

THE FRIEND.

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THE FRIEND.

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THE FRIEND

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

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

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

SKATING RINKS.

The skating rink seems to be a center of much attraction to those who attend it. The young people especially appear to have taken an ardent fancy to it. This new and popular amusement has become quite general in the States and we, though somewhat isolated, already have two, or rival rinks. The amusement, when first introduced here, was greeted by many with a cordial aloha. The reasons of this were, doubtless, that there seemed to be nothing inherently wrong in the matter; it had the appearance of a harmless diversion, a pleasant pastime. One thing which especially commended it to public favor was, that besides the amusement which it would furnish, it promised to do much toward preserving and supplying health. It engaged to develop the physical nature, add color to the cheeks and give tone to the system.

Now as to this point, to begin with, the skating rink, of which we speak now in general, is a source of great and serious disappointment.

From one of our exchanges we gather the opinions of six leading medical practitioners, of Boston, who speak disapprovingly of the rink.

The first physician says:—"They are bad, bad all through. Nothing good about them."

The second:—"Is any exercise conducive to health that is carried on in an ill-ventilated room, where the atmosphere is poisoned with scores of breaths? Is it conducive to health to exercise in an intolerable heat, and then to take a sudden cooling draught from an open window?"

The third:—"One of the worst places for lungs and head. The room is filled with fine particles of dust, which pours forth from every crack in the floor and from every other place where the heavy jar of the skates can cause it to escape. This fine dust penetrates the lungs and head and irritates the mucous membrane, and let a cold be taken at the same time, and you can imagine how feebly a case of pneumonia may be resisted under such circumstances."

The fourth:—"In most cases now-a-days, when misses come to us for medical advice in regard to some new form of ill-

ness, the first question we put is, "Have you been to the skating rink?" He also adds, that the late Dr Thorndike, one of the most eminent physicians of Boston, remarked to him shortly before his death that he had attended no less than fifteen cases of spinal affection coming directly from the skating rink.

The fifth:—"The unnatural effort incident to standing on rollers and skating, though not noticed at first by a well person, frequently causes protracted invalidism, and sometimes leads to spinal meningitis."

The sixth:—"The movements of skating on rollers are all injurious. The ankles stiffen and often swell badly from the severe strain and the knee joint loses its ease of action; the spine sometimes suffers greatly, especially among girls and women in whom the dangers of future disease are much greater from all such exercise."

We also note that a permanent enlargement of the ankle, or as it is now called "the skating rink ankle," has become a well known physiological fact to physicians, wherever this amusement has prevailed for any length of time.

Hence the institution in question appears fraught with danger to the physical well-being of those who frequent it.

We may add, that actual cases are reported, not a few, of broken arms and limbs; in one case of a mother who broke an arm, her four children at home dependent on her care. Is roller skating a harmless amusement? Is it healthy exercise? Still sadder are the many cases of elopement of young girls, often with married men, who leave wives and children behind. This would seem to be a natural result of the promiscuous gathering at the rink. Three such cases in one town in the States have come under our notice.

A leading Chicago publication remarks:—"We know of one official member of a church who once defended the rink and became a stockholder in one. Forty days experience has taught him a lesson, to unlearn which he would give his very life. Educated, rather rich, confident, a loving father, and sure there was no danger, his own and only little girl, in his own rink, fell a victim to the very 'innocent recreation' in which he 'bought stock' and which he will lament as long as he lives. The father in question reaped his percentage on the admission-price of a well-dressed young scamp who skated with the child, won her confidence, and finally gave the father a dividend of ghastly horror that will forever keep him from being a Universalist."

It further impresses us, that the rink draws away the minds of its patrons from the proper pursuits of life. We believe this to be especially true in the case of those attending school, whose attention

to their duties should not be diverted by anything of so exciting a nature as the amusement at the rink.

The institution educates in feelings that do not seem right. We understand that there are present such as do not take an active part, but who only attend to see those engaged in "the whirlwind of hot fun," and especially beginners, fall down. The qualities that adorn human nature and of which we all stand in need are those of kindness and gentleness.

We submit, in view of all the facts, that it behooves parents, to exercise a loving and watchful care over their children.

In what has been written we have with the best of feelings solely aimed at the public good.

WORKING MEN, SALARIED MEN AND SILVER.

Nothing is more certain than the fact that, unless some action is taken by the Government by which the present quantity of silver shall be largely reduced, and the excess permanently withdrawn, Hawaii's business must be conducted upon the basis of our 85-cent silver dollar. The result is inevitable.

When that result comes the great loss and hardship will not fall upon capitalists, and tradesmen, and planters,—those classes in the Kingdom best able to endure it—but upon the working men, and salaried men, the very persons least able to endure it.

America is facing the same inevitable fact, that she must stop coining 85-cent dollars or lose her gold, and conduct her business on the basis of 85-cent silver dollars. In the Senate last month, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called attention to the hardship which such a calamity would bring upon all wage-workers. Commenting on his speech, the *N. Y. Independent* says:

"Wage-workers and those who receive fixed salaries will be the first to feel the evil effects. These persons are paid for their services in money; and if the money in which they are paid has lost some fifteen or twenty per cent. in its purchasing power, this is to them practically equivalent to a similar reduction in the rate of wages or the amount of their salaries. The prices of the things on which they live, and which they must therefore buy, will rise much more rapidly from a depreciation in the value of money, than the rate of wages or salaries. It takes considerable time to bring about an upward movement in the latter; and while this process is going on the wage-workers and all salaried persons who receive no more money for their services, have to pay more money for what they buy and consume. This is to them a severe hardship, and often involves a great deal of misery. They have to use their money as they earn it, being paid by the day or by the week,

and are generally compelled to spend about as fast as they earn; and if prices go up, and wages and salaries, though not nominally changed, practically go down, then a heavy burden falls upon them. Their services will buy less of the needed comforts of life."

When Hawaii is drained of gold, and our tradesmen must buy exchange at 15 to 20 per cent. to pay for goods which the wage-worker buys, it goes without saying that the tradesmen will not bear that loss. They will simply add that much to their prices. And the clerk will find that his one hundred so-called dollars, which he receives at the end of each month will buy only eighty dollars worth of the necessaries of life for himself and family. In other words he will have to pay fifteen or twenty dollars each month because Hawaii's business is on a silver and not a gold basis.

"WE MUST ECONOMIZE."

Must we? while economy is generally to be commended, in some cases, it is anything but a christian grace. Going into the private office of a large factory, in the States, just after the financial crash of 1872-3, we found the proprietor with an anxious face in deep thought. Laying his hand on a balance sheet, he said, "This shows that I have been running my factory at a loss of several thousand dollars this year. I knew it would be so, and I am thankful that the loss has not been quite as great as I expected. But the loss the coming year will be still greater." "Why don't you shut down?" I asked. The Christian Greatheart, his manner showing that he had fought over that ground, replied, "What would become of my 200 working men and their families if I did? I can stand the loss for a year or two more: and as long as I have anything these working men shall have a chance to earn bread for their wives and little ones!"

It was as unselfish, and as grand a courage as that of the soldier who perils his life for country. And is not such unselfishness a plain duty now laid at the door of wealthy Christians here in Hawaii?

Is it *your* duty to economize when your economy may mean loss of bread to some poor working man? Ought you to refrain from making improvements upon your home, or extending your business, when that caution will increase the number of idle mechanics, and men eager to work but cannot find it?

These are hard times. But what are you doing to make them better? Have we not all a duty to perform in giving work to those to whom its withholding may drive to want or a life of sin? Ask yourself the question, Am I doing my whole duty when I shrug my shoulders amidst my plenty, and looking out upon the city filled with unemployed men, say, "These are hard times, and I am sorry for those who have no work!" How does your Bible read? "If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of

daily food, and one of you say unto them, depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?" (James, 2: 15, 16.)

We must economize? Yes. But to begin by discharging clerks with families; cutting down the salaries of those you retain; dispensing with white domestics and replacing them with Japanese; leaving the old tumble down fence, and the house unpainted, and the out-buildings unrepaired; rattling the old carriage, like a dice-box, through the streets rather than spend a few dollars in repairs, is not the wisest or the most Christian way to economize.

How would it do to drop off the tobacco and the wine bills, and many other useless, not to say harmful, and expensive luxuries, and use the money thus saved in a wise endeavor to make the times better by giving work to the unemployed?

He helps the poor man most who gives him a chance to help himself.

THE W. C. T. U. OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

This society was organized last December, during the stay here of Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt. Mrs. Leavitt was sent here by the National W. C. T. U. of America, to begin a work proposed by that body, viz., to organize in all civilized nations of the earth, National W.C.T. Unions, thus forming a belt of prayer and labor for this object, which shall eventually encircle the world. This Union, in these islands, may be said to be the first fruits of Mrs. Leavitt's labors in this direction. She is now lecturing with good results in New Zealand, and proposes soon to proceed to Australia and thence probably to India, China, Japan &c.

The officers of this Union are as follows:—President, Mrs. J. M. Whitney; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. E. C. Oggel, Bethel Union Church, Mrs. J. A. Cruzan, Fort St. Church, Mrs. Geo. Wallace, English Church; Mrs. F. Lyman, President Hilo Branch, Mrs. E. Bailey, President Wailuku Branch; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Greene; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. W. Jordan; Treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Hyde.

Mrs. Leavitt also visited Hilo and Wailuku, and organized branch Unions in each of those places. The officers of the Hilo Union are:—President, Mrs. Fred. Lyman; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Rev. E. P. Baker, Mrs. Nawahi; Recording Secretary, Miss Lucy Pitman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Oleson.

Officers of the Wailuku Union:—President, Mrs. E. Bailey; Vice-President, Mrs. M. E. Sharratt; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Goodale; Corresponding Secretary, M. C. Widdifield; Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Girvin.

As this organization is still so young, it cannot be supposed to have yet accomplished very great things in temperance reform. The ladies feel, however, that one of their first efforts should be to in-

form themselves intelligently in regard to all phases of the temperance question and work. For this purpose they have adopted a course of reading recommended by the W. C. T. U. of America, proposing to spend half an hour at each monthly meeting in discussing some important subject. At the March meeting Mrs. W. W. Hall read a most carefully prepared paper on "The Physiology of Alcoholics," founded upon a lecture by Dr. Carpenter of England. And Miss Charlotte Carter gave an equally full and interesting resumé of a lecture by Dr. B. W. Richardson, an English physician of note, upon "The action of Alcohol upon the Body."

In connection with the Woman's Board of Missions they have secured the services of Miss Mary E. Green, of Makawao, a lady thoroughly acquainted with the native people and language, who will devote her whole time to temperance and evangelistic work among Hawaiians. She will organize a Temperance Society among them, visit their homes, circulate the pledge, and endeavor in every way to awaken a public sentiment in the right direction among them, as well as to reach individual cases. She has already entered upon her work with enthusiasm, and finds much to encourage her.

They have also standing committees upon the following departments of temperance work: Influencing the Press; Scientific Instruction; Sunday Schools; Juvenile work; Temperance; Literature; Evangelistic work; Prison and Police Station; Work among the Chinese; Work among Sailors; Music.

The ladies feel that there is a great responsibility laid upon them as the only specifically temperance organization in a community which has such needs in this direction. And that their Society may not have only a "name to live," they ask the willing assistance and sympathy of all who are interested in righteousness and reform.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Revised Version of the Old Testament has been issued both in England and America. We await the arrival of specimen copies with eager desire. We predict that it will meet the favor of the public to a greater degree than did the Revised Version of the New Testament.

WE welcome to Honolulu, that earnest and successful worker, and genial good fellow, H. J. McCoy, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Full accounts of his work here will be found in the Y. M. C. A. department. Mrs. McCoy accompanies her husband, and has also won a large place in the hearts of our people.

WE are glad to note the fact that our Anglican Church friends are holding revival services this week. We trust that God's blessed Spirit will be with them, strengthening Christians and converting many among those outside the Church. We hear Mr. Simeon's work well-spoken of.

PROFESSOR WAYLAND's lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on the evening of the 24th, on the English House of Commons, and the two greatest of England's modern statesmen, Disraeli and Gladstone, was listened to by an appreciative audience. His Majesty the King was present, attended by Major Purvis.

SAN JOSE papers received by last mail contain full and interesting accounts of Mrs. Hampson's Evangelistic services in that city. We learn from private sources that while, as in Honolulu, the number of conversions was not large, the Christians of San Jose were greatly helped, and have taken much higher ground spiritually.

THERE is a constant pressure on pastors by a certain class of hearers for so-called "great sermons." Rev. Dr. Todd of Pittsfield, Mass., once told Dr. Gould "that he never wrote but one great sermon in his life, and, immediately after, he told the Lord that if He would forgive him, he would never write another as long as he lived."

THE *N. Y. Observer* of March 5th appears in a new dress throughout. "The type" it says, "is fresh from the foundry." This of course, is an indication of the patronage and prosperity which the paper enjoys and justly merits. Its pages look bright and attractive and are filled with able editorial articles and interesting reading matter throughout.

REV. DR. HAPPER arrived by the last steamer, for a brief visit with his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Damon. A reception was given him at the Chinese Church, Wednesday evening, March 25th. Dr. Happer delivered a very interesting address at Fort-St. Church, Wednesday evening, March 25th, and also at the Chinese Church, Sunday morning, March 29th. He sails to-day for San Francisco, carrying with him the *Aloha* of many new friends made during his brief stay.

GROVER CLEVELAND was inaugurated President of the United States March 4th. His inaugural address was not "brilliant," but what was much better, it was manly, straightforward, common-sense, and conservative. Taken in connection with his "Warner letter," and his selection of Manning as Secretary of the Treasury, the new administration is fully committed against the folly of further coinage of 85-cent silver dollars, which the people do not want, and which are steadily piling up in the treasury vaults. On civil service reform the inaugural gives "no uncertain sound." The Cabinet, as a whole, is a good one; certainly since the days of Lincoln there has not been a stronger one. But the selection of two members from the President's own State, and leaving the great Interior States without a representative, seems strange, to say the least. Grover Cleveland has the grandest opportunity, and the hardest battle before him, if he manfully attempts to fulfil the just expectations of the Nation, of any President since Lincoln.

AS AN American we are proud of the new mistress of the White House, MISS ELIZABETH CLEVELAND. She is a Christian woman who dares to think. In 1882 she gave the address before the alumnae of Elmira Female College, and the *N. Y. Evangelist* says that, "of all the addresses given during the quarter of a century of the college by many of our ablest men, such as Prof. Upson, Dr. Wolcott Calkins, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Dr. H. M. Field, this was pronounced second to none of them, and for practical adaptation to the young ladies, the best." In this address she told the young women:

There is need of faith in God, faith in self, and faith in humanity. She would be hopeful, and not pessimistic. Marriage was not necessary for a woman; she need not be simply a button-hole bouquet to some man. If good is in one, it will come out. Go on and you will succeed.

Miss Cleveland's personal appearance is thus described:

In looks Miss Cleveland reminds one of Anna Dickinson; perhaps because she wears her hair in the same style. Yet there is nothing mannish about her, and in private she is rather too modest than otherwise. Her voice is clear, and her articulation distinct, making her a fine speaker. Since 1882 she has given frequent lectures at the college, which have been very popular with the young ladies. Her name is found in the last catalogue in the Faculty as Lecturer on Medieval History. The country may congratulate itself upon having so intelligent and public-spirited a Christian woman in the White House.

REV. W. G. T. SHEDD published an able article recently in the *North American Review* maintaining the orthodox view of Endless Future Punishment. *The Index*, of Boston, calls the article "fiendish," which leads DR. SHEDD, in a brief article in the *N. Y. Observer* to call attention to the fact that the doctrine is Jesus Christ's and not his, and closes with these wise words:

The class of persons represented by the *Index* have a *hell-phobia*. This is something very different from the serious, calm and reverent fear of hell, such as the Bible enjoins and Christian men have. The fear which the disbeliever feels is that of panic. This man believes that if there be a hell—and hell is a possibility—he is in great danger. Consequently, even the suggestion that there is one, startles him, and the startle is shown in his irritation and violent epithets. But the fear which the believer feels is tranquil, steady and intelligent. * * * He is made solemn, and anxious, and thoughtful, but he does not lose his head. He proceeds to make preparation to meet the final judgment in the way that the very Being who will preside at that judgment has provided for him.

Hell is like any other danger. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. In order to escape danger one must believe in it. Disbelief of it is sure destruction. Speaking generally, all who acknowledge a hell and fear it, will escape it; and all who deny a hell and ridicule it, will fall into it. "The prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

GOOD and able men are sometimes swept off their feet by political bias. We have seen no more glaring and lamentable instance of this than was given by Joseph Cook, in his prelude on Washington, England and America, delivered in Tremont Temple, Boston Feb. 23rd. Not only was he unfair, but he came perilously near to being untruthful, in resorting to the dodge of stopping in the middle of a sentence, and shouldering upon his audience the responsibility which he dared not take himself. The following any fair and truthful man ought to be ashamed of:

The Presidents of the United States have sunk 10,000 leagues from the Father of his Country to the father of—[Here Mr. Cook paused as if for a word, and the audience broke into loud applause, which was several times renewed as he attempted to speak. Finally, he said] I did not finish my sentence. You are yourselves responsible, Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, for your own conclusions, and for this significant and weighty, but, as I think, timely, public expression of them. [Loud applause and laughter.]

Clean people desire that the mud of the last disgraceful campaign in America should not be stirred up, but if it must be, then from such a platform as Mr. Cook's we have a right to expect that the mendacity of Mr. Blaine will not be passed by in silence, if he raves over the lapse from personal purity of Grover Cleveland.

THE CHURCHES.

THE BETHEL UNION CHURCH.

MARCH—APRIL.

This month has been one of more than ordinary interest to us as a Church.

On the evening of the 4th a business meeting was held, after the Monthly Concert, at which Mr. J. O. Carter, on behalf of the Committee, presented the Charter, which was approved; also a Constitution and Rules, which were discussed, and with a few changes, adopted.

The following persons were elected officers:

Trustees for one year: H. M. Whitney, H. A. Parmelee, B. F. Dillingham.

For two years: J. O. Carter, S. M. Damon, T. G. Thrum.

For three years: S. E. Bishop, Robert Lewers, D. B. Peterson.

For members of the Standing Committee: W. Babcock and G. C. Lees. S. E. Bishop was appointed Scribe, and E. C. Damon, Treasurer.

Deacons: Robert Lewers and D. B. Peterson, and

Deaconesses: Mrs. S. C. Damon and Mrs. S. E. Bishop.

A word about the Sunday School: The monthly Teachers' meeting proves to be of great helpfulness in the work. Mrs. E. C. Oggel has a Bible class for ladies, and Mr. J. E. Bidwell a class for young men.

There is, it seems, a special interest now in the infant room, in behalf of which an entertainment will be held in the vestry on Tuesday evening, March 31st.

The next meeting of the officers and teachers of the school will be held on Tuesday evening, April 14th, at the residence of Mr. S. M. Damon on Nuuanu Avenue.

There is in connection with the Church a Social Union, which is doing a good work.

On Wednesday evening, March 25th, the Standing Committees severally reported, and were re-elected for the ensuing six months.

Mrs. H. M. Whitney was appointed at the head of the Committee on Visitation in place of Mrs. Dr. Lowell Smith, deceased. Mr. Oggel spoke of Mrs. Smith's services and faithfulness in connection

with this department of Christian work.

On Sabbath morning, March 29th new members will be admitted and the sacrament of communion celebrated.

The first Sabbath in April there will be Easter Services morning and evening.

The following subjects are announced for Wednesday evenings:

April 1. Monthly Concert, Micronesia, Addresses by Secretary A. O. Forbes and Captain Bray of the *Morning Star*.

April 8. The print of the nails. John 20:24-20.

April 15. Home Religion. Josh. 24:15.

April 22. Christ's sympathy with the weak and the weary. Matt. 12:20.

April 29. Prayer. Ps. 145:18.

FORT-ST. CHURCH.

The annual meeting was held March 4th. From the report of the Clerk, Mr. W. W. Hall, we glean the following:

Members in regular standing reported at last annual meeting.....	357
Members added during year.....	
On profession.....	12
By letters.....	11—
	23
	380
Less those dismissed to other Churches.....	11
Died.....	2
Suspended.....	1—
	14

Leaving in regular standing March 4, 1884. 366

Which shows a net gain of nine members during the year.

During the year the Pastor has administered baptism to twenty-five infants and one adult: has attended twenty-three funerals and officiated at nineteen marriages.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts for the year, including balance of \$151.35 from last year, of \$2,137.35, and disbursements amounting to \$1,846.55, leaving a balance of \$442.15.* Of the disbursements for the year, \$708.95 was paid to the Hawaiian Board to aid its mission work, and \$1,064.85 was spent in mission and charitable work in the city. The receipts for City Mission work, from eleven envelope collections, amounted to \$1,363.40. Since the annual meeting the twelfth collection closing the first financial year of this work has been taken, and resulted in \$130.

The Sunday School reports showed that branch of the Church work to be in a prosperous condition. The average attendance for the past quarter, showed a gratifying increase. Cash receipts for the year, \$606.73; expenditures, \$402.75; balance cash on hand, \$203.98. The Librarian's report showed 500 volumes in library; 1458 books were drawn during the past year.

The Pastor's report showed a marked advance in the spiritual state of the Church; noted a large attendance at the prayer-meetings; and the meetings for public worship well sustained, but the question of their responsibility for the greater efficiency of the evening services in the salvation of souls, was laid upon the

* In addition to this \$2,137.35, the last report of the Treasurer of the Society shows receipts from pew rents for current expenses amounting to more than \$5,000.

conscience of members of the Church, and the regular attendance of all members of the Church was urged at the evening services.

The election of officers for the year resulted as follows: Deacons, A. F. Judd, W. W. Hall; Standing Committee, P. C. Jones, Jr., J. T. Waterhouse, Jr. Sunday School officers: Superintendent, J. B. Atherton; Asst. Supt., Rev. W. C. Merritt; Superintendent of Primary Department, Mrs. J. B. Atherton; Treasurer, C. M. Cooke; Librarians, E. A. Jones, B. Burgess; Ushers, Messrs. White, Koch, Jones and Oat.

The following votes were passed: To employ Mrs. Southwick as City Missionary for the coming year, and to raise funds necessary to carry on the work by the envelope system; appropriating \$25 to pay bill of Kawaihahao Seminary for care of Lizzie Nathaniel, and to assume support of Rev. Leleo's daughter at Kawaihahao Seminary next year; ordering a special collection for purchase of a new Sunday School library, and appointing a standing committee on Sunday School Library, to make additions thereto quarterly, and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. Whitney, and Mr. C. M. Cooke and the Superintendent and Pastor, *ex officio*, were constituted said Committee.

The prayer meetings during April, with the exception of the first one (Wednesday, April 1st), which will be the Monthly Concert of Prayer for missions, will have for their general subject,

DIFFICULTIES OF CHRISTIANS.

April 8.—I have no interest in Bible reading.

April 15.—I feel no love for God.

April 22.—My thoughts wander during prayer.

April 29.—I am beset by temptations.

The following collections will be taken: April 5th, for general missionary work; April 19th, special collection ordered by vote of Church, to purchase new Sunday School Library; April 26th, collection for City Mission work.

HILO.

On Sunday, March 8th, Mr. John Lidgate of Laupahoehoe delivered a sermon on Little Things at the Foreign Church. On March 15th (Sunday) Rev. Arthur H. Smith, Mission of North China, occupied the pulpit of the Foreign Church, in which he spoke of God's calling His people and giving each work to do for Him. A very practical sermon, one of great benefit to all who love the truth; a sermon that will long be treasured by those who were favored to hear him. In the evening he delivered a lecture on China which interested all; his illustrations were excellent and caused some to smile considerably, which of course gave satisfaction, and each of the audience felt that they had received much instruction. It is seldom that we get such a mass of information in a short hour. May God bless him in his soul-saving work, and may he see great fruits from his great labor. On Monday the 16th he went to

see one of God's wonders, the great crater. On his return he in company with Rev. A. O. Forbes took supper with Rev. W. B. Oleson at Hilo Boarding School, that grand institution which has done so much to educate and build up the characters of the young Hawaiians. The grand results are seen in all the Islands. Each pupil is under the best of influence. The attendance this year is 84; average attendance is 77. There is some religious interest. Scholars are learning exceedingly well. No sickness this term worth mentioning. All strangers remark the fine physical appearance of the scholars. Special attention is given to the thinking and reasoning faculties. The studies this year are Political Science, Biblical Geography, Hawaiian History, Roman History, Natural Philosophy, Popular Science, Algebra, Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling with English lessons, Geography, General Information, Calisthenic exercises, Vocal Music, Penmanship, Moral Instruction. There have been put into the school moulding tables, to teach object lessons in geography and language, with good results. The school feel very much the need of an industrial building, for teaching carpentry, funds for which the Government should contribute, as much good would come by erecting such a building. Such an institution should not lack anything that is needed, for it has been abundantly proven that they are of great value to the Hawaiian.

JAMES A. MARTIN.

The Rev. A. O. Forbes has been absent during the past three weeks in attendance on the semi-annual meetings of the two Associations of Hawaiian Churches on the Island of Hawaii. The Association of North and West Hawaii met at Waiohinu in Kau on Friday, March 6th, and closed its sessions on Saturday evening. Sunday was occupied with the examinations of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Churches of the Association. The attendance was unusually large and enthusiastic, and the orderly conduct of the crowded audiences throughout the whole was worthy of all praise. The spirit manifested was excellent, and the impulse given to the work will, we doubt not, result in much good. There are sixteen Churches on the roll of this Association, embracing the districts of Hanaia, Waimea, Kohala, Kawaihae, North and South Kona, and Kau. Seven pastors and thirteen delegates were present, and over two hundred delegates, superintendents, teachers and scholars from the various Sunday Schools.

At Hilo, the Association of East Hawaii met on the 16th of March, and concluded its sessions on the following day. This Association is at present much smaller than the other; its field embracing only the two districts of Puna and Hilo as far as Laupahoehoe.

The night school for Japanese has already been opened at the North Pacific Missionary Institute. Mr. H. M. Dow is the teacher. The attendance is good.

DR. DAMON AND MRS. SMITH.

The N. Y. *Observer* contains a considerable portion of FATHER DAMON'S valedictory when he entrusted THE FRIEND to the present editors. Referring further on to the enlargement of his residence, the editors say: "But he has gone from the scene of his earthly labors to dwell in that house not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

In another article the editors give to their readers from the *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser* of this city an account of Dr. Damon's life and public services. Editorially the *Observer* says: Few men have been known more extensively or more favorably. Being stationed on one of the great highways of the sea, as a touching place for vessels from all parts, his influence was carried far and wide.

The N. Y. *Evangelist* of March 5th also contains a long and appreciative article on Dr. DAMON.

In the same number of the *Observer*, Rev. Dr. S. Irenaeus Prime pays his tribute of respect to the memory of our beloved and lamented Mrs. LOWELL SMITH. He says:

"More than 50 years a missionary in Honolulu, the work of Foreign Missions has lost one of its noblest friends in the death of this accomplished woman. Her husband was a classmate of the writer of this notice.

"Mrs. Smith was a lady of refinement and cultivation, fitted to adorn the best society, and able and willing to adapt herself to any company into which duty called her. Therefore as a missionary, a teacher, a friend, a wife and mother, she has exerted the happiest influence. Many of the "first families" at the Islands have had their children educated by her, and they rise up to bless her memory. Mrs. E. Throop Martin, of Auburn, N. Y., was a friend of Mrs. Smith, and on hearing of her death she writes:

"She was a woman of rare gifts and graces, and those who had the privilege of knowing her wonderful character will all unite in saying, 'Take her for all in all, we ne'er shall look upon her like again!' The correspondent who sends me the sad tidings says: 'There was no valley of the shadow of death for our dear Mrs. Smith; she seemed like a tired child needing rest and gradually falling asleep.' * * * * *

"Thus has closed a beautiful life of missionary service. Mrs. Smith was very happy in her work. At the head of a fine school she exerted great influence. Her house was the resort of travellers and others who greatly loved to enjoy its hospitality. The corps of Christian laborers at the Islands held her in the highest esteem. The heart of her husband safely trusted in her. She did him good and not evil all the days of her life. She opened her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue was the law of kindness. A woman that feareth the Lord shall be praised."

The N. Y. *Evangelist* of March 5th,

contains an appreciative notice of MRS. ABIGAIL WILLIS SMITH, and her life work. Speaking of her death, the writer beautifully says: Gradually the "silver chord" was loosed; "the keepers of the house trembled," and "those that looked out of the windows were darkened"; and then all that was mortal of one who had nobly borne her part in life "put on immortality."

THE WAR IN CHINA.

BY REV. A. P. HAPPER, D. D.

The origin, the object and the prospects of the war between France and China are but imperfectly understood by most persons outside of China. We have to prepare for our readers a condensed statement in reference to those points which we trust will help them to a clearer understanding of this matter, which is a subject of great interest in itself, but which has a special interest from the fact that it is so intimately connected with missions in China.

The war originated not because France had any complaint to make against China in regard to anything, but it has arisen from France's desire to get possession of the countries of South-Eastern Asia. Having established a colony, of which Saigon was the capital city, France was desirous to annex other territory, and hence sought to take possession of the whole of the country between Saigon and the southern boundary of China proper, which is known by the name of Annam. The northern part of Annam is called Tonquin. The French proposed to exercise a protectorate over Tonquin. One great object in seeking to get possession of this region was through it to get access to the south-western part of China. For the Red River, which is the largest river in Tonquin, rises in Annam, which is the south-western province of China, and flows in a south-eastern direction, draining the greater part of the whole district, and empties into the Gulf of Tonquin. To the east of its mouth lies the large and important island of Hainan. The French, through constraint, had obtained a cession of the protectorate from the King of Annam. But there was still the traditional suzerainty of China in the way. In 1883 the French Minister to the Peking Court, Mr. Borés made a treaty with China, in which China consented to France having a protectorate of the most of Tonquin, leaving a tract of country between the part yielded to France and the southern boundary of China, which was to be regarded as neutral territory between the two powers. This treaty, which gained so much for France without any military force or the destruction of peaceful relations between the two Governments, was rejected by the French Government and the Minister recalled. This region was then held by a band of outlaws known as the Black Flags. They were a part of the forces of the Taiping rebellion, which had fled from China to Tonquin and maintained themselves by plundering the peaceful people. After the rejection of this treaty the French

attempted to get possession of the country by military force, and the Chinese Government encouraged the Black Flags (and perhaps aided them by sending men and war supplies) to hold the country against the French. There was desultory warfare up to May, 1884, when a convention was arranged by H. E. Li Hung Chung and a representation of the French Government, in which China consented to France having a protectorate over Tonquin with various conditions and stipulations. This convention provided for the cessation of the war, and it was to be all arranged and settled by a formal treaty within three months.

This satisfactory arrangement was set aside in a few weeks by the French because as they stated the Chinese had refused to give up some military posts held by them and had led the French army which had come to take possession of it into an ambuscade and fired upon it. That there was some fighting between the Chinese forces which held the position and the French forces which came to take possession is a fact. But it is not true that there was any ambuscade or treachery on the part of the Chinese officers. The official report of the French Commander stated that he found a Chinese force in possession of the approaches to the post. The Chinese officer in charge stated that he had not received any authority yet from the Chinese Government to give up the post, but that if time was given to arrange the matter he would withdraw. The French officer replied that if he did not withdraw in *one hour* he would open fire upon the forces, and by reason of this the convention was set aside, and the French Government claimed an immense indemnity from the Chinese Government for the alleged treachery in the matter. The negotiations which were then commenced between specially appointed Chinese Commissioners and the new French Minister were not successful in arriving at any terms of agreement in regard to the indemnity as the Chinese utterly refused to admit that there was any ground of a claim for an indemnity. While these negotiations were still in progress some of the French vessels of war went into the Min river up nearly to the city of Foo Chow. On the cessation of the negotiations their vessels of war, without any previous notice, attacked the Chinese gun boats lying in the river and the forts on the river and the large arsenal. After destroying all these the French fleet went out of the river and attacked the fort on the N. E. corner of Formosa to get possession of the coal mines of Kilung, and get possession of the forts. This was in August of 1884. Since then warlike operations have been carried on in Formosa and in Tonquin as yet without desired results. What the result may be no human foresight can fortell. We feel assured that He who overrules all things, will overrule this war in China for the furtherance of His own glory.

"SAIL HO!"

Wand'rer o'er the ocean,
Ploughing through the foam;—
'Mid the waves' commotion,
Whither dost thou roam?

Gay the life thou leadest,
While the tempests sleep;—
Little then thou heedest
Dangers of the deep.

Wild winds soon may waken,
Perils gather fast;—
Thy stout ship be shaken
By the waves' blasts.

Should some dread disaster
Wreck thy prospects fair;—
Call upon the Master,
He will hear thy prayer.

Sweetly on a pillow,
Once He slept at sea;—
Calmly trod thy billow,
Stormy Galilee!

Still His voice of warning,
Winds and waves obey;—
Night is changed to morning,
Darkness turns to day.

THE BETHEL OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Upper Bethel of New Orleans has just celebrated its seventh anniversary. The chapel was crowded with seamen and friends of seamen. Rev. Drs. Palmer, Markham, Flinn, and Rev. Dr. T. D. Witherspoon, of Louisville, Ky., and other ministers were present.

This mission is under the charge of Dr. Witherspoon, the indefatigable and successful chaplain, whose name is known over sea and land. At this meeting he read communications from emperors and empresses, kings and queens, princes and princesses, Presidents Arthur, Diaz and Barrios, Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt and many others showing their interest in the work. He then introduced his kinsman, Rev. Dr. T. D. Witherspoon, of Louisville, Ky., who said he had come from the foot of the limestone cliffs of Kentucky, from near the centre of population of the country, not to see the Exposition, but to see the friends and patrons of the Bethel. He must say, however, that he was surprised to see the extent of the Exposition and the evidences of its success, and wondered at the criticism of it which had been made by some. His friend, the Chaplain, had been raised a land-lubber, like himself, but had recently grown so much of a seaman that he looked upon the hills and cliffs of Kentucky merely as water sheds for the sea. It was of the knighthood of the sea that he proposed to speak.

The address is reported to have been one of unusual merit and interest. We may be able to give it in a later issue. The closing part of it related to the possibilities which the life of a seaman presents for the spread of Christianity. "If every seaman," remarked Dr. Witherspoon "was a christian man, the church would have a band of missionaries which would soon convert the world." Well said, Bro. W. Another was inspired to put it thus:

"If the Sailor loves the Gospel
He will tell the glorious news,
And take the joyful message
Wherever he may cruise;
But if reckless, wild or vicious,
When he visits foreign lands,
He will fearfully obstruct the work
Of missionary bands."

"How important then to train him
For so useful a career,
He may help to spread the gospel
In either hemisphere;
If he nobly shows his colours,
Good example will prevail;
He will pray for all his mess-mates
And faith's prayer shall never fail."

PORT OF ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

As a commercial *entrepot*, the trade of the port of Antwerp has increased to an astonishing extent within the last few years, as shown by the following figures:—In 1869 the tonnage of the port of Havre was 1,042,236; of Hamburg 946,154; of Rotterdam 673,830; of Antwerp 546,554; of Bremen 426,237; of Amsterdam 413,780; of Dunkirk 279,144. Of all the northern ports, therefore, Antwerp ranked fourth. But in 1882 it had so rapidly increased, owing to the improved harbor works and navigation of the Sheldt, and also to the greatly extended railway communication, that Antwerp has mounted to the top of the tree, and now stands first. The figures of 1882 show that the tonnage of the port was 3,401,534, while that of Hamburg was 3,030,909; of Havre 2,266,927; of Rotterdam 2,085,338; of Bremen 1,129,217; of Dunkirk 939,343; of Amsterdam 784,379—*Chart and Compass*, London, England.

The *Chart and Compass* of London reports the departure to the home above of another Chaplain. It says:—"The Rev. R. Byron fell asleep in Jesus at Antwerp, December 18th, 1884. The Lord has at last released him from pain and suffering and taken him to Himself. ANTWERP, Dec. 18, 1884. For thirty-two years Chaplain Byron bore witness of Christ in this great city. Physically strong and robust, he has for several years acutely suffered from cancer in the stomach. But in the fiery furnace of suffering he glorified God. How strange thus to end one's earthly life. But 'Thy will be done.'"

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

In Lippincott's Magazine for March "Letters from Sonora," by John Heard, Jr., give a vivid and realistic picture of the semi-barbarous condition of the northern provinces of Mexico, with a government at once weak and oppressive, an ignorant and lawless population, natural resources that tempt the cupidity of foreign speculators, but no real industrial development or indications of progress. "The Balia," by Marie L. Thompson, is a lively sketch, in which the position of the wet-nurse in modern Italian families serves to illustrate some of the scenes in "Romeo and Juliet." The New Orleans Exposition forms the subject of a paper by Edward C. Bruce. John P. Peters gives an interesting account of "Babylonian Exploration," and T. F. Crane summarizes a recently published collection of "Sicilian Proverbs." "The Cosmopolitan," by Helen Gray Cone, is a good-natured parody of Henry James, and "Tina's Holin'" and "The Devil's Luck" are fresh and pleasantly written stories. The third instalment of "On

this side" is as graphic and entertaining as the former numbers, and Miss Tincker's "Aurora" enters on a new phase while moving towards the denouement. The editorial departments are as well filled as usual.

THE 22nd day of October, 1884, was the fortieth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Happer's arrival in China. In the *Chinese Recorder* of Nov.-Dec., Dr. Happer gives a retrospect of the missionary work in China since 1844. From this article, replete with information, we quote the following:

"This expansion has gone on with increased rapidity since that time until Missionaries now reside in and out of the 18 Provinces in the Empire. The number of Missionaries, male and female, not counting the wives of Missionaries, is now 544. The numbers of stations where Missionaries are resident is 120, with some 700 out-stations. There are more than 400 organized Churches, with some 24,000 members. There are nearly 15,000 children gathered into Christian schools including Sabbath Schools. There are more than 100 ordained native preachers, some 600 assistant preachers, more than 100 colporteurs, more than 100 Bible women, 270 Church buildings for worship and over 600 preaching places or chapels. Some 150,000 patients are seen annually in the 18 hospitals and 24 dispensaries. There are some 250 Theological students in the 21 Theological schools."

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The *New York Observer* says:

"On the 1st of January, of this year, *The Friend* was transferred by Rev. Dr. Damon to Messrs. J. A. Cruzan and E. C. Oggel, who have enlarged the paper and are conducting it with great ability and true editorial spirit."

The *Sailors' Magazine and Seamen's Friend* of New York for March says:

"The *Friend* of Honolulu is brought to the especial notice of our readers by Rev. Dr. Damon's valedictory and the salutatory of its new proprietors and editors, both of which we print in this issue. It has exerted, we make no question, all the influence therein claimed for it, and, indeed, yet more. Messrs. Cruzan and Oggel now publish it in an enlarged form. Its monthly visits are always welcome and profitable to us; its tone and execution are of the highest."

The *Pacific* of San Francisco says:

"The March number of *The Friend* of Honolulu is exceedingly rich in spiritual things in memory of the good and faithful whom God has taken, after earthly lives of remarkable beauty and usefulness."

RECEIPTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE MONTH ENDING MARCH 28TH, 1885.

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.	
From Fort-St. Church.....	\$ 60 85
From Waiakua Church, S. N. Emerson.....	25 00
	85 85
FOR GENERAL FUND.	
From Gilbert Islanders at Waimea, Kauai, W. N. Lono.....	20 00
Waipio Church, J. Bicknell.....	30 00
	40 00
PUBLICATIONS.	
Sale of books at Book Depot for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1884.....	379 48
	379 48
HOME MISSIONS.	
From Waiakua Ch., Oahu, S. N. Emerson.....	25 00
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.	
Avails of Gilbert Island Testaments sold to F. Vernier, Tahiti.....	11 00
Testaments sold by W. N. Lono.....	7 60
From the Mortlocks, It. W. Logan.....	6 00
	23 60
GILBERT ISLAND PUBLICATIONS.	
Avails of books sold to F. Vernier, Tahiti.....	10 00
Books sold by W. N. Lono.....	10 50
	20 50
CAROLINE ISLAND PUBLICATIONS.	
Received from the Mortlocks from R. W. Logan.....	26 25
THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS ARE IN DEBT:	
Foreign Missions.....	372 63
General Fund.....	169 07
Caroline Isl. Publications.....	34 72
Marshall.....	126 85
THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS HAVE A CREDIT:	
Home Mission.....	712 30
Publication Fund.....	55 00
American Bible Society.....	1,284 40
Gilbert Isl. Publications.....	324 09

W. W. HALL, Treas. Haw'n. Board.

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.

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THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Again all true friends of the Hawaiian nation are called upon to raise their voices in loud protest against an imminent danger. It is now proposed by the Government to open the flood-gates a step wider for the sale of intoxicating liquors on these Islands, by granting licenses for such sale at *principal points* on each island of the group. We are glad to see that, with perhaps a single exception, all the papers published in this city are unanimous in their disapproval of this move. And more than that, we can tell His Majesty and his administration that all the law-abiding, right thinking people in the kingdom are united in their opposition to any such measure. All honor to Mr. E. Bailey and the citizens of Wailuku for the manly way in which they have spoken out. It but voices the feeling which is ominously growing among all the better classes of the people. Who wants the increase of licenses to sell liquor? Not the merchants, not the ship-owners, not the inter-island steamer and schooner owners, not the planters, not the sober, thrifty, industrious mechanics and wage-earners. All these are opposed to it. None of them have called for the issuing of such licenses. Why should they be granted? As a revenue measure? The veriest tyro in such matters should know by this time from the statistics of crime and the concurrent testimony of the highest authorities in Great Britain and the United States, that every dollar of revenue so obtained will be offset more than ten times over by the increased cost to the kingdom of crime produced by the increased consumption of liquors.

But we are told that the licensing of the liquor traffic will prevent in great measure the *illicit* sale of intoxicating liquors. So would the licensing of theft, arson and murder prevent the *illicit* commission of those crimes; for of course, where an act is authorized by law it cannot be unlawful. But, says the license law, it is unlawful unless you *pay* for it. The difference then, it seems, is not one of principle, but one of money. But facts have never yet proven that the licensing of the liquor traffic does actually diminish the unlicensed sale of liquors, except where license is freely extended to every person who may wish to make money by the sale of liquor. A license at a few principal points only will do little to check it.

We hardly think any one will venture the absurd plea that the amount of drink consumed, and the consequent amount of drunkenness, will be decreased by increasing the facilities for obtaining intoxicating liquors lawfully. Does the licensing of dry goods or hardware dealers tend to decrease the amount of those goods consumed? As well the one as the other. The fact is, the drinkers will purchase the drink at at any rate, whether lawfully or unlawfully; and the sellers will sell as long as there is anyone to sell to, whether lawfully or unlawfully. It will therefore require some other kind of law than a license law to restrict the consumption of liquors and consequent drunkenness.

Mr. Ruskin fitly characterizes the whole business in the following words: "The encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of the profit on the sale of drink is certainly one of the most criminal methods of assassination for money hitherto adopted by the bravos of any age or country."

ITEMS.

One thousand copies of the "Lei Alii," a school song book with tunes, prepared a few years ago by Rev. L. Lyons, and published originally Mr. H. M. Whitney, have been received. This second edition is published by the Hawaiian Board, the stereotpye plates and all rights in the book having been purchased by them a few months since.

By the *Morning Star* the first shipment of the new Hawaiian 18mo. Bible has been received from the American Bible Society. It will be a great convenience to our Hawaiian Christians to have the Bible in a portable form. We regret that owing to want of time only 360 copies could be sent by the *Star*, as we have no doubt that 1,000 copies could have been disposed of.

Letters received from Rev. R. Maka and Rev. J. W. Kanoa, our missionaries on Butaritari, state that a British vessel of war (name not given) arrived there last July, and the commander instituted an inquiry into the murder of a Chinaman there which occurred in September, 1883. One foreigner and three natives were accused, but no sufficient evidence being obtained, the foreigner and one of the natives were acquitted. The other two natives were banished to the little islet of Makin. Then the commander demanded the surrender of all the guns in the hands of the people. More than a hundred guns were surrendered and thrown overboard by the ship of war in deep water.

The commander seems to have been favorably impressed with our missionaries, and rather surprised to find Christianity the ruling influence on that island, where doubtless he expected to find, and a few years ago would have found, only cannibal savages. It should be recorded to his credit that he treated our missionaries very kindly, entertained them on board his vessel by invitation, attended

their service on shore on Sunday, and finally gave a donation of twenty-five dollars to purchase a clock for their church.

The *Morning Star* arrived here on the 15th of March, one hundred and thirty days from Boston, having been much delayed by calm weather and light baffling winds in the Pacific. Notwithstanding a furious gale encountered within twenty-four hours after leaving Boston, which thoroughly tested her sea-going qualities, and did some damage to her upper works, she has turned out her cargo in excellent condition. We rejoice to welcome her to her work, and we extend our hearty congratulations to Capt. Bray on the prospect before him of enlarged usefulness and greatly increased comfort and safety to all on board by reason of her auxiliary screw.

The exact date of her leaving has not yet been determined, but she will leave as soon as she can be got ready for her first year's work in Micronesia, which will be about the last of this month or the first of May. She is to be fitted out for a voyage of ten months, and after visiting all the mission stations at present occupied in eastern and central Micronesia, is expected to stretch her course to the westward as far as Yap, between eight and nine hundred miles farther west than Ruk.

A little careful investigation of the figures of the census lately taken gives us some food for thought. According to these tables, the total number of aboriginal Hawaiians on these Islands, including half-castes, is 44,332. The total number in 1878 was 47,508. The total decrease, therefore, during the past six years is 3,176, or 7.16 per cent. During the six years previous, we find on reference to the census of 1872 and 1878, the rate of decrease was 7.80 per cent., which was a diminution of 4.51 per cent. from the rate of decrease between 1866 and 1872. What do these figures indicate? We had hoped, almost against hope, that the cheering progress indicated by the census of 1878 would at least continue to 1884. The percentage of decrease had been diminished from 12.31 per cent. in 1872 to 7.80 per cent. in 1878; being an actual diminution of 4.51 per cent. in the rate. But we find that during the past six years the percentage of decrease has been from 7.80 per cent. in 1878 to 7.16 per cent. in 1884; being an actual diminution of only 0.11 per cent. in the rate. Comparing this with the 4.51 per cent. of actual diminution of rate in the previous period, we find that the percentage of decrease has risen 4.40 per cent. during the past six years. This is a saddening fact. Will free liquor to Hawaiians, and Government aids to its sale in the shape of licenses check this downward tendency in the next six years? If not, what will? If anything is to be done to carry out in earnest the motto of Hooulu Lahui (increase the race), "twere well 'twere done quickly."

THE Y. M. C. A.,

HONOLULU, H. I.

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

Wm. R. Kinney, - - - Editor.

The annual meeting of this Association, will be held April 16th. Judge Judd and W. A. Bowen, have been appointed a committee to make up nominations for the new year. We understand that there will be a complete change in the officers. This is as it should be. Others should be brought into active work of the Association.

Mr. H. J. McCoy, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. McCoy, arrived in this city, March 23rd., for a three week's visit, returning on the 15th of this month. He comes as the guest of the Association and during his stay will do what Association work he can. He has been connected some 15 years with Y. M. C. A. work and evidently knows in a practical way what should be done.

The evening of his arrival, he met members of the Association at the Hall, and gave a very practical and valuable talk on the methods of work adopted by the San Francisco and other Associations.

The work of the Y. M. C. A., he says is a definite work, *i. e.* to reach young men. The efforts of the Association should be concentrated on this line of work. It reaches after men not only religiously but mentally, socially and physically as well. Physically, through their Gymnasium, baths and other like conveniences; mentally, through the educational classes to be found in every well organized Association.

Socially through the entertainments and social gatherings and the fellowship of other members, and last but not least religiously through the meetings, and the Gospel of Christ, this being the main object for which the Association was formed and towards which all work should converge. The secular branch of the Association is what first attracts young men and pave the way for religious effort.

Yet experience teaches that it is not sufficient to have a fine building and all the best of appliances and attractions. We may have all these, yet young men will not come in any numbers unless they are sought out and drawn in by personal efforts. The Y. M. C. A. building of San Francisco, is worth \$130,000. They have a fine gymnasium, baths, reading rooms, the best lecture talent the Coast can afford etc., and everything practically free and yet even then young men do not come until they are personally sought out and brought in. Another important branch of the work is to attend young men who are found sick. The S. F. Association is in communication with all the reputable physicians and hotel clerks of the City, who are requested to notify

the officials of the Association of any young man found sick in the city. These always secure prompt attention and nursing.

The above will indicate the tenor of Mr. McCoy's remarks and ideas, and we must say, it is such talk that we especially need, plain definite directions what to do, and how to do it.

During his stay with us, he has conducted a noon meeting at the Y. M. C. A. hall, and addressed the members, and the public the Monday and Thursday following his arrival. Friday evening was devoted to a reception by the President, P. C. Jones, at his residence, and Saturday evening our visitor conducted the Temperance meeting at the Bethel. He is to be absent on Hawaii a week, and upon his return will spend another week with us before sailing for home. Every member of the Association should profit by his visit.

NEW YORK CITY ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-second anniversary of the New York City Association was held Feb. 20th. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., presided. The report of the Treasurer, F. A. Marquand, showed \$29,391 had been expended in the work. Addresses were given by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Rev. C. H. Parkhurst. From the annual report of R. R. McBurney, the senior Secretary, we glean the following interesting facts:

Last year the reception room had an average daily attendance of 797; the reading room 348; the library 155; the gymnasium 147; to the 1,491 secular gatherings, 66,070, being an increase of 81 in the number held, and 2,816 in the total attendance, over the previous year; and to the 1,160 religious gatherings came 42,084, being an increase over last year in services held of 274, and in attendance of 4,251. In these religious gatherings are included the four Bible classes held weekly, the prayer meetings for all classes, held daily; and those for young men exclusively, on Sunday, Thursday and Saturday evenings; for medical students on Sunday afternoon; for boys on Friday evening; the family prayer service every evening in the parlor; the members' monthly meeting, and the meetings of the different committees in charge of their various religious services.

The secular gatherings include the evening educational classes, the lectures, medical talks and receptions, the young men's literary society, boys' literary society, and various other meetings, including the tea at which 119 young men, on an average, sit down together every Sunday evening. Many of these young fellows, who are in that city away from home, pronounce this informal tea gathering on Sunday evening to be "the best thing in the building." For social fellowship and good cheer, this is undoubtedly true.

Situations were found for 531 persons; 1,582 young men joined the Association

during the year, an increase over the former year. The present membership is 3,507.

The roll book of the Evenings Classes show that 398 young men studied Book-keeping, 299 Writing, 254 German, 198 French, 175 Phonography, 163 Vocal Music, 122 Arithmetic and 98 Spanish, being 1,707 in all, an increase of 297 over the number reported last year.

THE FIELD.

The following indicates the vastness of the field which the College Department of the Young Men's Christian Association seeks to cultivate:

350 colleges with over 60,000 students, 50,000 of whom are young men; 250 normal schools with 50,000 students, half of whom are young men; 150 medical colleges with 15,000 students; 50 law colleges with 3,000 students; 200 commercial with 45,000 students.

A large number of high academies regarding which it is difficult to obtain statistics.

Altogether over 1000 institutions with fully 150,000 young men.

An Association has been formed in 150 colleges, 20 academies and 10 normal schools, 190 in all, leaving over 800 more institutions to reach.

Be honest, be sincere in your manner and work. Do not say to a stranger, at the close of the meeting, you are glad to see him, when you really do not mean it. More than that, do not express such a sentiment when your honest thought is, you were glad he was present, so as to make one more to report in your statistics. We can gild over unrighteous motives with a cordiality that we suppose is Christian worthiness when it is only selfishness. Some men's faces are like automatic machines, they have a machine smile. They can appear so cordial, the regulation heartiness is there, but any acute observer of human nature knows it is only an alteration of the facial muscles, that goes no father than the jaw. Let the handshake and the smile say honestly, "The love of Christ constraineth me."

The late Dr. Damon bequeathed \$4,500 to Oahu College: "The will was admitted to probate on the 14th ult. The following public bequests were made; \$500 for the purchase of prizes for declamations and compositions by the students of Oahu College; \$1,000 to constitute a fund to be called the "Samuel J. Mills' Library Fund" for the purchase of books relating to Polynesia for the Library of Oahu College; \$750 to be set aside for the "Library Scholarship Fund," for the college expenses and tuition of such deserving student, of either sex, as shall be selected by the President of Oahu College. Also, three scholarships of \$750, to be given to such three students, of either sex, as may be designated by the three sons of the deviser during their lifetime, and after their decease by the President of Oahu College.

A BIRTHDAY LUAU.

It is not often that the *haole* is treated to a first-class luau, or *ahaaina*. In part because a thorough Hawaiian feast is becoming a thing of the past, and because that when such an affair is had the *haole* is not always present. The feast given on the spacious back lot at Kawaihāo Seminary a few days ago, in honor of the first anniversary of the birth of the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mahelona, was in all respects a first-class Hawaiian feast, and the large number of both Hawaiians and *haoles* present so thought, and evidenced their appreciation by the vigor with which they attacked the dainty and sometimes interesting viands.

The feast was spread in a large *lanai* (or tent) not less than seventy-five feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long. Across the westerly end stretched two long tables. At right angles to these four other longer tables extended up the tent. The easterly end was cut off by a room whence the smoking and delicious dishes from time to time emerged. There was seating capacity for several hundred, and they were all there. The *lanai* was beautifully decorated in true Hawaiian taste with ferns, maile, bunches of *ieie* and flowers. A single blue banner with a golden crown indicated where His Majesty the King should sit; and he presided there with royal affability and dignity. The occasion was also graced by the presence of Her Highness Princess Likelike and many of our leading citizens of many nationalities. The tables were waited upon by the girls of the school, all in white, with different colored ribbons for those attendant on each table. It made an exceedingly pretty scene. Those who were curious about Hawaiian cookery methods satisfied that curiosity by a visit to the rear of the tent, where a large smouldering fire burned. There they saw large rolls or bundles of the *ti* leaf, containing fish, young pig, or other tempting meats. Elsewhere whole pigs were slowly roasting, fowls and fish sent an appetizing odor into the air, and before the welcome signal to rally round the table came, all felt—if they did not say—that they were in a condition to eat a whole ox.

About half-past twelve His Majesty seated himself. He was quickly followed by the crowd, and the feast began. Of course poi was everywhere; fresh poi, sour poi, in bowls, on plates and in calabashes. There was fresh bread, but no butter, for that forms no part of such a feast; baked *kalo* and huge sweet potatoes; *koole palau*, cooked sweet potatoes, coconut grated mixed with the milk; *kulolo*, *kalo* and coconut grated and mixed, then baked, making a most delicious pudding; *luau*, boiled young *kalo* leaves, a "green"; *limu lipoa* and *limu kala*, sea mosses or sea-weed; *roasted kukui nuts* but not grated, in which form it is called *inamona*, and other dainties. In the next line roast pig takes precedence. It was there *puaa katua*, whole pig; *puaa hoolua*, pig cut up in small

pieces and roasted in *ti* leaves; and again the same roasted with small chunks of beef, or with pieces of chicken. Most of these bundles had, as a necessary part, a little *luau*; chickens, whole or cut up, and roasted in the same way, called *moa hoolua*. Of course there was fish in abundance, raw and juicy, of several kinds: *amaama*, *awa*, *oto*, *kumu*, *weke*, *moi*, and other kinds, roasted, broiled and *taulau'd*; that is, cooked in *ti* leaves with or without *luau*. *Opihi* with *limu* was another delicacy; so was the *wana*, both shell-fish; also *papai*, the crab, and a hundred and one other things, with names and tastes so indescribable that they shall be nameless. Besides the Hawaiian dishes the tables were laden with cakes and confections. The potables consisted of water, soda, bottled and on tap, and lemonade. Oranges were abundant. It was a bounteous feast, and sufficient for more than the many hundreds who were there.

The utmost good feeling and mirth prevailed, and the little fellow in whose honor the affair was given entered into the spirit of the occasion and wore his honors well. After all were filled, and had withdrawn into the shade of the grove at hand, or scattered in groups about the *lanai*, Dr. Arning photographed the scene, and produced several most admirable pictures.

In his inaugural address, March 4th, Grover Cleveland said: "Polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed." Amen.

MONTHLY RECORD.

MARRIAGES.

WISEMAN—STILL—In this city, March 9th, 1885, by Rev. J. A. Cruzan, Mr. J. E. WISEMAN to Miss MOLLE STILL, of San Francisco.

EKLAND—ERICSON—In this city, March 9th, 1885, by the Rev. E. C. Oggel, at his residence on Nuuanu Valley Avenue, MR. CHAS. EKLAND, to Miss SOPHIE ERICSON, all of this city.

LYSETT—HART—In this city, March 16th, 1885, by J. A. Cruzan, pastor of Fort-St. Church, JOHN LYSETT and ELLA HART, both of Honolulu.

ANDERSEN—FICKE—In this city, March 28th, 1885, by Pastor J. A. Cruzan, Mr. P. A. ANDERSEN and Miss A. FICKE, both of Honolulu.

BIRTHS.

At Wailuku, Maui, February 17th, 1885, to the wife of Henry G. Treadway, a daughter.

In Honolulu, March 2d, 1885, to the wife of J. A. Cruzan, a son.

At Wailuku, Maui, March 11th, 1885, to the wife of T. E. Evans, a son.

DEATHS.

STEYLAERS—At Brussels, in August, 1884, JOSEPH STEYLAERS, late Hawaiian Consul at Bruges, Belgium
 KOELLING—At Hanalei, Kauai, February 25th, 1885, CHARLEY, oldest son of C. Koelling, Esq., aged 3 years and 9 months.

BELL—At Waimea, Hawaii, February 28th, 1885, of croup, REBECCA ANN BELL, youngest daughter of Geo. and Ani Bell, aged one year, 4 months and 11 days.

KING—In Wailuku, Maui, March 11th, 1885, of consumption, MARY ANN, beloved daughter of Mr. J. L. King, a native of these islands, aged 32 years.

GUNDERSON—In this city, March 17th, 1885, FREDERICK, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson, aged 12 years.

TREADWAY—At Wailuku, Maui, March 18th, 1885, PERSIS ELLEN, infant daughter of Henry G. and Ellen Treadway, aged 1 month and 1 day.

ULSON—In this city, March 21st, 1885, ALINA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ulson, aged one year and seven months.

FISHER—In this city, March 22d, 1885, FLOBA K., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fisher, aged one year.

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 *For mails and passengers only.

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 Leaves Honolulu each Monday at 5 P. M. for Pāhāhā, Kohialele, Ookala, Kukuiaua, Honohinu, Laupahoehoe, Hakalau and Onomea. Returning, will arrive back each Saturday.

Steamer Kilaweae Hou,
 McDONALD.....Commander
 Will leave Honolulu once each week for the same ports as the Lehua.

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 MCGREGOR.....Commander
 Leaves Honolulu each Wednesday for Kaunakakahi, Kamalo, Pukoo, Moanui, Halawa, Wailua, Pele kuni and Kalapapa, returning each Monday evening. The Company will not be responsible for any freight or packages unless receipted for, nor for personal baggage unless plainly marked. Not responsible for money or jewelry unless placed in charge of the Purser. All possible care will be taken of Live Stock, but the Company will not assume any risk of accidents.
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The main entrance is on the ground floor, to the right of which are the elegantly furnished parlors. A broad passage-way leads from the main hall to the dining-room. These apartments open on to broad verandas, where a magnificent view of the Nuuanu Mountains may be seen through the wealth of tropical foliage that surrounds the balconies.

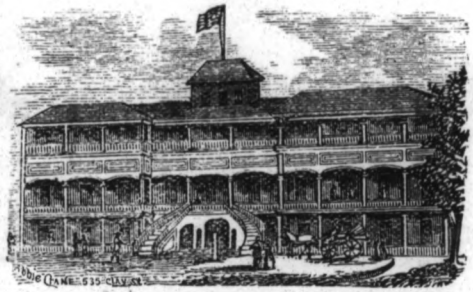
The fare dispensed is the best the market affords, and is first-class in all respects. Hotel and cottages are supplied with pure water from an artesian well on the premises. The Clerk's office is furnished with the Telephone, by which communication is had with the leading business firms of the city.

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