

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

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HAWAIIAN



WEEKLY

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The latest advices from the mainland reveal the most serious conditions in the Orient. The WEEKLY has very frequently predicted a general war over the partition of China and has correctly outlined the events which have led to the present state of affairs. It has also frequently pointed out the impossibility of the United States keeping out of the squabble. President McKinley and Secretary Hay see this necessity and are making preparations for a startling naval demonstration in Chinese waters much to the surprise and chagrin of the continental powers, who, as usual, pronounce American interference as presumptuous. Preparations are being made to place three powerful naval squadrons under three admirals in Oriental waters, comprising in all from forty to sixty first class battle ships, cruisers, monitors and gunboats. The present Asiatic squadron will be divided into two under Admirals Watson and Kempf, while the third squadron is being fitted for sea with such vessels as the Indiana, Brooklyn and Boston in it, to be commanded by Admiral Kautz. The navy department also intends assigning some of the most powerful warships from the Atlantic squadron to reinforce the newly created Asiatic squadron.

The sudden change of affairs in China since the South African war began have been rapid and pronounced. A revolutionary movement has taken place in China, its object being the restoration of the young Emperor to the throne and to open China to modern reform. The Empress Dowager finding that England could not give her any assistance has become the ally of Russia. Nothing can be more serious, with England at the present moment unable to protect her sphere of influence. In addition to her South African troubles she has difficulties in Persia, although this is somewhat compensated for by the declaration of the Ameer of Afghanistan that England's troubles were his troubles as far as Russia is concerned. But France is stirring up strife in Egypt in the hope of regaining her former prestige over the Suez Canal.

Under these conditions it would be remiss in President McKinley and Secretary Hay to fail in taking decided action to maintain the "open door" in China. The "open door" has not yet been guaranteed by Russia. It is also contemplated to use the military arm as well as the naval, with Manila as a base, if it should be necessary, to protect American interests in the Orient. Germany and France object to America's demonstration on the ground that they are able to take care of American interests within the respective spheres of influence. In reply to this Secretary Hay points out that the native police are more numerous than the German and French troops, and that revolution is imminent at any time in China.

For the first time in history the United States has taken up a really hostile attitude toward Russia, coming very near an actual alliance with England. America's attitude is puzzling Europe. The United States refused to occupy a "sphere of influence" in China and yet is now ready to make a naval and military demonstration in Chinese waters to curb Russian aggression. The United States decidedly did not desire to assume the responsibility of a "sphere of influence" in China because England's "sphere of influence" was sufficient and the United States knew she could depend upon England to maintain the "open door." McKinley's proclamation at the beginning of the South African war defined American policy and the present preparations are consistent with the policy then laid down. The proclamation declared that the United States would consider any attitude on the part of European powers to interfere with England as an "unfriendly act," as such action would tend to weaken England's power in the Orient, where the United States was really interested in seeing that the "sphere of influence" remain intact. The United States is preparing to show the world what she means by an "unfriendly act." The *Literary Digest* says:

"There is plenty of talk in Europe of an anti-British coalition, but very little action so far. The Czar does not seem willing to act in downright opposition to the professions of his delegates at the Hague Conference, and France if interested more in her world's fair than in anything else at present. But there are many attempts on the part of the French press to embroil Germany and Great Britain, and Germany is urged to lead a European coalition. If Germany does not now act in unison with France and Russia, she must not expect complaisance in colonial affairs later on." It is certain that Germany does not trust her neighbors sufficiently to join them in a war against England.

A German newspaper very sensibly sums up the situation as follows: Germany is strong enough to-day to obtain what is reasonably due to her. She need not nervously enter into entangling alliance to obtain more. The fact is, we should know when we are well off and leave well enough alone. It is of course, very sad to see nations hate each other, but there is such a thing as "beneficial" hatred. The hatred of the French for England is beneficial to us. For thirty years England profited all she could by the enmity between France and Germany. We have begun to profit by the hatred between French and English. If we would be comfortable, we must not interfere, for this hatred will last only as long as the British world-power is great enough to hinder French ambition.

Since the Empress of China and the Czar of Russia have entered into an alliance Japan has been preparing for a great naval demonstration off Korea. The rumor is persistently revived that during this grand demonstration Korea will be seized, thus bringing matters to a head as soon as possible. This it is claimed will be done to offset Russia's menace to occupy the whole of China. Japan is well equipped for war with a large modern navy and a well trained and equipped army of 500,000 men. The report that Japan intends seizing Korea is officially denied, but where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

The statement of the *Advertiser* that there are ten Chinese secret societies in Honolulu awaiting the success of the Bow Wongs in obtaining their charter, before making wholesale applications for charters, is rather alarming to contemplate. Experience has taught that every Chinese secret society among the cooler or lower classes is a highbinder society—a den of iniquity—a breeding ground for crime. It is amazing, in view of the experience of San Francisco, that the Cabinet Council could for a moment hesitate in preemptorily refusing to grant any charter to a Chinese secret society. Some weak-minded persons may carp upon the injustice of granting charters to freemasons and other secret organizations and refusing the same to the poor Chinese. The very comparison is odious and insulting to secret organizations which are composed of the best element of the community, whereas members of Chinese secret organizations are composed of the vilest vermin of the criminal class in China and are not entitled to as much consideration as human beings requiring justice, as so many dogs.

The Divinity of Buddha.

If Sakya Muni were alive to day he would become one of Christ's most faithful disciples. Buddha's was a voice crying in the wilderness. But he did not have the advantage that John the Baptist had; and he could not say: "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." Buddha did the very best he could with the store he had to draw from and the people he had to deal with. He lived not later than 620 B. C. He wrote nothing; and none of his supposed sayings were written till about the beginning of the Christian era. The mystery of divinity which attaches to Buddha is much more modern than his age. One who has lived for some time in lands where Buddhism and Christianity recognize each other as opponents cannot but remark the deifying tendency among Buddhists. While in Christendom there is a tendency to materialism which denies the divine element in Christ, in Buddhist lands there is a tendency in the opposite direction which goes on clothing Buddha with divine characteristics. What a contrast! What a similarity! I cannot but think that this comes about from the influence of Christianity upon the Buddhist mind.

It cannot be denied that Buddhism in Japan and India is remodeling itself according to Christian ideals as to methods and forms. Not only in outward acts, as methods of propagandism, etc., but in the religious nomenclature as well, do we see a tendency to draw from Christianity. As authors of systems, there are in several respects similarities; but the point of dissimilarity fatal to Buddhism evidently is the divine element. If Buddhism is to survive, this defect must be remedied. That Christianity possesses this element, an element which cannot be accounted for by natural means, the greatest minds of the world acknowledge. In fact the vital hold which Christ has upon the civilized world is presumption in favor of his divinity. If this supernatural claim be false nineteen hundred years of deception would be a greater miracle than the resurrection of the dead. The same cannot be said of Buddhism. Buddhism made no claim of divinity. False or true as its moral precepts may be, it has done a service in the world on the mere basis of a human origin. Its spread in the world is not accounted for on the ground of a divine element in it. It has occupied unoccupied territory; it has served till something better could be had. And today, Christianity which is its junior by more than 600 years far outnumbers it in population. Strictly speaking, Japan cannot be called a Buddhist land. Probably only a small minority would in any way acknowledge Buddhism. One in every three of the population of the United States is a church member; and the larger part of the other two-thirds would acknowledge Christ, no doubt, but reject the sects. China, likewise, is far from being genuinely Buddhist. When one thinks, for a moment, of the lands over which Christianity has spread, and is spreading, he is amazed.

The vitality of Christianity is its supernaturalness. Buddhists see this. Buddha must, therefore, be clothed with the mantle of divinity. He must be born of a virgin; he must be the savior of the world; his gospel must be preached to every creature; and lo! he is with us always even to the end of the world.

Blifil and Black George.

BY TAROTOP.

"Did you ever hear the story of Blifil and Black George, my little ones," said Grandfather Steptoe to his hearers one afternoon.

"No, Grandpa, what was it?" asked Robbie.

"Well, it was an occurrence in the islands of the Pacific not many degrees from these blessed shores," replied the old gentleman. "Blifil was a pioneer missionary on one of the islands a few degrees north of the equator. He landed with his bible and hymn book in the early part of this century and began to instruct the savages in Christianity, showing them the perniciousness of heathenism and pointing out the path to moral rectitude. He was soon followed by Black George, who came to the island in a trading ship and brought with him besides calico and casks of salmon and codfish a large quantity of gin and Medford rum. The abounding hospitality of the natives was equally divided between the two white visitors, who soon saw that they controlled the 'push.' Other traders and other missionaries settled on the island in the course of a few years and it was not long before Blifil learned that alcohol was gaining the ascendancy over the gospel throughout the land. With the true zeal of a propagator of the bible he entered into a compact with Black George, whose business was growing to alarming proportions, to curtail the sale of strong drink. This compact was a compromise, whereby Black George and a few of his confederates were to have an exclusive license for the sale of Medford rum and other alcoholic beverages and that the duty on importation was to be placed so high that only sugar barons and folks that ilk could indulge in the enjoyment of strong drink. If natives or any of the poor white trash wanted beer or spirits the price of these articles would be so high that they would perforce become ramrod teetotalers. Black George and his partners with their monopoly made barrel of money for every barrel of liquor they sold and Blifil was happy thereat. So it is to-day on that seagirt isle, my precious ones, that the liquor dealers and the missionaries are in a silent partnership. Only annexation to the United States and municipal government, whereby every feller gets a vote, will break the iniquitous bond."

On Friday afternoon some three thousand people exposed themselves on the unsheltered plot of ground formerly known as the Recreation Grounds, and with great patience and extraordinary good nature stood the trials of the heat of a tropic sun, and the "rotten" decisions of an unblushing individual, who acted as umpire, in the baseball game between nine of the Star and American Minstrel teams. "Al" Moore captained the "Stars," while Ernest Hogan of minstrel fame captained the "unbleached Americans;" C. L. Clement as usual, filled the position of scorer while Jean Rogers acceptably acted as one of the umpires. Babbitt and Harry Wilder were the battery for the "Stars," while Alston and Sterman did likewise for the "Minstrels." The game was about up to the standard of a good practice game, and the only ovation was given when Hogan caught a "fly" at centre. Kyle was the only home runner and was rolled in by Soper and Duke McNichol as though he was a barrel. The game occupied over two hours and with the exception of the attempted bombardment of an offensive house by Elston, there was nothing of a very interesting nature; the score at the close was 19 to 8 in favor of the Stars. From the crowd present, the returns must have netted a neat sum to the widow of Toyo Jackson, a former pitcher of the Star team, and for whose benefit the game was played. Berger's band furnished good music.

Music and Drama

The concert given at the Y. M. C. A. hall Tuesday evening for the benefit of the treasury of the Hawaiian Relief Society was a decided success financially as well as musically. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The program comprised nine numbers and was interesting throughout. The first and last numbers were overtures well rendered by the amateur orchestra. Mrs. Florence Sesser's violin solo, "Grand Fantasia Militariae" was very beautifully tendered.

The musical treat of the evening was Miss Matilda Walker's piano solo, "Polonaise," Chopin. One wonders where Miss Walker's power comes from in rendering the difficult passages of the great master. She is a finished musician of great talent which should be dignified by the word genius. Miss Walker has finished her musical education in Germany and has recently returned to her Hawaiian home.

Mrs. H. C. Austin sang "My Dream of You" in her usually faultless manner. Miss Lillian Byington sang "Mignou" to the delight of her auditors. Mr. Chas. Lufkin played the cornet with fine effect and Mr. Anderson sang the "Storm Fiend". A very sweetly rendered stringed quartette by Mrs. Geo. Ordway and Miss Jessie Frazier, guitars, Messrs. J. A. Mariner, melofina, and Chas. R. Frazier, mandolin, was also one of the features of the concert.

The Orpheum.

There has been a notable increase of lady patrons at this place of amusement since Hogan's minstrels have been holding the boards. The fair sex may have a partiality for melo-drama and romance, but they have just as keen a sense and as full an appreciation of new jokes, jigs and songs as the other sex and, while they are not vociferous in according their testimonials, they signify their pleasure by smiles, which are worth a whole lot in encouraging the actors on the stage. The dancing is the best feature on the bill, though the vocal accompaniments have merit. Last evening there was an act not heralded. Mr. Hogan, who had worked, or played, on the ball field all that afternoon, announced that the game of Minstrels vs. Stars, though not fraught with glory for the Minstrels, resulted in filling a \$500 purse for the widow of Toyo Jackson. Each lady who had sold bouquets and tickets came forward and deposited the money obtained by the sale and the result was \$64.90. Then Duke McNicholl who, by great age and practice, is designated the father of base ball all over these islands, was called before the curtain to receive as trustee the donation for Mrs. Jackson. Duke accepted the trust, then blushed, bowed and retired amid the plaudits of the house. Hogan's Minstrels have won the favor of the public and should they bring out Uncle Tom's Cabin next week, as they promise, they will capture the whole city.

Local and General.

Ex-Editor Marshall again breathes the air of freedom.

Captain Cluney is probably right in believing that the game is in the fire insurance companies' hands, but Juror Cluney should not be loquacious.

E. B. Thomas does not repine because of being a sufferer by one of the "necessary fires" of the plague. With trowel in hand he is putting up a brick block on his property on King street.

What promises to be the future Japantown of Honolulu is that part of Beretania street between Alexander street and Moilili church, where a small city has recently sprung up. There are as many as a thousand Japanese squatters on the waste tracts of that district living in all varieties of cheap shacks.

The large new school building on Beretania street is nearing completion. Teachers and pupils who for several years past have had to put up with very inferior accommodations in that part of the city will be not a little elated when they can enter their new quarters. The building has twelve well ventilated school-rooms capable of holding fully 500 scholars. It will cost about \$22,000 without furniture,

The new Palama building cost nearly \$25,000 Victor Hoffman, the San Francisco contractor who puts up the Beretania street edifice, excepting the foundations, was delayed more than a little by scarcity of material. In plague time he was doubly embarrassed.

If it is really essential that hack stands be abolished some action should be taken towards allowing a rapid transit street car service to be put into operation. Under present conditions of public travel the people want hacks within convenient call, as they are the only means of sure transit. Mr. Pain and Mr. Bayne are both ready with their trolley outfits, and it devolves upon the government to give one of these gentlemen a chance to remove the community's embarrassment.

One point that Dr. Wood omitted in his bill of suggestions was that a corps of sanitary inspectors might be employed permanently to make daily or tri weekly investigations of Asiatic quarters throughout the city. Such a service well performed might insure the city against a recurrence of the troubles which it has about passed. There is need of constant inspection as long as Chinese and Japanese residents disregard sanitary laws.

Fencing as an athletic exercise is a new innovation to the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is a good

feature, but not likely to become as popular as boxing, the manly art of self defense, or how to put your enemy to sleep. Rapiers and swords are weapons of the last century, and consequently have gone out of date. Marion Crawford is the only romancer of modern times who introduces them and he is excused because he is to the Italian manner born. The art of self defense by one's own physical powers, unaided by steel or powder, is not a low practice by any means though it has been made to seem disgraceful by mercenary exhibitions.

* * *

Ratoons.

Oh, Cronji, General Cronje, you're a mighty foxy chap,

At a-twisting of the British lion's tail;
But you jumped yor kopje quickly and
straightjway got off the map
When little "Bobs" camped out upon
your trajll

"Fall in" thunderd the captain, as they
were crossing the Tugels. "Not me cap!"
faltered the Dublin recruit; "Oi can't swim."
—Chicago News.

"My darling!" he cried "I love you as no
man ever loved before. Will you be mine?"
The up-to-date girl smiled. "Not on your
life," she replied, "but" —and she eyed him
severely—"you may be mine, if you like."

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HONOLULU, MARCH 31, 1900.

Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft's new periodical the *Humane Educator*, Vol. 1, No. 1, has reached the exchange table of the WEEKLY and a very pretty and interesting little magazine it is too. The whole paper is well written and the selections well made. But its chief charm is the strong, earnest spirit that runs through it—the pathetic plea for humane treatment of animals. It is the most wholesome thing that has ever been published in Honolulu. Every hack driver ought to read it regularly; every stable keeper ought to read it; every teamster on all the islands ought to read it. It will inspire them with friendliness, respect and even affection for the dumb brutes, who, without complaint make their daily bread for them. It would pay every plantation manager to make all their teamsters read the *Humane Educator*. It would be money in their pockets. Mrs. Craft (Helen Wilder) has for many years been the enthusiastic and ardent champion of dumb animals and for some time has acted in the capacity of officer for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The *Humane Educator* she doubtless intends making her life work and the WEEKLY wishes her God speed.

Among the ten sanitary suggestions made by President Wood of the Board of Health the fourth and eighth are perhaps the most important. He says: "Filter valley water." In most well-regulated households where drinking water is not boiled there is a filter of some sort. But what kind of a filter is it and how is it attended to? A filter improperly cared for may become almost as insanitary as a cesspool. Then again some filters do not filter. The Doctor's eighth suggestion in regard to cremating the dead or burying the bodies outside the city is reasonable and practicable, and public action has already been taken in the matter, notably the movement for a new cemetery. There is a large tract near Minister Cooper's residence in Manoa valley that is hardly available for grazing or agricultural purposes but which would make a suitable cemetery, being outside the city and close to the Manoa valley road.

"Jolly 'em Up," OR "MY FRIEND'S ADVICE."

If you have a prosperous friend,
Jolly 'em up.
All his kindly deeds commend,
Jolly 'em up.
If you chance to meet him when
Your pants are wearing through again
Before you ask for five or ten,
Jolly 'em up.

If you have a landlord now,
Jolly 'em up.
Handle him easy—you know how,
Jolly 'em up.
If you haven't got a cent,
And he's pressing you for rent,
You should follow the natural bent
Jolly 'em up.

If your wife thinks you're a fake,
Jolly 'em up.
If she tries but spoils a cake
Jolly 'em up.
Tell her just for her own sake,
That it's better than the cake,
That your Mother used to make
Jolly 'em up.

If you have a Sweetheart too,
Jolly 'em up.
Make her think a heap of you,
Jolly 'em up.
There's many a trick that you might miss
Unless you follow advice like this,
In shout—if you desire a kiss,
Jolly 'em up.

Now I feel sure that you should learn
This Jolly 'em up.
For it may sometime be your turn
To Jolly up.
For if by chance you're brought within
The bounds of folly or of sin,
And good St. Peter wont let you in
Jolly 'em up.

G. H. Thornton.

The Orpheum . . .

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The English Soldier.
Criticisms made by the Continental Press.

Among the more friendly of the critics of the British Army who are just now taking notes of its imperfections and better qualities, is the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*.

While sternly criticizing and making the most of the mistakes committed in South Africa, it has high praise for the British regimental officers for the courage and intrepidity with which they are leading their men. Where errors have been made, it holds they have been with those highly placed, who have seemed to believe that their new adversary was half barbarian, whereas he is a highly trained soldier and efficient in the use of modern weapons. The *Deutsche Zeitung* praises the rank and file and draws attention to the marches made under trying conditions, in burning heat, often without sufficient water, followed by bivouacking in the open on cold and sometimes rainy nights.

The *Nouvelle Review* treats the subject of its criticism from a different point of view in a discussion by M. Michel Delines on a paper by a Mr. Vassilevski, apparently a Russian. This gentleman had been visiting the barracks of the Household Cavalry in London, the comfort of which surprised him, especially the excellence of the table service, with its ale and various sauces, and the electric lighting. These, however, it may be remarked, are not found in the quarters of the more humble Tommy Atkins. Mr. Vassilevski was much struck by the tall, well set-up figures of the men who were engaged in outdoor exercise. Their twisted moustaches, well dressed hair and chins impeccably shaven, and their boots polished to such a degree "as to throw into ecstasy the whole world of bootmakers," proved to him clearly that these men were of the elite and the darlings of the nursemaids in the park.

This picture of the private soldier of the aristocratic corps of the British Army is matched by one more imaginative still of the officer. According to this writer the British officer is the lion of the drawing room and the hero of the divorce court. He is perverted, capricious, and blase, a reader of French novels, and a frequenter of music halls. He dwells in a palace, has a negro for a groom and a Frenchman for his chef. He enters the army that he may wear a uniform and live at a military club, but he cares nothing for his profession and has no interest in the service. Such is the British officer as seen by M. Vassilevski and appreciated by M. Delines.

The *Independence Roumaine* of Bucharest sees the subjects of its criticism from again a different point of view. In a general way it has a fairly good opinion of the British soldiers, but cannot help remarking that they are of a low class, and marked with the "gross and brutal character which is

fundamental in the Anglo-Saxon." The army training, however, has emancipated them from the defects of their origin and they fight well, but without a real sense of patriotism though they have a certain traditional loyalty. Soldiers of this class require officers of a high order and that the Roumanian critic believes the British officers to be. He "hunts the tiger in India, the elephant in Africa, and the native everywhere," and is always ready for adventure. "For the most part they despise strategy and tactics," but they have the instinct of war and compensate for their deficiencies by coolness and courage.

These are samples of the tone in which the European Continental press speaks of the British Army, giving credit to the merit of the fighting element, but as a general rule criticizing severely the generals and staff.

Fair Harcard.

Cambridge, Feb. 17.—The most important rowing document ever issued to the members of the university appeared in the *Crimson* signed by prominent rowing men in the university.

As to the new scheme the signers of the document say:

"It is now clear to everybody that the success of rowing at Harvard depends on the broadest and most systematic plan of competition that can be produced. The old class-crew scheme has proved inadequate, for it cannot possibly begin to handle 500 men and give them all races. The best that the class-crew system can do is to provide rowing for twenty or twenty-five men in each class. The present plan is to have each club get one or more class-crews from each of the three upper classes and the law school. Each pair in the same class, that is, the two law schools, the two senior, the two junior, and the two sophomore crews, who race together about April 7, are to determine which crew shall represent the class. About April 14 the class races will be held between the winners of the four preliminary trials. There will also be held on the same day a race between the four losing crews. This method of selecting the crews is considered preferable because by it the number of men who can get the experience of rowing on their class crew is doubled. That is during the training season the number of men on an equal footing in each class is increased from eight, as at present, to sixteen, and these sixteen, divided into two crews, get the experience and competition of racing against each other as well as against the corresponding crews of other classes. Of course there is nothing to prevent the formation of additional crews in each club if men enough are rowing to fill them.

"It seems advisable to divide the two clubs up evenly, as it is essential that all the good men in one class shall not be together, and the best plan seems to be to allow not more than four men out of any one of last year's class crews to row from the same club, and to di-

vide the rest evenly. In order to insure equal membership and, as nearly as possible, equal competition in future years, it has been decided that the presidents of the two clubs shall, beginning this year, alternately choose down an alphabetical list of all the candidates for the freshmen crew."

College Union.

Chicago, March 4.—Representatives of the leading American universities effected a permanent organization today in pursuance of a plan to bring the various American universities into closer relation with each other. A motion of Dr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, that a vote of thanks be tendered the University of California for taking the initiative in bringing about the conference which has resulted in a permanent organization, brought forth remarks most complimentary to the University of California. President Harper of the University of Chicago said this was the most complete movement that had taken place in higher education in this country for the last fifty years.

The new organization is to be called the "Association of American Universities." It is for the purpose of considering matters of common interest relating to graduate study. The in-

European Immigration.

The *New York Sun* has been counting up the totals of European migration during the century, and finds that the movement is the greatest of the kind recorded in history. In the first twenty years of the century only 250,000 Europeans came to this country, but between 1820 and 1882 more than 17,000,000 migrated to the Americas. In the last named year alone the United States received 800,000 immigrants. Since 1882 the European outpouring to various parts of the world has been over 12,000,000 souls. Trustworthy data indicate that during the century Europe has been drained of 30,000,000 persons seeking to better their fortunes in other lands. This number is equal to three-fifths of the total population of Europe at the time of Augustus Caesar. It represents a third more people than Great Britain and Ireland gained in the first ninety years of the century. It is greater than the total number of inhabitants of the United Kingdom in 1860, and only a little less than the total population of the United States in the same year. Yet this tremendous loss seems to have strengthened Europe rather than weakened it. This unprecedented migration seems to have been a healthy expansion movement on the part of the civilized races. Probably this remarkable phase of history will never be repeated, for there remain no more such vast and fertile wildernesses in the temperate zone as the United States was at the beginning of the century.—*Chicago Tribune*.



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