminent missionary, Lorrin Andrews, who arrived here in 1828. She was born Oct. 19, 1832, at the Lahainaluna High School, which had been opened by her father the year before. Her childhood was passed at that site of splendid outlook in company with the Clarks and other missionary families. Some fifteen years later, Mr. Andrews removed to Honolulu to become Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The Andrews children received their education at Punahou, none of the older ones leaving the islands. An early attachment in childhood led to the marriage of Sarah, Oct. 23, 1853, to Asa Goodale Thurston, then an active public man and Speaker of the Hawaiian House of Representatives. Mr. Thurston soon met with severe financial reverses. In his strenuous efforts to recover himself he contracted aneurism, of which he died Dec. 17, 1859, leaving his widow and their three children in straitened circumstances. For many years Mrs. Thurston's life was one of much toil and privation. In 1868 she and her brother opened the Government boarding and industrial school for boys at Makawao, Maui. Many now active men carried thence a grateful remembrance of her motherly care. In 1874 a great grief came to her in the sudden death of her bright and capable elder son, Robert, when on the threshold of active life. It was not until several years later that the pressure of poverty began to relax by the aid of the growing strength of her younger son, the now distinguished statesman, Lorrin A. Thurston.

Through all her many years of adversity, Mrs. Thurston's bright, cheerful spirit and unabated courage made her presence and home always attractive. Her later years have been spent at the home of her son and of her daughter on Maui, Mrs. Helen G. Alexander, each of whom have a son and a daughter who have lost a wise and tender grandparent. These later years have been greatly cheered and brightened. Mrs. Thurston repeatedly accompanied her son to Washington on his important missions, having left that capital with him and his family last July.

The funeral was held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alexander, in the old Andrews homestead. It was deeply felt to be a privilege to escort the beloved form on its last journey to its resting place by her husband's side, in the old burial lot of the Andrews family in Nuuanu cemetery.

Thus a very noble and gracious soul has passed on to the unseen beyond, leaving us enriched by her long abode among us, though greatly sorrowing to part with one of such cheering and winning presence. She has gone forward with a very clear and holy hope for the life of eternity, having long and lovingly trusted in Him who is the Life and the Way.

Mrs. Thurston leaves three surviving brothers and one sister: Robert, Samuel and William Andrews, and Mrs. Mary Ellen Nott.

Edward Atkinson Misled.

The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* quotes the following notice with suitable refutation:

"At the New England dinner, given in Springfield, Mass., on Dec. 21st, Mr. Edward Atkinson, an eminent New Englander, a writer of great force, a leader in industrial progress, and the steadfast friend of humanity, made the following remarks regarding these islands:

"I will not deal with the so-called moral reason—the missionary enterprise. I have the greatest honor and esteem for the missionaries. I have not, however, a great regard for the missionary enterprises in the Sandwich Islands. We found there a large number of happy, contented people. They enjoyed their lands and lives. There is now left only a decaying remnant, who are infected with disease from which they can never get clear. They own a small share of their land, and more than one-third of that land is in the hands of the sons and daughters of those missionaries. Piety and profit have gone hand in hand."

Calumnies similar to the foregoing were voiced a few years ago by Mr. Thomas Shearman, in Plymouth church. Together with much grosser slanders, they have their origin among the baser class of white men in the Pacific. When men of repute repeat them in honorable assemblies, it may be time to take some notice of their falsity.

Mr. Atkinson is reported as saying of the Hawaiians, "We found there a large number of happy and contented people. They enjoy their lands and lives." The present writer, born at Kona, Hawaii, has a distinct memory of social conditions here from 1831 to 1840. The condition of the natives had at that time become much ameliorated in consequence

of the earnest acceptance of Christianity by a majority of the chiefs as well as common people. Human sacrifices and infanticide had ceased. Sorcery was practiced only in secrecy, although still the cause of great mortality. Life was reasonably secure, as it was not when the missionaries came in 1820. But the people owned no lands. They were serfs, occupying their little patches at the will of very arbitrary chiefs, who exacted much labor from them. Even the chiefs held their estates subject to the will of the king.

It was over twenty-five years after the landing of the missionaries that their influence led the king and chiefs to award lands in fee simple to the common people. Each cultivator received title to the small patches occupied by him in the middle of the large tract awarded to his chief. These patches, now owned by the peasantry, constituted about one-twentieth part of the choice cultivable land. The rest, including vast tracts of inferior country, belonged to the chiefs, or to the Government.

"Happy, contented," in those early days, the people were not. My childhood impression of them was of their being very miserable, often half-starved, and lacking the bare necessities as well as decencies of life. A majority of them were lean and squalid of aspect, in marked contrast with the stately chiefs and their sleek attendants. There was no open discontent; they had never known anything better than the squalid life of serfs.

Mr. Atkinson speaks of them as now "infected with disease," doubtless meaning leprosy. When I recall the numbers of people with hideous sores, who used to throng my father's dispensary for such treatment as he could apply, and especially the horrible disfigurement of faces constantly encountered in the streets of Kailua, I wish Mr. Atkinson could know the happy contrast now presented by the comparatively wholesome aspect of Hawaiian faces, since modern medical treatment has suppressed the earlier virulence of disease. No defacement of leprosy is ever as loathsome and hideous as were the often met faces which had been eaten away by the prevailing malady of those early days.

In all respects, in dress, in housing, in abundance of food, in education, in liberal wages, the present condition of the natives is a Paradise as compared with their debased misery as I knew them sixty years ago.

"More than one-third of their land," Mr. Atkinson charges, "is in the hands of the sons and daughters of those missionaries." These descendants of missionaries residing here, constitute about five per cent of the 8000 whites among whom probably one half of the lands in Hawaii have become distributed. They may own ten per cent of that half, or one-twentieth of the whole land, instead of

"more than one-third," as Mr. Atkinson charges. Nearly all of that, however, was formerly the land of chiefs who left no immediate heirs, or else was government land, bought in open market. Some of the sons of missionaries are wealthy. They have become so honorably, by enterprise and industry. They are most affectionately inclined towards the natives, and benevolent contributors to their well-being in a remarkable degree. The Christian people of Hawaii are notable, beyond those of any other country, for their munificent beneficence, in which the descendants of missionaries take the lead, as they ought.

The decay and continued decrease of the Hawaiian natives is a distressing fact. It began with the first visits of foreigners. Christianity failed to arrest it, although it materially checked the decrease, which still continues. A thorough adoption into domestic life of the ethics of Christian civilization would remedy the evil; but of this there is little hope. It would have been a delightful success of missionary labor, had the people been redeemed from wasting away. Had they been like Tonga, isolated from contact with corrupting foreigners, that result would probably have been attained. As it is, the chief lasting result of missionary labor in Hawaii has been the permanent establishment of a strong and active Christian civilization, having power to mould and shape all the diverse races immigrating hither, and to make this a Christian country of the highest order. Hawaii is, through missionary effort, a powerful stronghold of Christian light and influence in this mid-Pacific.

Dedication of Catholic Church.

On the 15th took place the dedication of a Roman Catholic Church recently completed at Kealahou, Kula on Maui. Nearly 800 were said to be present. The Bishop confirmed 100 children. The population of Kula is largely Portuguese, industrious farmers. We believe that there are no Catholic priests here who speak Portuguese. It seems doubtful whether those Kula people can receive much religious instruction, even of the Catholic sort. Of course their children are taught English in a Government school.

A Sad Tragedy.

That was a terrible affair at the Kamehameha School when Grace Beckley flung herself to instant death from a third story window. She had left the school in ill health, and returned for her things. She was undoubtedly in sane. The strongest sympathy is felt for the girl's relatives, as well as for the teachers and pupils of the school, who sustained so fearful a shock.

Triolets.

SOUTH WIND.

The wind is in the south today,
Ah me! ah me!
I would I were a league away.
The wind is in the south today,
And mournfully doth sing his lay,
The sea, the sea.
The wind is in the south today,
Ah me! ah me!

FEBRUARY MORNING.

Rustle red leaves on the mango tree,
The world is glad and my heart is gay,
The trades inspiring, strong and free,
Rustle red leaves on the mango tree.
Kiss the bright waves of the laughing sea,
And lift the hair of the child at play.
Rustle, red leaves on the mango tree!
The world is glad and my heart is gay.
Honolulu, H. I. M. D. F.

A New Cemetery--Where?

This question is becoming somewhat urgent, and is under discussion. THE FRIEND ventures the opinion that the best possible site will be upon some portion of the rising ground not over a mile above the Railway between Puuloa station and Moanalua. It should be not far from the railway, to facilitate transportation. It should be not less than four or five miles from the center of the town, which will doubtless grow to a city of 100,000, extending three miles each way. It should also be within easy reach of irrigation, in order to be properly beautified. It should also have room to an extent of 500 acres at least. All these conditions are available on the site now suggested, and no where else.

The noted Father Chiniquy died January 16, in Montreal, in his 90th year. For forty years he had been a most vigorous adversary of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he had been a priest for 25 years, and had noted its corruptions. He once visited Honolulu. He gave the impression of a devoted spirit, but of the aggressive cast, in temper and language, of such men as Father Yorke, rather than the milder and more decorous tone educated among Protestants.

Railway Open to Kahuku.

On January 1st, the Oahu Railway commenced its regular service to Kahuku Mill, 71 miles from Honolulu. The schedule time is a little over three hours. Passenger trains run twice a day each way. This route is a most interesting one. The crossing of Waimea gulch is a fine piece of engineering. Splendid surf effects are to be observed for many miles, on different sections of the farther half of the route.

Mr. Gilman's Good Services.

It seems in place to notice again the excellent missionary work done in behalf of Hawaii in New England and New York, by the Hon. Gorham D. Gilman of Newton, Hawaiian Consul-General for New England. The latest report of such work is of an "informal talk" by Mr. Gilman before the Eliot Club Dec. 19th, effectively illustrated by numerous views on a screen. The talk, as reported, took a wide range, filled with accurate and graphic statements. Mr. Gilman is an expert lecturer on this subject. He resided here from 1841 to 1861, visiting us again in 1864. No man has done so much to impart correct knowledge of Hawaiian affairs to the people of his region.

Professor C. H. Hitchcock, L.L.D.

This distinguished geologist is spending part of a year's furlough in Hawaii, having previously visited us in 1883 and 1886. He has just returned from an absence of three months in the Southern hemisphere, visiting Fiji, Australia and New Zealand, in the latter Islands studying glaciers and volcanic phenomena. He declares the New Zealand glaciers far to exceed of those of Switzerland.

Although so greatly interested in volcanoes, for the study of which he is here, Dr. Hitchcock's chief distinction has been gained in the study of phenomena at the other extreme of temperature, the glaciers. He has done more work on glacial phenomena in America than any other person, and was the first to locate and demonstrate the great Terminal Moraine in Long Island, which clue others followed out to the westward into Dakota.

The Doctor's largest publication is his three volumes of Report as State Geologist of New Hampshire, a copy of which is in the library of our Government Survey, including a splendid Atlas. He has been for thirty years Professor of Geology in Dartmouth College, where the immense geological collections are his work.

The site of the new building for Manoa Seminary recently burned at Makawao, has been settled upon near Sunnyside in Paia, the residence of Pastor Beckwith.

The new Judd Building has been cleared of exterior obstructions, and forms a handsome addition to the city architecture. The interior is still unfinished. It is the only four-story building here. Another, or perhaps a five-story building, is promised on the Hall corner, one block up Fort Street.

Incitation to the Lord's Supper.

Such invitation is in these days rightly made much broader and more open than formerly. Some pastors go so far as to invite every one to partake who "loves the Lord Jesus Christ." While not attaching extreme importance to the subject, we should prefer to be more explicit, as by adding to "loves," the words "and trusts." Many graduates of Williams greatly love Mark Hopkins. Some of us have a very tender feeling towards Abraham Lincoln. But the attitude of the soul which is due to our Lord, is more than a sentiment of regard or esteem, however tender. There should be the yielding to him of the will in trustful surrender. May not so indefinite an invitation as the above become a means of misleading some who have merely a sentimental admiration of Jesus of Nazareth, to believe that they are truly Christians? "Take my yoke and follow me," is his command. The soul must be the bride of Christ, united to him as the branch to the vine. The true love that He calls for, means all this. He must be Lord and center of the soul. The Lord's Supper, worthily set forth, is a solemn and meaning ordinance. That table is not to be lightly approached.

More About the Theater.

Our good neighbor of the *Advertiser* is grieved at the "bigotry" of THE FRIEND in retaining some of the old-time prejudice of our Missionary Fathers against the theater. Here then is something more to afflict our neighbor's sensibilities.

In a Methodist paper of high standing lately appears a New Year story of a man who, in a dream, is confronted with the ghastly shade of his last New Year's resolutions. "You promised to exclude impure thoughts from your mind. But how have you done? You have constantly attended the theater, and saturated your mind with vile and salacious images, until your whole soul is foul."

There are theaters and theaters. Probably there is difference between the Honolulu Opera House and the Orpheum. We are not well informed as to that. Our objection to theaters in general is not that a pure and elevating drama is not possible, but that a paying theater must almost necessarily cater to depraved popular tastes.

The majority of theater-goers are persons of debased life and thought. The drama is quite sure to be adapted to the majority of its patrons, and therefore becomes an unfit resort for those who wish to be pure in thought and elevated in aim.

A Great Wrong and Shame.

An attempt is now apparently becoming successful to fasten upon the Government of the United States an act of the deepest infamy, which it should be the urgent effort of every patriotic American, who has any regard for the honor of his country, to avert.

As the case now stands, those Chinese residents who lately returned here, after visiting their native land, with return permits issued by the Hawaiian Government before annexation, are forbidden to enter their homes, and are excluded as aliens, on the ground that United States law now invalidates those Hawaiian permits and renders them void. Our last issue reported the wise and equitable decision of the Chief Justice that the Newland Act could not be interpreted *retrospectively*, unless so explicitly stated, and therefore the return permits issued previous to annexation remained valid. Now that decision has been reversed by the other two judges. We have been unable, in the mass of their prolix verbiage, to understand the grounds of so inequitable a decision. It seems to us to savor of cold-blooded cruelty and inhumanity, as well as of utter injustice. It indicates narrow technical construction, instead of breadth and equity of mind.

By that decision a large number of worthy and honest Chinamen are debarred from returning to their homes and business in Hawaii, upon the flimsiest pretext. In some cases it appears that husbands and wives are separated, and the women driven to desperation and probable suicide. Such treatment is infamous in no narrow sense or limited degree. If carried out, it will fix a dark and ineradicable stain of shame upon the American Government and its heartless officials. The case of these deeply wronged people is now being carried before the Secretary of the Treasury. We feel a strong assurance that he, at least, will have such sense of honor, as well as of rectitude, as to reverse the action taken here, and confirm the validity of the Hawaiian permits.

Joseph T. Smith.

A distinguished Mormon magnate has lately arrived here, in the person of Joseph T. Smith, a member of the Utah Presidency, and a son of the founder of Mormonism, Joseph Smith. Mr. Smith was one of the early Mormon missionaries here nearly fifty years ago, when he learned the Hawaiian tongue. He visited here later, about 1861, to assist in dealing with W. M. Gibson, on Lanai.

In about 1885, when the polygamist leaders in Utah were prosecuted, Jos. T. Smith was among those who fled from Utah. He then passed some months very quietly among the Mormons at Laie.

Presumably, Mr. Smith's present errand is to help in deciding upon the political attitude to be taken by the Mormons in Hawaii under the coming Territorial Government. They are numerous enough to form an element for the consideration of the political bosses. No doubt they will be capably handled by their superiors.

More About Julien D. Hayne.

This uncommon villain was so conspicuous in Honolulu that THE FRIEND puts on record a few particulars developed his recent trial and conviction.

His stealings are estimated at about \$200,000. The one on which he was convicted was the forgery, in 1893, of a mortgage for \$16,500, which he sold to Mrs. Florence Caldwell of N. Y. City. He had much fascination of manner, and victimized several women, both maidens and widows, by marrying them for the purpose of gaining possession of their property. He also indulged in smaller stealings from poor as well as wealthy victims. Towards those who mistrusted his character he manifested much malignity.

It is rather a coincidence that just at this time is announced the reappearance of a somewhat similar, and if possible, a worse wretch, the "Reverend" Bill Hammond, who also flourished in Honolulu a few years ago under the guise of a Baptist preacher and anti popery emissary. Hammond now turns up in Havana in full activity. He, too, is a plunderer of many wives, "leading captive silly women," but with a tongue and voice of unlimited gall for his distrustful.

The editor has the satisfaction of having detected the spurious character of both these wretches very early after introduction to them. *Par nobile Fratrum!*

Sale of Coffee Plantation.

The coffee plantation of Mr. Zimmerman at Olaa is reported as sold for \$20,000 to C. S. Shanklin of Chicago. There are 200 acres, half of which is planted. There are 26 acres of three year old trees, in bearing. Mr. Zimmerman will proceed to develop his other coffee lands. Both parties are considered to have made profitable deals.

Kaimuki Residence Tract.

A genuinely judicious enterprise has been shown by Gear, Lansing & Co., in opening and putting on the market building lots in this eligible section. This tract is perhaps three fourths of a mile square, west of the ridge between Diamond Head and Waialae road, forming a slope from 100 to 250 feet above the sea. It is swept by the fresh breeze from Palolo valley, and commands a noble view of the city, valleys and ocean. With rich soil, but utterly arid, it is being copiously supplied with water forced up from artesian wells on the town side. Five miles from the city, it will be connected by electric cars. Already the rocks and lantana thickets are being cleared from the numerous streets running each way, and dividing the tract into convenient blocks. The residents can indulge in ornamental rock piles as large as sheds.

Many people will find this locality exactly to suit their tastes. Quite a number have already selected their homes there.

Just west of the junction of Waialae and Palolo roads, is the famous "Bell Rock," a large flat table, which rings clearly when struck with a stone. The little Kaimuki crater back of Diamond Head, at a recent period emitted a flood of clinker lava covering some two square miles of land, and blocking the Palolo stream, which finally tore its way through a curious black chasm now buried in foliage, lying between the town end of Waialae road and the mountain. The soft upper clinkers have crumbled into soil, and left the hard lower knots of rock protruding all over the tract. "Ka Imu Ki" means *The Oven* for baking *Ki*-root. The pit of the little crater is suggestive of a Polynesian earth-oven. The wall of said oven contains a quarry of vitreous cinders, forming a splendid road dressing, and may be in danger of demolition for that use. The fine Waialae road is greatly indebted thereto. So does the new civilization of the Pacific invade the horrescent haunts of the ancient gods.

We regret to learn of the death of Capt. Julius A. Palmer, well known here for his ardent championship of the ex-queen. We believe that notwithstanding his many misleading statements, it was Mr. Palmer's general intention to be truthful. He wrote much for leading American papers, especially for the *Boston Transcript*. His style was attractive and plausible. While Liliuokalani's book was dictated by herself, its literary dress was supplied by Captain Palmer.

Increased Government Income.

The report of the Auditor-General shows the following increase in the receipts of the Government Treasury, aside from loans:

Receipts for 1897.....	\$ 2,188,826 79
" " " 1898.....	2,568,489 12

Increase	\$ 379,662 33
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The two chief items of increase were in the

Customs Bureau for 1897.....	\$708,493 95
" " " 1898.....	896,975 70

Increase.....	\$188,482 65
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Tax Bureau for 1897.....	\$759,703 98
" " " 1898.....	811,818 67

Increase	\$52,114.69
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The above figures indicate a marvelous financial prosperity in Hawaii. The public income per head of population was over \$20. At the same rate, the united national and municipal annual income of the United States would be \$1,500,000,000. Is it as much as that? Yet our taxation and customs duties are much lighter than on the Mainland.

Electric Power from Water at Hilo.

Mr. C. S. Desky is reported as stating that he has completed arrangements for utilizing the fall in the great Wailuku stream at Hilo, so as to develop 10,000 horse power. It is not stated to what use so much power can profitably be applied. Hilo seems likely to have all the electric light and traction needed. There are many other streams with great fall in the Hilo district. It would seem that there ought soon to be a railway to Hamakua operated by electric power. Hilo is a field of splendid possibilities.

Refrigerating Arrangements.

The very interesting statement is made that our old stand-by, the steamship *Australia*, is immediately to be fitted with refrigerating compartments with capacity for 200 tons of freight. Such provision for cold storage of meats and fruits abounds upon steamer routes elsewhere. Better late than never upon our Hawaiian lines of transit. A vastly increased trade in the near future is to be expected in fruits shipped hence to California, and especially to Oregon and Washington. With cold storage, our bananas can be shipped when nearly ripe, instead of in a green and very inferior condition, as now. The same is true of pineapples and of oranges, which are to become in due time a leading fruit for export.

Bishop Museum Stamp Collection.

Mr. T. G. Thrum has for twenty-seven years been making a collection of postage stamps, which is said to be, in its Hawaiian department, the most full and complete in the world except that in the British Museum. It has now been purchased for the Bishop Museum by Mr. Charles R. Bishop. Mr. Thrum has on hand materials which will go far towards making a second collection, but less complete. The editor is no philatelist, but there is doubtless money in that pursuit. Several years ago we sold to a collector a 13-cent stamp for \$50. It is said now to be worth \$1500. What can be its element of value?

Farming Association at Wahiawa.

Wahiawa is a section of the elevated plateau between Ewa and Waialua, which comprises some 40,000 acres of level country lying from 700 to 1000 feet above the sea. Between the forks of the Kaukonahua stream lies a tract of some 1400 acres, which has lately been occupied by an association of practical farmers, consisting of fourteen men with families from California. Separate lots are assigned to each man. Various trades and professions are represented among the members.

Their purpose to raise fruits and vegetables for the California market, in part. We believe that hay for this market would be a paying product. These farms are eight miles down hill to the Railway. There seems no good reason why that plateau should not support 500 or 1000 good farms. The rain supply averages good for half the year, say 50 inches.

The *Oceanic*, lately launched, is the largest steamer ever built. She is 704 feet long, and of 17,000 tons. The future of mammoth steamers in the Pacific is not yet in sight. Wait for the Siberian railway.

Disquieting News from Samoa.

By way of Auckland comes word of active war between the claimants to the kingship in Samoa, and that the capital Apia has been looted and burned by the adherents of Mataafa.

This evil condition of things appears to have been the result of a disagreement of the representatives of the three protecting Powers, the German consul, supporting Mataafa, being opposed to the British and American representatives.

The *Moana* due here February 1st, will doubtless bring full particulars of the difficulty.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

Jan. 1st.—New Years day—the usual time for good resolutions.—Revenue Cutter *McCulloch* continues on her homeward voyage.

2d.—Monday, observed as the legal and general holiday. Luau and outing parties the order of the day.—Opening railroad excursion to Kahuku and way stations.—Noon reception and collation to young men at the Y. M. C. A., and concert in the evening by the Amateur Orchestra. The attendance at both events was large and appreciative.—The hardware business of Castle & Cooke transfers to the Pacific Hardware Co. with the opening year.

4th.—Sudden death of R. D. Walbridge, of apoplexy.—The Cabinet authorized wharf extension of the port in accordance with the Chamber of Commerce memorial.

6th.—The fine large new Japanese steamship *Nippon Maru*, one of the three additions of that nationality to the Pacific Mail O. & O. line, arrives on her maiden trip to San Francisco, after a smart passage.

7th.—Birthday serenade by the band, directed by Berger's baton, to Chief Justice Judd.—One Japanese killed, another seriously injured and two others badly bruised through the collapse of a house they were moving.—Auction sale of Kaalawai beach lots, beyond Diamond Head, brings high figures.

8th.—Word received, per *Claudine*, of the suicide on the 6th inst., in the Hawaii channel, of Chas. Burke, a recent arrival at Hilo from San Francisco.—Rev. Mr. Kincaid begins his series of evening talks to young men and secures a full attendance.

10th.—Official inspection of Oahu railroad extension to pass upon subsidy claim, according to law.

12th.—Annual business meeting of Central Union Church for the presentation of reports.—Church wedding of Mr. W. L. Howard and Mrs. M. H. Goddard, Rev. W. M. Kincaid officiating.

13th.—The sad news is received from Kauai of the death of Henry Wilcox, by his own hand, through long suffering from neuralgia and insomnia.

16th.—Collision on the Oahu Railroad between the incoming 7 a. m. train and a switch engine, resulting in its serious damage, and injury to the engineer and fireman.—Death of Mrs. S. A. Thurston, after a spell of serious illness following a stroke of paralysis.—The S. S. *Columbia* is put up at auction to satisfy the several libels against her, at the upset price of \$23,265, but no bids being offered, the Marshal postponed the sale.

17th.—Anniversary of the passing of the monarchy, observed as a holiday in official circles, but the wheels of business move on uninterrupted.

21st.—Grace Kahea, a former pupil, while visiting at the Kamehameha Girls' School, leaped from a third story window and met a shocking death.

23d.—Joe Sylva and cousin, Miss I. Perry, in attempting to board the stmr. *Helene* from the *Australia*, lying together at the Oceanic dock, make a misstep and fall into the water. Prompt help rescues the woman, but Sylva sank and his body was not recovered for several hours.

25th.—Death of John McKeague, a well known resident, founder of the Heeia sugar plantation, Koolau, Oahu.—The Scottish Thistle Club celebrates Burns' anniversary by a banquet at the Arlington Hotel.

26th.—The *Coptic*, from Japan, en route from San Francisco, arrives with passenger accommodation so occupied that but a portion of those booked at this port could secure passage, though quite a premium was paid by several.—A San Francisco broker secures 4,800 shares of Onomea stock at a large advance on par.—Minister and Mrs. Cooper give a delightful musicale at their Manoa mansion, at which the Amateur orchestra acquitted themselves very creditably in a varied program.

27th.—Wrecked foreign schooner reported on the windward coast of Hawaii, with one dead body washed ashore. No particulars obtainable.—Reception at the German consulate in honor of Emperor William's birthday.

28th.—Arrival of U. S. tugboat *Iroquois*, formerly the *Fearless* of San Francisco.

29th.—A large capture of smuggled opium is made by a police officer, who, searching under a warrant, found a kerosene case planted in the garden which yielded 100 half pound tins of the drug.

30th.—Camera club of the Y. M. C. A. organized.—Collision of vehicles on Union Square results in severe injuries to Dr. J. R. Shaw and a demolished buggy.

31st.—Founder's Day at Lunalilo Home celebrated by luau to the inmates and invited guests.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, JANUARY.

ARRIVALS.

- 3—Br bk Anamba, Harder, from Liverpool.
—Am schr Alice Cooke, Penhallow, from Port Townsend.
—Br ss Tartar, Pybus, from Yokohama.
4—Br bk Dominon, Berquish, from Newcastle.
—Am ss Mariposa, Hayward, from the Colonies.
5—Am sh Tacoma, Pederson, from San Francisco.
—Am ss Alameda, von Oterendorp, from San Francisco.
6—Jp ss Nippon Maru, Evans, from Yokohama.
7—Am bk S C Allen, Johnson, from San Francisco.
8—Am bk St Catherine, Matthews, from Nanaimo.
13—Am ss Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from Yokohama.
—Br ss Lennox, Williamson, from Yokohama.
14—Am ss China, Seabury, from San Francisco.
—Am bk Oregon, Parker, from Newcastle.
15—Am bkt Klikitat, Cutler, from Port Townsend.
—Am schr Bertie Minor, Raven, from Eureka.
—Am bk Ceylon, Willard, from Tacoma.
16—Am bk Amelia, Willer, from Seattle.
18—Br ss Aorangi, Hepworth, from the Colonies.
—Am ss Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco.
20—Haw sh Falls of Clyde, Matson, from San Francisco.
21—Am bk Mauna Ala, Smith, from Port Townsend.

- Am schr Mildred Kindler, from Port Townsend.
—Am bk Martha Davis, Friis, from San Francisco.
23—Haw sh Star of Russia, Hatfield, from Tacoma.
—U S S Yorktown, Sperry, from San Francisco.
—Br ss Warrim o, Hay, from Vancouver.
24—Br ss Doric, Smith, from San Francisco.
24—Haw ss Aztec, Trask, from Yokohama.
—Br ss Garonne, Conradi, from Seattle.
26—Br ss Coptic, Sealby, from Yokohama.
27—Am bk Harry Morse, Fullerton, from Nanaimo.
28—Nor bk Helios, 'hisiansen, from Iqueque, Chile.
—U S tug Iroquois, Pond, from San Francisco. 1

DEPARTURES.

- 1—U S Rev Cutter McCulloch, Hooper, for San Fran.
4—Am ss Mariposa, Hayward, for San Francisco.
5—Am ss Alameda, von Oterendorp, for the Colonies.
7—Jap ss Konoura Maru, —, for Yokohama.
—Jp ss Nippon Maru, Evans, for Yokohama.
—U S S Bennington, Taussig, for Guam.
—Am bkt Skagit, Robertson, for Port Townsend.
—Am bk Wilna, Slater, for Puget Sound.
—Ital cruiser Etna, Giovello, for Suva.
—Am schr Aloha, Dabel, for San Francisco.
9—Am bkt Archer, McAlman, for San Francisco.
12—Am schr Esther Buhne, Anderson, for San Francisco.
—Am bk Mohican, Saunders, for San Francisco.
—Am ss Rio de Janeiro, Ward, for San Francisco.
14—Am ss China, Seabury, for Yokohama.
—Br bk Lennox, Williamson, for Portland.
16—Br bk Woolhara, Barnesson, for Eureka.
18—Br ss Aorangi, Hepworth, for Victoria.
19—Br bk Dominon on, Jones, for Royal Roads.
20—Am brg Consuelo, Christianson, for San Francisco.
22—Haw bk Diamond Head, Ward, for San Francisco.
23—Br ss Warrimom, Hay, for the Colonies.
—Ger sh J C Pfluger, Hoever, for San Francisco.
—Am bk Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco.
24—Br ss Doric, Smith, for Yokohama.
—Am ss Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.
25—Haw ss Aztec, Trask, for San Francisco.
—Am bkt Amelia, Willer, for Port Townsend.
26—Am bkt Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.
—Am schr Spokane, Jamieson, for Port Townsend.
—Haw bk R P Rithet, Calhoun, for San Francisco.
—Br ss Coptic, Sealby, for San Francisco.
—U S S Yorktown, Sperry, for Guam and Manila.
27—Am bkt W H Dimond, Nilsen, for San Francisco.
28—Am schr Alice Cooke, Penhallow, for San Francisco.
—Am bk Snow & Burgess, Mortonson, for Puget Sound.
—Haw bk Hawaiian Isles, Kustel, for Port Angeles.
30—Br ss Garonne, Conradi, for Seattle.

BIRTHS.

- CRAWLEY—At Punahou, this city, Jan. 6th, to the wife of J. T. Crawley, a daughter.
BEARWALD—In this city, Jan. 16th, to the wife of Jacob Bearwald, a daughter.
GEAR—In this city, Jan. 15th, to the wife of A. V. Gear, a son.
PRITCHARD—On Jan. 10th, at Naalehu, Kau, to the wife of Joseph Pritchard, a daughter.
MOTT-SMITH—In Honolulu, Jan. 20th, to the wife of E. A. Mott-Smith, a son.
NEELY—In this city, Jan. 22nd, to the wife of A. W. Neely, a son.
FARRINGTON—In Honolulu, Jan. 22nd, to the wife of W. R. Farrington, a daughter.
HENDRY—In Honolulu, Jan. 22nd, to the wife of E. R. Hendry, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- FLINT—GARDINER—In this city, January 4, 1899, at the residence of Mrs. A. W. McLean, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, H. W. Flint, of the U. S. S. Bennington, and Nina Gardiner, of this city.
HOWARD—GODDARD—At Central Union Church, this city, Jan. 12th, by the Rev. W. M. Kincaid, W. L. Howard to Margaret H. Goddard.
BERGSTROM—CURTIS—In Alameda, Cal., Jan. 15th, at the residence of Mrs. Jas. W. Burnham, by the Rev. J. G. Gibson, James W. Bergstrom, of Honolulu, to Linda M. Curtis, of Newtonville, Mass.
STURDEVANT—ATWATER—In this city, Jan. 19th Chas. Vale Sturdevant to Ida Atwater; Rev. W. A. Gardner officiating.
JACOBSON—WRIGHT—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, E. A. Jacobson to Miss Jennie Wright.

DEATHS.

- GALLAGHER—In this city, Jan. 3rd, W. J. Gallagher, a native of Au'ora, ntario, Canada, aged 55 years.
WALBRIDGE—In this city, Jan. 4th, Russell D. Walbridge, a native of Troy, N. Y., aged 49 years.
HESS—In Honolulu, Jan. 9th, Emil Hess, a native of Switzerland, age 31.
WILCOX—At Hanamaulu, Kauai, Jan. 11th, Henry H. Wilcox, aged about 40 years.
PRITCHARD—At Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii, Jan. 20th, Mrs. Margaret Pritchard, wife of Jos. Pritchard.
HARRISON—In this city, Jan. 23rd, Mrs. Phoebe H. Harrison, beloved wife of Capt. Harrison, aged 44 years, a native of Waikapu, Maui.

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.

Rev. O. P. Emerson, - Editor.

The following is clipped from the Congregationalist of Jan. 5th :

Latest news from the Ladrone and the Caroline Islands tell of revolts at Guam and at Ponape. At the former island the authority of Francis Portusach, selected by the Americans to uphold American authority last summer, when the cruiser Charleston awed the Spanish garrison into submission, was quickly disputed and overthrown as soon as the cruiser departed. At Ponape there would seem to have been an uprising of the natives against the Spanish garrison and priests, the victory of the former resulting in a massacre. The new ruler is Henry Nanapei, by far the ablest of the natives, who was educated in the Protestant schools and is a man of marked ability, well known to the officials of the American Board. Spain, if she insists upon retaining the Carolines, will probably avenge this massacre, which means disaster to Protestant interests. The transfer of the Carolines to Germany or the United States would save Spain much expenditure, for which she gets no return, and would put an end to the religious feuds which now ravage the island of Ponape.

The following has been received from a young Chinese woman who is a teacher of our Board employed by Mr. Damon:

MISSION SCHOOL,

N. KOHALA, H. I., JAN. 19, '99.

TO HAWAIIAN BOARD:

With pleasure I take this fair opportunity to address a few lines about the Kindergarten department to you in which I am engaged here.

I feel very interested in attending this work, for there are such bright pupils. Thus encouraging me confidently to carry on the good work.

There are two classes promoted last September to Miss Whiteman's room.

One class is now reading in First Reader, and the other class probably will begin the First Reader in Spring; and still there are seventeen pupils remaining in my room. Some of them are heathen children, these little people are sent to us to learn English, and it gives an opportunity for us in teaching of the Savior.

The majority, however, come from the Christian Chinese homes, which shows the result of former Christian instructions.

I hope sincerely that these good

children will be the followers of our dear Lord Jesus Christ.

I shall conclude this note with my best regards and aloha nui to the members of the Board.

I remain,

Yours truly,

EN LIN CHANG.

The Marquesas Mission and the Return of the Kekelas.

A letter has been received from Rev. James Kekela dated Papeete, Tahiti, Nov. 29th, 1898.

This second visit within the year to Tahiti was made by him to consummate an arrangement for the removal of his family to Honolulu. A fifty ton schooner has been chartered for the purpose; the voyage is to begin in February, and the arrival of the Kekelas is planned for March.

Kekela reports that his wife has at last consented to accompany him and the children and grand children that are to come, some fourteen persons in all. This she does at the earnest request of her family.

Kekela also reports his joy at the coming of reinforcements into the Marquesan field.

The new missionaries, Rev. and Mrs. Paul Vernier, are to settle at Atuona, on the island of Hiwaoa, at the station where the Rev. Hapuku is located. Mr. Vernier was educated at Paris and is the son of Rev. Fred. Vernier, the French protestant missionary at Papeete. A letter from Rev. Kauwealoha of Hakehatau, Uapou (Marquesas), was published in THE FRIEND for Nov., 1898, in which reference is made to the joint effort of Revs. Kekela and Kauwealoha to secure aid from the brethren at Tahiti, and this seems to be the outcome of their efforts.

The Hawaiian Board will continue to support its missionaries in the Marquesas till their working days are over; they are now old men and cannot last much longer; but in all probability this Board will not send any new missionaries to take their places. We therefore hail with joy the prospect of aid coming to them from elsewhere which will assure the continuance of their work and indeed it is eminently fitting that, at this juncture, our work in the Marquesas should be taken up and carried on by French Protestants. The Marquesas has become a part of the French dominion, the French language is taught in the schools of the group, and there is a ready a French Protestant mission at Tahiti which can work in conjunction with that to be established in the Marquesas. In reply to a letter sent in Oct., Rev. Mr. Vernier writes as follows:

PAPEETE, TAHITI,

12th of December, 1898.

The REV. O. P. EMERSON,

Secretary of the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

DEAR SIR:—As your letter dated Oct. 22d came to hand a few days before the meeting of our December Missionary Conference, its contents were communicated to all our colleagues who appointed me to answer your enquiries about our intended missionary work in the Marquesas.

Several years ago we felt the necessity of sending a French Protestant Missionary to those islands to fight for the Gospel and sustain the work commenced there many years ago by the Hawaiian Missionary Society.

When the Rev. J. M. Alexander called here about two years ago, after having spent a few weeks in the Marquesas, he appeared very anxious that we should send some one there to take up the work. A little later our Paris Society sent out to us a newly ordained missionary who had been trained in its missionary institution, with a view to meeting the needs in the Austral and Paumotu and Marquesan islands.

Therefore, when the Revds. Kauwealoha and Kekela came here about five months ago, we answered their urgent requests by deciding that our young brother missionary, who is my own son Paul Louis, should go and settle in the Marquesas.

In order to acquaint himself with his future field of labor, he was led to make there a preliminary visit in September and October. He was most cordially welcomed in the Dominique, or Hivaoa, by the Revds. Hapuku and Kekela who offered him, either at Puamau or at Atuona, some piece of land for his establishment.

He was not able to call at Uapou; therefore he did not meet the Revd. Kauwealoha; but he got from him a letter in which he says he would give him a parcel of ground, and even a house, if he decided to reside at Uapou.

On his return here, our missionary conference, after having heard his report about the requirements of the work at the Marquesas, came to the conclusion that he must settle at Atuona, and accept the Revd. Hapuku's kind offer of a good piece of land, which he may perhaps consent to give in somewhat larger dimensions than spoken of at first, in view of establishing ultimately upon it a school house besides the dwelling house. As a rather great expense will be required for the settlement of the new missionary at Atuona, we have to consult our Board of Missions in Paris before we can give orders for the building of the dwelling-house; but we hope to get in a few months a favorable answer. We are glad that your present missionaries in the Marquesas

will be maintained there still by your society. Their long experience will be of a great value to the new missionary.

I hope, dear sir, these few lines of information shall have met the wishes expressed in your letter.

Accept of our kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

FRED. VERNIER,
Missionary.

For this home coming of the Kekelas we must prepare a true welcome. Few Hawaiians, if any, have brought more honor to their people than this veteran couple.

For more than fifty years they have been in the work, nearly all of that time (46 years) having been spent in the Marquesas. The fame of their good deeds has gone afar. Lincoln honored Kekela for his brave efforts in saving from savages the lives of a boat crew of American sailors.

The veterans Kekela and Kauwealoha and Hapuku have seen the taming at their hands of a people who once were savages. Their names are honored in the Marquesas, and the sterling worth of their character is known in Tahiti and throughout the French dominion in the southern and south-eastern Pacific.

Kauwealoha is childless, and purposes to stay with his people to the end. Kekela has a large family of children and grand children, and it is by the advice of his friends that he brings a portion of those at the Marquesas back to his native land. They should be given every advantage our schools can offer.

Letter From Manila.

MANILA, DEC. 17, 1898.

THOS. G. THURM, ESQ.

HONOLULU, H. I.

MY DEAR SIR:

Pursuant to my compact made with you during my altogether too brief visit to your beautiful city, I assume an opportunity for writing to you, briefly and I trust succinctly, of Manila and its environments as they appear to me. I can only tell you as the light is given me to see, and mayhap many of my views will not coincide with yours; *vide*, our friendly and altogether interesting discussion antecedent to the annexation of your delightful country.

Manila, (and I use the name generically, for Manila practically represents all there is of the island of Luzon under the present status) suffers deeply from two causes—ignorance and Catholicism, the latter chiefest. I do not desire nor attempt to arraign the church as a religious institution per se, but because all the people here are so thoroughly indoctrinated with the union of churchcraft and statecraft that the wheels of the one

will not turn without the aid of the other. The people may become reconciled to the idea of disunion, but not for many years. The islands are a magnificent domain, but hardly worth the burning of the candle so far as the United States is concerned, unless it may be, strategically. The people of the cities have for ages been accustomed to military domination and the law of might. Comparatively, the islands are unexplored 50 miles from the shore in any direction. The inhabitants of the interior are numerous, warlike, and not easily amenable to the influences of civilization. Wealth—mineral, vegetable and manufacturable—there is here in great abundance, but it will require the genius of Yankeedom to extract it. Before it can be extracted the peoples of the mountain and inland valleys must be conquered and taught submission. Before this can be done, the U. S. Government will be necessitated in maintaining here a much larger army than she now has. There are at present 20,000 American troops here in round numbers, a part of them (and quite a considerable part) ineffective because of disease and climatic conditions. Aguinaldo has about 30,000 insurgents outside the city just beyond our lines. Iloilo, the second largest city in the islands is clamoring for troops to stop the inroads of insurgents there, but none can be spared because they are needed here to prevent Aguinaldo from becoming unduly foolish. And he is the least toad in the puddle, because the formidable hill tribes are always to be reckoned with, as was the case in India when England took possession.

Uncle Sam can assume control of the Philippines and make it a very valuable possession, but it will, in my opinion require the use of an army of 100,000 men and the expenditure of a vast amount of money. There must be no Lucknow nor Black Hole of Calcutta here.

Then, too, not to be discursive, I believe the Filipinos to be thoroughly capable of self-government—not a government for progressive white people perhaps, but at least one infinitely better than Spain gave. They are thrifty, industrious, sober and intelligent. If left to themselves they might build up a friendly power here in the far Pacific more valuable to the United States than actual possession would be. *Quien sabe?* Besides, they possess the added advantage of knowing each other and that is much. Pray do not understand me to argue for Philippinic autonomy but I voice conditions as I seem to find them. Perhaps, when opportunity is given me to visit other islands and study more closely things will seem different.

There is an abundance of business opportunity here, but it will require some capital in all lines. It is a far cry from the U. S. to Luzon. It will require money to come here and money to

remain in profitable occupation. For this reason, but little American immigration can be expected for many years.

Later, when my information is fuller, I will write again. In the meantime, allow me to express my gratefulness for, and appreciation of, your courtesies, and remain,

Very sincerely,

FRED S. WOOD,
Co. B., 1st Battalion, Washington Vols.

The First Piano in Honolulu.

The *Bulletin* reports seeing a venerable piano in possession of Judge Hart, which is supposed to have been imported by Mr. Skinner about 1840, and to have been the first one ever brought to Honolulu. This editor has a contribution to make on this topic. I remember to have been taken, not later than 1836, to hear a lady play upon a piano at the house of a Mrs. Perkins, somewhere near Union Street. I believe that to have been the first one brought here. It probably came from England.

An immense number of cottages are in process of erection in various streets of Honolulu. Many superior residences also have been recently built. The cottage building is mainly within one mile of the Post Office. It is reported to be difficult to find dwellings or rooms to rent. Much difficulty is anticipated in lodging parties of tourists expected shortly. This city is growing at a rapid rate. The population was 29,000 in September 1896. It must now be approaching 40,000.

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