

THE FRIEND.

VOLUME 57.

HONOLULU, H. I., MARCH, 1899.

NUMBER 3.

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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.

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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.

All communications and letters connected with the literary department of the paper, Books and Magazines, for Review and Exchanges should be addressed "REV. S. E. BISHOP, Honolulu, H. I."

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

S. E. BISHOP

EDITOR

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The Evangelization of the Philippines.

It is now safe to assume that the United States will hold the Philippines. They have paid to Spain twenty million dollars for the group. They have fought several severe battles for them by land and by sea. The stars and stripes are there to stay.

This means not only that enlightened government is to be established over the various tribes and cities of the group, but also that the Christian people of America will send to the Philippines the pure and living Gospel of which they have hitherto been deprived. As the wards of America, and subject to our authority, the claim of inhabitants of the Philippines to our religious care must take precedence of that of other foreign races. It is to be expected that the various denominations of our Christians will speedily send thither large forces of able and devout missionaries of both sexes, to organize Christian work there. Standing as Hawaii does, on the fore front of Christian civilization facing westward, we of these islands hold special relations to such coming missionary enterprise, and shall have much responsibility concerning it. It is of no little advantage to American Christians, in undertaking this new work, that they already hold so important and so enlightened an outpost on the way thither.

We believe that our Hawaiian Christian forces will not be laggard in their share of the coming work.

What to do with the Philippines.

The general sentiment of the country appears to be crystallizing into a form fairly expressed by the following points from the *N. Y. Times*. (Ind.)

"We holds these truths to be deserving of general acceptance and respected:

"1. We do not need the Philippines. The undeveloped resources of our own domain supply a more profitable field for our activities.

"2. The island fell to us by hazard of war, and with them certain obligations to ourselves, to foreign nations, and to the inhabitants of the archipelago.

"3. It would be cheaper to drop them and run, but it would also be disgraceful, and would doom the Filipinos to present anarchy and future bondage.

"4. We ought to take the islands as provided in the Treaty, but it should be the primary object of our policy to make the Filipinos contented, prosperous, orderly, educated, and ultimately capable of governing themselves.

"5. They must never become citizens of the United States."

We shall hold and rule the Philippines, not for pleasure or glory, but for duty's sake.

"The White Man's Burden."

Rudyard Kipling's seven stanzas with this title, form a profoundly earnest but somber appeal, evidently to the American Nation, in behalf of their duty to the people of the Philippines.

Take up the White Man's Burden—

Send forth the best ye breed—

Go, bind your sons to exile

To serve your captives' need;

To wait, in heavy harness,

On fluttered folk and wild—

Your new caught sullen peoples,

Half devil and half child.

The exhortation is most altruistic—to devoted, painful, unrewarded, unappreciated service; to toil, for the sake of helping, relieving, uplifting.

Take up the White man's burden,

And reap his old reward—

The blame of those ye better,

The hate of those ye guard—

The cry of hosts ye humour

(Ah slowly!) towards the light:—

"Why brought ye us from bondage,

Our loved Egyptian night?"

Kipling knows intimately the people of India and the vast work done for their welfare by the British officials. He is under no illusions as to the weakness and incapacity of the Filipinos, who are probably backward as compared with the population of India. He discerns a tedious and painful task lying before the American people, for which they must gird themselves in patience and fidelity. We believe they will accept the lesson.

To noble souls the solemn call to painful duty contains a vastly stronger force than any call to gain or glory. Nelson struck the strongest heart-chord, when at Trafalgar he flung out the signal "England expects every man to do his duty."

Words of Newell Dwight Hillis.

We give the following excerpt from the first sermon of Dr. Hillis in Plymouth Church, as a sample of the style of the eloquent successor of Beecher and Abbott.

Consider Christ's enormous intellectual resources. Optimism is consciousness of hidden reserves. Pessimism is poverty of resource. In the hours when vice comes in like a flood, when crime and passion are rampant, when suffering seems to sweep over the earth like sheeted storms, men grow discouraged and fall into depression. But Christ stands forth the sublimest optimist in history. Conscious of His vast intellectual reserves, He felt Himself equal to any emergency. The moment when He entered this earthly scene was the darkest moment in history. It was an hour when tyranny and crime had gone upon a carnival. Yet in such an era, when He saw a thousand wrongs to be avenged, Christ maintained His serenity and reigned victorious over life's troubles, believing that with God "a thousand years are as one day." He taught His disciples that God was abroad everywhere, leavening society like yeast; that growth was the genius of the universe; that God can make vices virtues, pains to be medicines, and tears to be joys; that ignorance and sin and lying and uncleanness shall become extinct like ancient monsters. He was the poet leading men to discern the wisdom of the sage in the prattle of the child. Looking forward, He saw the vices waning, saw the earth growing roseate with benevolence and love, beheld an era when happiness should be

universal and righteousness native unto young and old alike.

Consider Christ's intellectual supremacy as manifested in His statement that the only sure basis of social advancement is the progress of the common people. Until His time all philosophers had argued that the only way to elevate the multitude was to strengthen the patrician classes, exalting as leaders the sons of strength, the sons of genius, great generals. But Christ announced a revolutionary principle. He came forward saying that the leader is only a step in advance of the pilgrim band; that the great statesman and deliverer must find in the atmosphere of the people their nourishment and stimulus; that since the people follow best a hero who best understands them, the true leader comes from among the common people, and is lifted up upon their shoulders; and this principle meant more to society than Newton's principle of gravity meant in the movement of the stars and suns. From the very moment that Christ proclaimed the rise and reign of the people, the generations passed under the influence of His great impulse. Thrones began to come down and the people to go up. Social vices began to wane and the virtues to wax. When Christ set a guardian angel beside each sleeping babe, waved the Golden Rule above each law and statute book, and unfurled the flag of equality above the slave market and palace alike, all society felt a new impulse, and the race that hitherto had crept slowly forward climbed into the golden chariot with Christ and swept swiftly on toward those heights where wisdom and happiness do dwell.

Christ's thought of God was that of a being clothed with matchless simplicity and beauty. He affirmed that God was man's Father, who had made his earthly child in His own image; that man is a miniature of the Divine Being; that what reason and judgement and memory and love in the small are in man they are in the large in the great God. Moving on in His thought, Christ revealed God as the world's burden-bearer, full of an exquisite kindness and sympathy; that what He was to publican and sinner in Bethlehem, God was for all maimed and wrecked hearts in all worlds; that no human tear falls but God feels it; that no blow smites the suffering heart but God shrinks and suffers; that with wistful longing He follows the publican and the prodigal, waiting for the hour when He may recover the youth to his integrity, or lead the man grown gray in sin to His Father's house.

Sixty-six vessels arrived from foreign ports in February—nearly double the arrivals in January.

Report on the Philippines.

Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes was sent last September to Manila by the American Bible Society for preliminary inquiries as to openings for their work. His reports are favorable on that point.

In respect to political concerns he reports:

"While there are doubtless many able men among the Filipinos, I am convinced that they do not have the qualifications which are essential in the founders of a republic. This is not surprising to one who knows the history of the Philippines and is familiar with the effects of Spanish misrule for more than three centuries. The natives were little better than savages when the Spaniards came to the islands, and while contact with Europeans has of necessity introduced a higher culture, I believe that if Western influence were to be entirely withdrawn, civilization would spontaneously die out in the Philippines. The mass of the people are ignorant in the extreme, and they are not prepared and will not be prepared for many years for self-government. It will be generations before their aspirations to become an independent commonwealth will be realized. * * * It would be monstrous to turn the Philippines back to Spain. It would be a great blunder to grant them independence. In my judgment the only proper, the only right thing is for the United States to keep the whole archipelago and give the people good government and religious liberty. Every Spanish friar ought to be banished from the islands. If not, there will be endless trouble. I ought to have said that the Jesuits were never accused of the gross immorality with which the other orders have been so freely charged. They were driven out of the provinces by the other religious corporations, and their work was almost entirely confined to Manila. There is a priest here in Shanghai who was in Manila for many years, and he does not hesitate to say that the lives of the Spanish friars were scandalously corrupt."

Unqualified Imperialism.

The Sulu Archipelago is a southwestern extension of the great Philippine group, reaching from Mindanao to Borneo. It is stated that President McKinley proposes to continue the power which the Sultan of Sulu has enjoyed under Spain, hereafter to be under the sovereignty and protection of the United States. This is highly probable, there being no other form of government to which the Mohammedans and savages of that extensive group could be

induced to submit. It is however nothing else than Imperialism, or subordinate kings under the rule of a superior power. But do not be afraid of a name!

A Cry from Starving Millions.

Mr. F. W. Damon asks THE FRIEND to make notes of an appeal for relief sent by a committee of the 118 missionaries in the province of Shantung, China. A large section of that populous province has lately been laid waste by excessive floods of the Yellow River. Besides the wide spread destruction of homes, it is estimated that two millions of people are starving. "Living in straw huts, many have absolutely no shelter, subsisting on bark, willow twigs, roots, etc."

This printed appeal is addressed especially to the charitable in America, but it is hoped that friends in Hawaii will aid. "Shantung is peculiarly interesting to American merchants as the best market for their products in all China." The relations of Hawaii with those great provinces tend yearly to draw more

Rev. Hunter Corbett writes to Mr. Damon:

"The overturning at Peking sent a hostile wave all over the land. Two Catholic priests and two Protestant missionaries and a number of native Christians have been murdered. Others had their homes burned and been compelled to flee for their lives. We are now anxious with reference to our mission at I-chowfu, in this province. Some of the stations have been attacked by mobs, and the country is in a state of semi-rebellion. * * * Our work is very encouraging. We have lately ordained and settled six native pastors over churches self-supporting. During the past year I have been permitted to receive 140 into the church on profession of faith. * * * Mrs. Nevius, Miss Downing and others finished the examination of seventy pupils in the school in which English is taught. All the pupils pay for boarding and tuition—and the Chinese friends of the school, not yet church members, have given the money to erect fine buildings for the school."

This statement may as well be added from the appeal for the starving: "The natives are doing all in their power. One firm in Chefoo has contributed the equivalent of \$70,000 U. S. gold in cash and 10,000 bags of corn, and all classes are contributing; but let us not forget that two millions of people are starving."

Mr. F. W. Damon will gladly receive and forward any contributions for the sufferers.

Chief Justice's Silver Jubilee.

On the 18th ult. a dinner was given at the Hawaiian Hotel, by the Hawaiian bar, to Chief Justice Albert Francis Judd, on the occasion of the conclusion of his twenty-fifth year upon the bench of the Supreme Court, the longer part of the time as Chief Justice. Very honorable tributes were paid to the character of his services by Gen. A. S. Hartwell and by President Dole, both of whom had served as Associate Justices. The whole of Justice Judd's service has been during a period of political turmoil, when the Supreme Court was several times called to decide difficult questions as to Royal power and that of the Legislature. This was done with tact and wisdom. The decisions of the Supreme Court have continued as formerly to command respect at home and abroad, and to inspire confidence in the administration of justice in Hawaii.

One peculiar service rendered by Mr. Judd, for which he was specially qualified by his intimate knowledge of the native people and their language, has been a very kind but effective authority exercised by him over the native magistrates scattered throughout the islands. "Taking a deep and abiding interest in the native race, he could deal wisely with their weaknesses and errors, and by gentle coercion prevent them from doing grievous wrong." This has educated them towards a civilized standard of administering justice. Mr. Judd has been Chief Justice longer than any of his predecessors, Lee, Robertson, Allen and Harris. His incumbency has been characterized by tact, urbanity, sound decisions, and maintenance of the respect felt for the Supreme Court. In a different way, he has rendered Hawaii services well comparable to those of his distinguished father, Dr. G. P. Judd.

Many friends will remember Miss A. Maud Gould of Augusta, Maine, who was a guest of Minister Stevens in 1893. She died here February 10th, of consumption. Funeral services were held at Central Union Church.

Endowment Wanted for Kohala Girls' School.

An important appeal is made by the Board of Managers of Kohala Seminary for Hawaiian girls, to raise its small endowment to \$50,000. For twenty-four years this school has been doing excellent work, and has sent out large numbers of well-trained young women. An average of fifty girls here receive careful Christian culture, and industrial training, as well as a full course of the public school studies.

Was the Death of Christ Inevitable?

We give an abridgment of observations on this topic by Prof. F. H. Foster of Pacific Seminary.

The newest form of the subjective theory of the atonement answers this question, "Yes." The work of Christ is the "direct" way of producing reconciliation between men and God, by gaining over rebellious men. This work involves suffering, and ultimately death, because a good man like Christ must suffer opposition, and one so fundamentally opposed to evil as he must ultimately feel the full force of its murderous antagonism. If one would bear witness to the truth as he did in the world, death to such an one was "inevitable." But was it? I do not believe so.

Jesus had avoided death many times before; why should he not again? See Luke 4:29; John 8:58; John 10:39; John 7:37-44. But on those four occasions he deliberately made his escape, "because his hour was not yet come." What does that mean?

When finally he was taken, he might still have escaped. He knew Judas' treachery beforehand. He had such a following that friends on every side would have warned him of secret danger. Open attack as he preached had already been found impracticable. He would have won his way and could not have been suppressed, any more than his church could be.

So from the divine side he had every facility for escape—"the twelve legions of angels." But he would not use the superhuman powers for his own deliverance.

And now, to re-enforce all these considerations, and finally uproot this idea of "inevitability," came his constant declarations as to his death. He "came to give his life" (Mark x: 45); he *laid down* his life for the sheep" (John x: 11, 15), and though in one sense this was like the shepherd who meets death unintentionally and incidentally in the attempt to save his sheep, in another it was very different, for "no one taketh my life from me," he says (V. 18), neither conspiring man nor raging devil, for no one had any power to take it, but he "laid it down of himself." In Hebrews tenth (v. 5-10) the same thought is clearly brought out. Jesus came to do the will of God, and that will was that he should sacrifice himself. He did that will. There was nothing "inevitable" about it. It was in the highest degree voluntary. When "his hour was come"—the hour for him to surrender himself—he did it, as John narrates.

The fact destroys the new subjective theory of the atonement, root and branch. Jesus did not meet death incidentally and inevitably while doing something else. He met death for his own sake, because that was his chief work, because there

was something to be done by it that could not be done otherwise, because it was a ransom (Mark x: 45), a propitiation (Rom. iii: 25; 1 John ii: 2), a sin-offering (II Cor. v: 20), the suffering of a legal penalty (I Pet. ii: 24; cf. Isa. liii: 4, 11) in our stead. In a word, by his death he laid the basis of our forgiveness. That is the gospel. God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, that whosoever believeth in him, takes the work to which he was given, viz., his death, and puts trust for salvation in that, should not perish, but have everlasting life (John iii: 16).

We would add the remark that there has been a wide spread revolt in the Evangelical churches from the extreme severity of some of the doctrines held as to the wrath of God against sin, which made necessary an "infinite" sacrifice. In that revolt, there has occurred a swinging to the other extreme, denying that any expiation is needed in order to make God's forgiveness of sin safe and fitting, and in order to bear a divine testimony against the foul and deadly nature of sin. The atonement does more than to reconcile or win man to God. It removes all obstacle to God's forgiving the penitent sinner. Such is the plain doctrine of the New Testament, as cited above. See also Eph. 1:7, and Col. 1:14.

We have no fear that the churches will not in due time swing back to this clear and reasonable New Testament doctrine.

Ex-Queen Wronged Judge Widemann.

The late Judge H. A. Widemann had been a steadfast friend and supporter of Liliuokalani. In July, 1894, she sent him and two other gentlemen to Washington to ascertain whether President Cleveland would do anything more for her restoration. They were unable to see the President, but obtained a letter from him which explicitly declined to take any farther steps in that direction. On page 259 of her book, the ex-queen uses language which implies the negligence and inefficiency of Mr. Widemann and his colleagues. To this Mr. Widemann recently replied in a pamphlet which has not been circulated in Honolulu, repelling her accusation, and giving documentary evidence of their care and diligence in her service.

The inference is made by others, that Liliuokalani is not trustworthy in her statements. The affair also confirms a prevalent feeling among her former supporters that she is not appreciative of their efforts in her behalf.

Anglican Church Movement in Hawaii.

The following statements are from the *Hawaiian Star*:

"Articles of incorporation of the Church Defense and Extension Association have been filed with the Minister of Interior and are now before the cabinet for a charter.

"The purpose of the organization, as stated in its petition for charter, is to protect and advance the interests of the Episcopal Church in Hawaii, to establish a mission among the Japanese and to issue a propaganda to the church in the United States of the true status of the church here.

"The real purpose of the association is indicated in its name. There can be no misconstruction of the word 'defense.' The end and aim is a union of interests with the church in America, which should have been done some months ago. Undoubtedly the association will attain great strength and will shortly hold the power in the Episcopal community. The troubles of the past will then naturally solve themselves."

It is understood that this Association has the earnest moral support of the two leading Anglican ministers, and the financial support of all the laymen of wealth in that church. We probably do not misconstrue "defense" by saying that it is directed against their Bishop, with whom they are in grievous litigation, to prevent his alleged unlawful exercise of authority. May they soon win out of their troubles, made thereby stronger and better fitted for fruitful service in Christ's work.

Does Honolulu need a Crematory?

Were this a large city, this question might be answered Yes, knowing how many people favor that method of disposing of their dead. At present, there would hardly be sufficient use of it to justify the expense of such an establishment.

We have no religious scruples about cremation. But there is a tender feeling towards what were once the living forms of our loved ones, which makes one desire to lay them at rest in the earth where one can visit their graves, knowing that they are there. Many too feel a strong repugnance to having their own earthly forms destroyed by fire. Let the disposal of the frail tenement be left to each one's choice. It will make no difference in the end, if by God's grace we "attain unto the resurrection from the dead."

W. C. T. U. Willard Meeting.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held a meeting on the 21st ult. to commemorate the death of Miss Willard one year ago. There was a touching address by Rev. Mr. Kincaid, who counted the departed one high among earth's saints. A touching eulogy was read by Mrs. J. M. Whitney. Mrs. Williams, of Minneapolis, spoke of Miss Willard as a personal friend.

The noblest tribute to the departed founder of the W. C. T. U. is what the Union is doing to continue the work with increasing ardor and growing wisdom.

Anglican Church Troubles.

The vicar of Hexton in England, has drawn upon himself the displeasure of the Bishop of Peterborough, because he insisted on administering the Lord's Supper in a Congregational Church at Wellingborough to a large number of churchmen who could not feel at home in the excessively ritualistic atmosphere of their own churches. This bold vicar announces his intention of founding a society of the Lord's Supper, "to provide the sacraments of the Established Church for those Protestant churchmen who are driven from the altars of that church by the practices of Romanizing priests."—*N. Y. Observer*.

All this activity of differences in the Church of England may be favorably regarded as a wholesome sign of vitality. No serious fear need be felt that the English people will ever revert to Popery.

Death of Mrs. Dickenson.

We have to record, with the tenderest regard, the death at Lahaina on the 25th ult. of Mrs. Henry Dickenson, Sr., at the age of 79 years. The feebleness of age had been growing upon her for some months. Mrs. Dickenson has resided continuously in Lahaina since 1856, nearly 43 years, and longer than any other white lady has done. She was a woman of refined and noble character, of great sweetness of disposition, and of earnest devout piety. Her husband was a brother of the late Mrs. John Thomas Waterhouse, and died some twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Dickenson leaves two married daughters, Mrs. Thos. Hayselden and Mrs. L. M. Baldwin, also three sons, Mr. Henry Dickenson of Lahaina, and Messrs Walter and Frank, of Rockwood, Oregon. Our relations with the Dickensons were intimate and most pleasant, forty years ago, when their children were young.

Judge Widemann Gone.

Worn out by old age and a laborious life, Judge Hermann A. Widemann passed away Feb. 7, at the age of 76. He had made Hawaii his home for nearly fifty years, and had held many important offices, including those of 2d Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for five years, Minister of Interior under Kalakaua and Minister of Finance under Liliuokalani. He was a man of strict integrity and success in business, having large wealth.

Mr. Widemann married in 1850 Mary Kauai, a Hawaiian lady of great worth, who survives him. He leaves seven daughters and two sons. Six daughters are married to citizens of substance. The grandchildren form a large flock.

Mr. Widemann was strenuously opposed to the Reciprocity Treaty and to Annexation. As a devout Catholic he was a tenacious opponent of much that had the support of the Protestant majority, but was respected by all parties.

An Unexciting Election.

On the 24th ult. Mr. Theo. F. Lansing was elected Senator for Oahu, in place of Senator Schmidt, resigned. He was the only candidate nominated, and no votes could therefore be cast for any other person. Out of some 600 registered Senatorial electors, only eighty-four voted at the sixteen polling stations—at five stations three each, at two stations two each, and at one station only one. In all future elections there will no doubt be well organized Democratic and Republican parties with their opposing candidates.

Increase of Ocean Steamships at Honolulu.

During the last three months of 1897 there were twenty-six arrivals of ocean merchant steamships at Honolulu. During the same period in 1898 there were thirty-six such arrivals, making an increase of ten steamships in our ocean traffic in one year, or nearly forty per cent. Such a rate of growth in that traffic is portentous.

During those three months in 1898 there were in addition fourteen U. S. transport steamers calling at this port en route to and from Manila.

It is given out that the Oceanic Steamship Co. are about to build two, and perhaps three, new steamships of 6000 tons and 17 knots for their Australian route via Honolulu. These will be larger and swifter than any now calling here.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

The visit at Honolulu of this distinguished sailor and statesman has been an event of interest. His personality is one both impressive and agreeable. But his errand in this Pacific hemisphere lends the chief importance to the occasion. It is in the interest of maintaining the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and thereby an "open door" for the commerce of all the nations of Europe with that Empire, which is in imminent danger from the aggressions of Russia as well as of France. Lord Beresford aims at the united action on the part of the Powers chiefly interested, namely, England, Germany, America and Japan. Their combined action will effectually frustrate the present attempts of Russia and France to break up the Chinese empire and subjugate its fragments to their own control and commercial monopoly, to the exclusion of the rest of the world. Beresford desires to see China organize an effective military force, supplemented by a railway system. This implies complete political and financial reform. The admiral's views are clear, broad and statesmanlike. They must produce a strong impression upon the world. One thing is evident: that the Czar's admirable proposition of disarmament needs to be accompanied with an abandonment of Russia's grasping policy.

Guam is becoming our close neighbor politically, and soon to be so by steamer and cable. It is said to be about twenty-seven miles by seven, and to contain 10,000 inhabitants, chiefly of the aboriginal race, but partly civilized by Spanish and priestly rule for 300 years. Free schools and the Bible will do much for them.

Visit of Battleship Oregon.

Our city has just been favored by a fifteen-days' visit from this famous warship. Large numbers of our people visited her decks, although lying outside of the harbor. She sailed the 20th for Guam and Manila. The Oregon had made a noble record of battle service in being the chief agent at Santiago in overtaking and destroying Admiral Cervera's flagship, the Christopher Colon. She had also made that wonderful record of a voyage from Puget's Sound through the straits of Magellan to Key West, arriving in perfect order for instant service with Sampson's fleet. To this proof of the superb skill of her builders, she has now added that of another run back to the Pacific, and from Callao to Honolulu, still in perfect con-

dition. We were glad to see in command our old friend Captain Barker, who was so long in service here in command of the cruiser Philadelphia. The latter ship was also in port, under Admiral Kautz, en route to Samoa.

President Hosmer, of Oahu College, has caused the extension of the famous night-blooming cereus hedge to the length of a mile on the street wall of the college grounds. This hedge, covered at times with many thousands at once of the great white plummy bells, was a noted object of admiration more than forty years ago.

The New Kihei Plantation.

A new sugar plantation of the first class has just been organized. It is at Kihei, on the lower western slope of Haleakala, East Maui, and south of the great plantation at Spreckelsville. It comprises some 9000 acres of land, partly belonging to the Haleakala ranch. These lands will be irrigated from surface wells near the shore, by means of steam pumps forcing the water to any required height not exceeding 800 feet. The plantation is capitalized at three million dollars, one half of which is assigned as paid up stock to the owners of the land, chief among whom are Messrs. H. P. Baldwin and L. A. Thurston. The assessable half of the shares were all eagerly subscribed for in Honolulu in a few hours and now command a handsome premium. Mr. B. F. Dillingham is prominent as chief promoter of the concern. The seed cane is already growing. Mr. W. F. Pogue is manager and Mr. Baldwin president. Several of the worthy gentlemen named have already gone far beyond the danger line of the "needle's eye." May the Lord mercifully keep all of his believing people from "trusting in riches" which he has permitted them to gain. We shall all soon find ourselves in the world beyond, where our greatest regret is liable to be for having failed, not in successfully gaining, but in rightly using for the Lord these earthly riches.

Riverside Park.

On the right bank of the newly walled-in Nuuanu river, mauka of the railway station, is an open area of about three acres. This was a low swamp until recently reclaimed by pumping upon it harbor mud by the dredger. This raised the surface some five feet. This ground has been set apart by the Government for a park, designed especially as a resort for the poorer classes inhabiting that section of the city. Its use has

been delayed by the necessity of taking a part of the new soil to raise neighboring streets to the needed grade. The earth removed has been again filled in by the dredger. It is expected that the new ground will now be leveled and beautified, and become a lovely garden spot amid the sordid surroundings. Across the stream runs a noble street along the river, extending from Vineyard street to the harbor, with continuation through Queen street.

Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Active steps have been taken by our benevolent citizens for the immediate establishment of an infirmary for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear of indigent persons. A cottage will be fitted up with hospital beds and all needed appliances. Substantial subscriptions have been made for equipment and maintenance.

RECORD OF EVENTS.

Feb. 1st.—Cave of "pictured rocks" discovered near Koko Head.

3rd.—Lord Charles Beresford arrives from the Orient, per *America Maru*, and is welcomed by a committee of British residents. At the Consulate an address was presented him and an informal reception held. In the evening the general reception followed by a ball gathered a large attendance to do honor to the distinguished guest.

4th.—Collision of a hack and bicycle, causing injuries to the wheelman, one of the "boys in blue" from the *Scandia*, en route to Manila, from which he died the following day.

5th.—The battleship *Oregon* arrives from Callao, and anchors outside. Many visitors welcome the noble ship to these waters, and extend aloha to Captain Barker in his safe return.—W. Hansen, carpenter of one of the vessels in the harbor, dies from heart failure while in swimming.—The Y. P. S. C. E. observes the 18th anniversary of their organization in this city.

6th.—Prof. Hitchcock addresses the Social Science Club on his recent visit to New Zealand, etc.—Fitful deluges through the night give the city a much needed rain supply.

7th.—Death of H. A. Widemann, one of Honolulu's esteemed citizens, aged 76 years.

9th.—Observance of Chinese New Year begins, to the discomfort of many households—Funeral services at the Catholic Church of the late H. A. Widemann, largely attended; interment in Nuuanu Cemetery. The banks and business houses generally suspended traffic at 1 p. m.

10th.—Mr. H. C. Tower, 1st officer of the *Gayhead*, is brought from Kona.

Hawaii, having been landed there for surgical aid for injuries sustained from the explosion of a bomb-gun while whaling off the coast.—A large party of officials and others, with the band, on the *Kilohana*, serenade Captain Barker, officers and men of the *Oregon*, at anchor off the port.—A big day of shipping arrivals.

11th.—Arrival of the *Philadelphia*, from San Diego en route to Samoa.—Mr. Theo. F. Lansing is nominated as candidate for Senatorial honors, succeeding H. W. Schmidt, resigned.—Mysterious murder of a Malay man in the tenement quarters of Kapuukolo: a case to test detective skill.

13th.—Jules Titcomb, of Kauai, is arrested in this city, charged with the death of a native woman, under suspicious circumstances, several months ago.

15th.—News received of severe fighting at Manila, in which Aguinaldo's forces are routed, but at a loss of many lives on both sides.—Customs officials with the tug *Eleu* capture a large quantity of opium buoyed outside the reef, and arrest "three men in a boat" in connection therewith.

16th.—U. S. Consul Haywood gave a dinner, at his residence, in honor of Admiral Kautz, which was a brilliant affair. With the prominent naval officers present were President Dole and a number of the diplomatic corps.

17th.—Death of Geo. W. Norton, an old time kamaaina, aged 83 years.—Stock of the new Kihei Plantation, on Maui, is put on the market and more than the limit subscribed for by noon-time.

18th.—Dinner to Chief Justice Judd at the Hawaiian Hotel, in recognition of his twenty-fifth years service; largely attended by bench and bar.

19th.—Arrival of the *Belgian King*, the pioneer boat in the new "Santa Fe Line" from San Diego to Hongkong, en route for the Orient.

20th.—The old Market building, on Queen Street, occupied for many years by C. Brewer & Co. is a thing of the past, having been demolished to give place to a new two storied structure for this pioneer house.—The *Oregon* and her tender, *Iris*, sails for Manila.

21st.—The much libelled ss. *City of Columbia* is sold at auction by the Marshal, but for \$1,500. Subsequently, on petition, the Court refused to confirm the sale and ordered the vessel to be resold.—Annual meeting of the Hawaiian Society of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution at the residence of Chief Justice Judd. Captain Draper of the Engineer corps gave an address.

22nd.—Washington's birthday partially observed as a holiday.—Departure of the *Philadelphia* for Samoa.—A delightful entertainment was given at the Y. M. C. A. in honor of the day.

23rd.—At an alarm of fire for the burning of J. F. Colburn's stable, a hack horse rushed off madly and beside wrecking its own carriage caused damage to two others. During same alarm a wheelman was knocked down and severely injured in the face by a ridden horse, and smashing the bicycle.

24th.—Election day: it is now Senator Lansing.—A cloud-burst in the mountain after night-fall suddenly increases Nuuanu stream and causes some flurry in the sections which suffered damage last year, but by moonlight the waters began to subside and all danger was passed.

25th.—At an auction sale of sundry parcels of real estate in different parts of the city high figures were obtained throughout.—Lecture at the Y. M. C. A. hall by Col. Whyte on "Mining in the Klondike" secured a good attendance.

27th.—Ship *Edward O'Brien*, coal laden, anchoring at 3 a. m. too close in shore drags her anchor and grounds on the reef at the entrance of the harbor, where the *Miowera* lay so long. Steam tugs have rendered aid all day with no apparent result.—Rev. C. H. Yatman begins a season of evangelistic work at the Methodist Church.

28th.—Death of D. F. Sanford, another old time resident.—C. H. Judd sustains severe injury from the kick of a vicious colt.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU, JANUARY.

ARRIVALS.

- 1—Jap ss Nippon Maru, Evans, from San Francisco.
- Am ss Mariposa, Hayward, from San Francisco.
- Br ss Moana, Carey, from the Colonies.
- 2—Am bktn S G Wilder, McNeil, from San Francisco.
- U S transport Scandia, Hart, from San Francisco.
- Jap ss America Maru, Cope, from Yokohama.
- 4—U S transport Morgan City, Dillon, from San Francisco
- 5—U S S Oregon, Barker, from Callao.
- Am bk C D Bryant, Colly, from San Francisco.
- Am schr Prosper, Paulsen, from Tacoma.
- 9—U S transport Senator, Patterson, from San Francisco
- U S transport Ohio, Bogg, from San Francisco.
- Am ss Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from San Francisco.
- 10—Am bk Albert, Griffith, from San Francisco
- Am brgtn W G Irwin, Williams, from San Francisco.
- Am bktn S N Castle, Hubbard, from San Francisco.
- Am sh I F Chapman, Thompson, from San Francisco.
- Am schr Endeavor, McAlle, from Port Townsend.
- Am bktn Uncle John, Murchison, from Eureka.
- Nor sh Hercules, Tobison, from Newcastle.
- 11—Am bktn Jane L Stanford, Johnston, from Newcastle.
- U S S Philadelphia, White, from San Diego.
- U S S collier Scindia Watson, from Callao.
- U S S stmr Iris, VeeJer, from Callao.
- 12—Am schr Robt Lewers, Goodman, from San Francisco
- Am schr La Ninfa, Benjamin, from Seattle via Hilo.
- Am schr C S Holmes, Johnson, from Seattle.
- 13—Am schr Muriel, Carlsen, from Newcastle.
- Br bk Linnithgowshire, Anderson, from London.
- Am schr Alton, Neilson, from Hilo.
- Am schr Maria E Smith, Smith, from Port Townsend.
- 14—Am schr Mary F Foster, Thompson, from Port Blakely
- Am schr Oceania Vance, Ankers, from Newcastle.
- Am bktn Newsboy, Mollestad, from Newcastle.
- Br sh Star of France, Ulyatt, from Santa Rosalie, Mex
- 15—Am ss City of Peking, Smith, from Yokohama.
- Am ss Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco.
- Br ss Miowera, Hemming, from the Colonies.
- 15—U S transport Centennial, Pierce, from San Francisco.
- Am schr Transit, Jorgenson, from San Francisco
- Am schr Annie M Campbell, Fridberg, from Everett.
- Am wh sh Andrew Hicks, Shorey, from San Francisco and cruise.
- 17—Haw bk Andrew Welch, Drew, from San Francisco.
- Br ss Coptic, Sealby, from San Francisco.
- 18—Am bk Golden Gate, Balfour, from Caleta Buena.
- U S collier Brutus, Cottman from Manila.
- Br bk Invermark, Philip, from Liverpool.

- Br ss Belgian King, Weirs, from San Diego.
- 19—Am schr Repeat, Olsen, from Aberdeen.
- 20—Br ss Aorangi, Hepworth, from Victoria.
- Am schr Vine, Small, from Eureka.
- 21—Am schr Bessie E Stevens, Hamer, from San Francisco
- Br ss Gaelic, Finch, from Yokohama.
- 23—Br ss Carlisle City, Aitken, from Yokohama.
- Am bktn Planter, Marden, from San Francisco.
- 25—Am schr American Girl, Nilsen, from Port Townsend.
- Am schr Aloha, Dabel, from San Francisco.
- Br ss Fausang, Moncur, from Yokohama.
- 26—Am bktn Skagit, Robinson, from Puget Sound.
- Am bktn Eurka, Schon, from Eureka.
- 27—Am sh Edward O'Brien, Lathrop, from Departure Bay (ashore)
- Jap ss America Maru, Cope, from San Francisco.
- U S S Celtic, from San Francisco.
- Am schr Corona, Anderson, from Port Townsend.
- 28—Am sh C F Sargeant, Haskell, from Tacoma.
- Jap ss Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

- 1—Jap ss Nippon Maru, Evans, for Yokohama.
- Br ss Moana, Carey, for San Francisco
- Am ss Mariposa, Hayward, for the Colonies.
- 3—Am sh St Francis, Winn, for New York.
- 4—Jap ss America Maru, Cope, for San Francisco.
- 5—Am bk Ceylon, Willard, for Tacoma.
- Am bk S C Allen, Thompson, for San Francisco.
- U S transport Scandia, Hart, for Manila.
- 7—U S transport Morgan City, Dillon, for Manila.
- 10—Am ss Rio de Janeiro, Ward, for Yokohama.
- Am schr Bertie Minor, Raven, from San Francisco.
- 11—Br sh Anamba, Harder, for Port Townsend.
- Am schr Mildred, Kindler, for Puget Sound.
- 13—Am bk Martha Davis, Fries, for San Francisco.
- Am bktn Kikikat, Cutler, for Port Townsend.
- U S transport Senator, Patterson, for Manila.
- U S transport Ohio, Bogg, for Manila.
- 14—Haw Ek Mauna Ala, Smith, for San Francisco.
- 15—Am schr Jessie Minor, Whitney, for San Francisco.
- Am ss City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco.
- Br ss Miowera, Hemming, for Vancouver.
- 16—Am sh Fort George, Morse, for San Francisco.
- 17—Am bk Harry Morse, Fullerton, for Astoria.
- Br bk Dominion, Berquist, for Royal Roads.
- Am wh bk Andrew Hicks, Storey, for the Ochoisk.
- 18—Br ss Coptic, Sealby, for Yokohama.
- Am bk St Catherine, Matthews, for Hilo.
- 19—U S transport Centennial, Pierce, for Manila.
- Am brgtn W G Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.
- 20—Am bktn S G Wilder, McNeil, for San Francisco.
- Am bktn Uncle John, Murchison, for Port Townsend.
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- 21—Am ss Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.
- Br ss Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco.
- 22—Am schr C S Holmes, Johnson, for Puget Sound.
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- 23—Am bktn S N Castle, Hubbard, for San Francisco.
- 24—Am bk Albert, Griffith, for San Francisco.
- U S transport Brutus, Cottman, for San Francisco.
- Br ss Carlisle City, Aitken, for San Diego.
- Am schr Prosper, Paulsen, for Puget Sound.
- Am bk Oregon, Parker, for Port Townsend.
- 26—Br ss Fausang, Moncur, for Portland.
- 27—Jap ss America Maru, Cope, for Yokohama.
- Nor bk Helios, Christianson, for San Francisco.

MARRIAGES.

NOWELL—TAPLIN—At the residence of H. M. Whitney, Feb. 2d, by the Rev. W. M. Kincaid, Allen M. Nowell, of Pahala, Hawaii, to Miss Ruth Taplin, of Boston.

BURNS—AFONG—At the residence of J. A. Magoon, this city, Feb. 13th, by the Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid, I. R. Burns to Miss Bessie Afong.

BERGER—CLARK—At Waikiki, Feb. 1st, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McChesney, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, Capt. H. Berger, of Honolulu, to Miss Rose Clark, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

BIRTHS.

WOOD—In Honolulu, Feb 4th, to the wife of Dr. C. B. Wood, a son.

THRUM—In this city, Feb. 5th, to the wife of F. Wm. Thrum, a daughter.

CROCKETT—At Hilo, Hawaii, Feb. 8th, to the wife of Albert Waldo Crockett, a son.

ROACH—In this city, Feb. 20th, to the wife of D. W. Roach, a son.

DEATHS.

WIDEMANN—At his residence, Punahou, this city, Feb. 7th, H. A. Widemann, a native of Hanover, aged 76 years.

WILLS—At Pahala, Hawaii, Feb. 8th, T. L. Wills, a native of Lincolnshire, England aged 79 years.

NORTON—In this city, Feb. 17th, Geo. B. Norton, a native of New Bedford, Mass., aged 83 years.

DICKENSON—At Lahaina, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Hayselden. Mrs. Dickenson, a resident of these islands for the past forty-eight years.

SANDFORD—In Honolulu, Feb. 28th, Dan' F. Sandford, a native of Boston, Mass. aged 74 years.

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.

PONAPE, NOV. 28, 1898.

REV. O. P. EMERSON :

RESPECTED SIR—

I am instructed by Mr. H. Nanpei, who is, I am sorry to say, still held in captivity by the Spanish authorities here on Ponape. It is now just six months since Nanpei, with his wife and five children, were taken captives and confined in a cold, damp room to eke out their existence as best they could. And all for what? Simply because they were Protestants and refused to become Catholics. Nanpei has indeed had a very hard time of it. He was not permitted to see any of his friends, neither was he allowed to write or receive any letters. On one occasion he, Nanpei, asked one of the officials why it was he could not write to or see any of his friends. "Well," replied the Captain, "the Governor was going to release you, but now he cannot do it because the Spanish and Americans are at war." Nanpei said, "What have I got to do with the war?" "Oh," said the Captain, "you are too much of an American. You like the American missionaries too much, and the American people, too, and now you have got to remain here until we whip the Americans, and then you may be allowed to go."

I wish to say that those priests have been after Nanpei for months prior to this outbreak, to get him to renounce his faith. They have held out all sorts of inducements to him, but he will not and cannot do that. Those astute priests know very well that Nanpei is the only and principal obstacle in their way, and which I am inclined to say is quite true. However, Nanpei will not yield one iota. He believes, heart and soul, in the faith which he has received from the American missionaries. There is no wavering and no flinching with Nanpei, and it is my candid belief that had this man Nanpei been educated in America or elsewhere he would have been an exceedingly clever man. I have worked seven years for this man Nanpei, and I know him thoroughly. I have always found him to be truthful, and he will keep his promise at no matter what cost to himself. I firmly believe, also, that Nanpei is a true Christian, who makes it the rule of his life to do good and forego evil. I have found, also, that Nanpei is a man that is capable of tremendous opposition if any one manifests a desire to interfere with his rights, hence all this trouble. Nanpei claims that religion is a strictly private affair,

in which no one has a right to interfere. The antipathy and hatred that those priests manifest towards the Protestants here is something intense. Nanpei has not only had to battle and contend against the Governor and ten priests, but against two thirds of the island besides, so you may easily imagine the sort of time he has had of it.

Several meetings have been held during his confinement for the purpose of finding out the best and surest way of disposing of Nanpei. The priests and the majority of the Catholic natives said, "Kill him!" Others said, "Crucify him!" and others again said, "Confiscate all he's got and exile him!"

Now, sir, is this not a most scandalous piece of inhumanity for those priests who pretend to be God-fearing and Christian men to talk about killing a man because he does not believe as they do? And mark my words, they would have done so if this Spanish and American war had not cropped up. This and nothing else has saved Nanpei from death or banishment from his island. Nanpei informs me that the Spanish at present are a little more lenient towards him. He and his family are now permitted to take a stroll every day. He says it is quite a luxury to be able to get the sunshine and fresh air.

Now, after being imprisoned for six months, and receiving at the hands of his would be murderers the shabbiest and meanest kind of treatment, now just let us see how Nanpei has been revenged. For the last three months the Spanish have had little or no food—in fact, a famine was inevitable. Now, where is the supply to come from? Nanpei! That's so! Nanpei sent an order to his people to bring cattle, pigs, yams, bread fruit, sugar cane, rice and bananas, which they did in abundance. My dear sir, this is the way our warm-hearted and generous friend deals with his enemies. Are they not ashamed? Is not this act of forgiveness and generosity on Nanpei's part enough to make Christians of these priests? I should imagine so; but my opinion is, nothing can change their evil and wicked hearts. They belong soul and body to his Satanic majesty, the Evil One.

It is reported here that the Spanish have to give up the islands. We sincerely hope that it may be true. If they are permitted to be remain they would, I am sure, exterminate all who refused to come to the Catholic ban. The people are in hopes that the Americans will take control of the islands for missionary purposes. The natives have a fearful dread of the Germans getting possession. They claim it will be like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. A German man-of-war has been prowling about here for the last three months. This is why they are so dubious. I may say, and I speak from experience, that the people here at Ponape just love and

adore the American people—in fact they like everything that is American. The people are praying daily and blessing God for their deliverance.

Some two months ago the priests got up a sort of a story among the Catholic natives and told that the Spanish with four men-of-war had taken New York, and that the Americans were scared to death and were now suing for peace.

We hope in a week or two to have Nanpei here with us.

While I am writing this a Japanese trading vessel has just arrived. She brings news of the war being over.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY BEAUMONT.

Chinese Element at Manila.

A most suggestive fact, in connection with the coming evangelization of the Philippines, is the presence there of a considerable Chinese element. Those people are likely to be quite accessible to the Gospel, the more so that they are somewhat isolated among races strange to them. It seems quite certain that under the mild and just American regime, the immigration of Chinese will be very large. They will be greatly needed for their skill and industry. China is near by and crowded. They will swarm over to the Philippine ports, just as they now do to Singapore and the Straits settlements. They will absorb many branches of the industry of the Islands. There will be no motive for Americans to exclude them, as there is no white labor for them to compete with, all the industries of the country being carried on by the colored races. The American ruling race will need them on account of their diligence, exactness and general business capacity, in which the Filipinos are generally lacking. Their assistance in developing the resources of the country will be essential and invaluable.

The Chinese are the best possible immigrants for the purpose of improving and breeding-up uncivilized races. The thoroughness and intensity of their civilized and industrial characteristics supplement the defects of the backward races in a way that no other civilized race is capable of doing. It would be one of the greatest of blessings to the Filipinos to become part Chinese.

There is therefore to be a strong tendency to a large movement of Chinese to that group. An important branch of the missionary work there will be for their conversion to Christ. Perhaps no better agents in such work can be found than devoted young Chinese who have enjoyed such a mixed American and Chinese education as Mr. Damon is giving in Mills Institute. The American element in their education would be of peculiar value under the American political and business rule in Manila.

S. E. B.

The big steamer *Columbia*, after a long history of misfortune, was sold under the hammer a week ago for only \$1500. In San Francisco she would easily bring \$40,000, being a large iron ship, and requiring only adequate repairs to become sound and staunch in hull and engines. She will probably ply on the Pacific for many years to come. A new sale is ordered by the Court.

The immense amount of building this season in Honolulu has overtaxed the carrying capacity of all the available ships on the Coast, and lumber has gone up to a high price, at which it seems likely to remain for some time. Builders are overtaxed by work.

Pacific Heights.

A new residence tract, under the above name, has been opened by Bruce, Waring & Co., upon the headland lying between Pauoa and Nuuanu Valleys, extending from an elevation of 150 to 750 feet. There are about 450 acres in the tract. Lots will be from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre to 2 acres in extent. It comprises the well-known Booth property.

What seems a still more available tract for residences, is the upland beginning at the N. W. end of Judd St., and stretching up along that side of Nuuanu Valley.

Huge Pumps for Irrigation.

Spreckelsville Plantation is installing four sets of pumps, with a united capacity of raising 48,000,000 gallons of water to a height of 380 feet. This will irrigate 4,000 acres of superior land not hitherto capable of cultivation. This is said to be the largest irrigating pumping plant in the world.

Ewa plantation is putting in an additional pump delivering 8,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

Oahu Plantation pumps are now irrigating their recently planted tract of 1500 acres, lying between heights of 100 and 400 feet. From eight to ten tons per acre are confidently expected for this crop of 1900.

Rainfall for January.

Throughout the group, the rainfall of January was very far below even the monthly average. The absence of rain was most remarkable in Hilo, which is usually deluged in January. This year the whole district suffers from almost a drought, which has extended into Feb-

ruary. The great spring has nearly failed which supplies the waterworks and electric works of Hilo town, and the plantations can hardly flume their cane. The westerly sides of the islands have enjoyed much more rain in February. The winter is exceptionally dry.

Easterly rains have set in gently near the end of the month, and may relieve the drought on the windward side.

Some reasonable hope appears to exist that compressed air may be the motive power for our new street car system. This will enable the obstructive trolley poles to be dispensed with, as well as the dangerous wires.

It is learned that heavy rain storms have been experienced on the windward sides of Maui and Hawaii, relieving the drought in those sections.

The steeple of Paia Foreign Church was struck by lightning and badly shattered.

Heavy freshets have filled the streams on Oahu.

Temperance Legislation for the Army.

Among the amendments recently adopted by Congress for the new Army Bill is one abolishing canteens and the sale of liquor in the camps. While we recognize some unavoidable limitations to the general principle of prohibition, we see no reason why our soldiers should not be quite rigidly protected from that which is the sworn enemy of both their discipline and their health, both so essential to their serviceableness as soldiers. Such prohibition is no hardship but the greatest mercy. In the heats of the Soudan, Kitchener's men, without liquor, were healthy and happy. Returning to Cairo and grog, they fell victims to pestilence.

Theatrical Morality.

For the benefit of those who maintain the good moral tendency of theatrical performances, we quote from a Honolulu paper the following:

"Wailuku 'society' is very sensitive; a fact well demonstrated on last Wednesday when a number of the 'select' got morally shocked at the Kickapoo show and left the house. The hardened sinners saw the play out and enjoyed a hearty laughter by the silly action of the 'moralists.' Too bad for the old girls!"

The truth is that the "sinners" are everywhere in the numerical majority. The "moralists," however, will generally control, when they are consistent and resolute. God and the right are on their side!

A Probable Shipwreck.

The *Edward O'Brien* lodged on the reef at the entrance of the harbor in the early morning of the 27th ult. It is near the spot where the steamship *Miowera* lay for six weeks a few years ago. She has on board 3540 tons of coal from Departure Bay. The ship will probably be a total loss. An error was made in anchoring outside too near the reef, instead of standing off and waiting for daylight and a pilot.

The Government have decided to proceed immediately with the new Sewerage System under the direction of Mr. Rudolph Hering. The present installation will include the district bounded by Alapai and Beritania Streets and Nuuanu Stream, including the denser and business part of the city.

Dr. Pigou, Dean of Boltris, in a volume of reminiscences just published, tells this among other good stories. A new curate paid his first visit to an old woman, who at once said in broad Yorkshire: "Eh! yo're the new curate, aren't you?" "Yes," he said. "Well now, I'll tell yer what yer does when yer comes to see me. You takes that stool, d'y see? You sits down, reads me a Psalm—mind, a short Psalm. You gives me a shilling, and then ye can go."

A special young man confronted an old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe in the Bible. The Quaker said:

"Dost thou not believe in France?"

"Yes, though I have not seen it I have seen others that have; besides there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist."

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