

AUSTIN'S HAWAIIAN WEEKLY.

Devoted to the Progress of the Pacific

VOL. I.]

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Progress of the Pacific.

China-United States vs. Russian Aggression

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, in an address recently made at Philadelphia, pointed out very clearly the dangers to be feared from Russian aggression. His views are valuable as they undoubtedly reflect the complexion of Chinese thought concerning Russia's encroachments in the Orient. Mr. Ting Fang, likened Russia to "the leviathan," which, having no vitals, cannot be mortally wounded, however severe the blow may be. In the opinion of the Chinese Minister, Russia, with limitless numbers entrenched in her remote and unassailable strongholds can neither be ousted from her position nor prevented from advancing.

"It is madness," Mr. Ting Fang further says, "to abate one particle of the issue and declare that something ought to be conceded for the cause of peace, to pretend, as do some Englishmen already weary of the strain, that Russia if given Northern China, or Constantinople, or a port on the Persian Gulf, will be content. She is not striving for portions, but for the whole of Asia; when she has gained this she knows, and we must eventually agree, that nothing human can resist her. Fortunately for the cause of freedom, America has just discovered that she is necessarily involved in the the affairs of Eastern Asia; that she has a stake in common there with others whom she can already undersell in distant as well as in domestic markets; that her business compels her to join in the work of reducing barbarians to order and educating them; finally, and perhaps most fortunately of all for the present crisis, that there is no real antagonism between the mother country and her once rebellious colony, but that friendly cooperation has only to be proffered to be eagerly accepted. When we realize that the menace of Russian aggression affects not only the political supremacy of Great Britain in Asia, but the free exercise of those high aspirations which are vital to the existence

of every regenerate people, we will cease to imagine vain fears of imperialism and assemble the utmost strength of the enlightened West against that portentous imperialism embodied in the spirit of a devouring and devastating East. Finally, when we appreciate the fact that to secure China is the sine qua non of Russian designs for the establishment of a universal empire, that, with her wealth and willing hands, the Muscovite can never become master of a double continent, and so of the world, we will listen before it is too late to the Macedonian cry of that misgoverned nation to go over and help them."

The North China News is responsible for the following remarkable statement: "Russians in

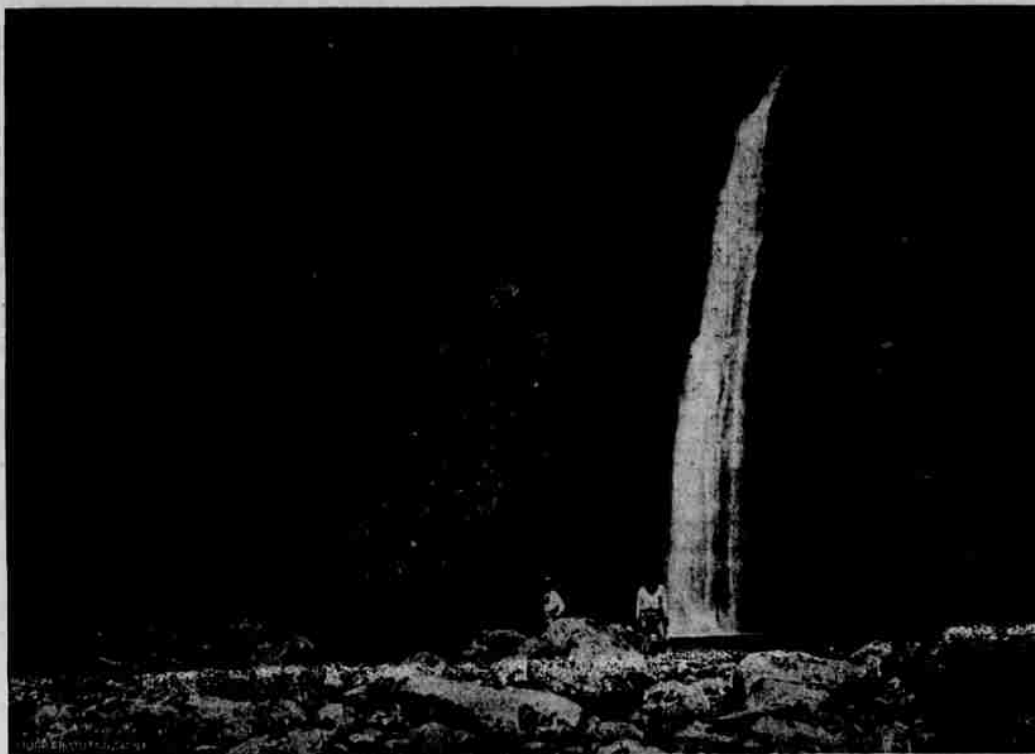
diers, with 20 officers and mining engineers, are quartered there." Therefore, Manchuria is practically a Russian province in spite of official protestation to the contrary. The first step has been taken by "the leviathan" toward the possession of the whole of Asia and the domination of the world.

The agreement made between England and Russia, defining the spheres of influence of each nation in China, does not seem to have had any effect in checking Russia aggression. Not long since M. de Giers, the Russian minister to Peking, made a demand, of the Chinese government, for a new railway concession connecting Peking with Russia's present railway system in Manchuria. The Chinese government refused the demand; but it is only a question of time when China will be compelled to grant the concession, thus putting the Chinese capital at Russia's mercy, unless England has strength enough and a desire to uphold the weak hands of the Chinese government. The result will probably be another contract between Russia and England in which the spheres of influence will be more closely defined and, as usual, Russia will gain another inch.

Russian activity in Abyssinia has been puzzling diplomats for sometime. The Czar has for three years been profuse in presenting gifts to Emperor Menelek which have been, of late, rifles, cartridges and rapid firing guns. Recently Russia made a proposal to Emperor Menelek to reorganize the Abyssinian army under Russian

officers. The proposal was refused, but, it is significant that the proposition should have been made at all. Many believe that Russia is preparing trouble for England in Egypt should the latter attempt to forcibly interfere with Russian designs in the Orient.

Where will this great game end? It is not at all impossible or even improbable that, to protect American trade and perpetuate the cause of freedom, the United States will be called upon to interfere a forced-mate, even if not a full check-mate.



Manchuria are acquiring land as they please, and are already working mines. The railroad, too, is obviously a military one, and he asserts that there are 30,000 Russian troops at Port Arthur, 3,000 at Talién Wan, 2,000 at Kin Chou, 200 at Lun-chou, 200 at Wafanglien, 200 at New Chwang, 200 at Haichieng, 200 at Liao Yang, 300 at Kirin, 20,000 at Haipion, north of Kirin, and, in fact, Russian soldiers are all over Manchuria. In Haishieng the Russians have taken a shop, and fortified it by mounting guns. At Liao Yang, they have a site 200 yards square, where they are building barracks. At Kirin the Russians have possession of the Chinese barracks, and 300 sol-

In a recent number of the *North American Review* the influence of missionary work on China is discussed as follows:

Missionary Work in China

One additional source of evidence of China's awakening is found in the spread and success of missionary work. This is a liberalizing influence of incessant and unmeasured activity; it is exerted on large numbers, mainly, the youth, in all grades of society, from the lowest upward, and over a great extent of country. It is a training in knowledge and virtue, according to the world's highest ideals, under conditions favorable for deep and lasting results. It is a leaven cast into the bosom of society, not for a day or a year, but for generation after generation, slowly but surely leavening the whole mass. It reaches further and penetrates deeper, and abides more permanently than any merely external influence. By its very nature, the Christian society tends to increase and gather strength, and overcome opposing strength, and become the controlling and inspiring force. Already at not a few points, this potent social influence is in the ascendant; in many others it is steadily advancing to the supremacy. There are no minds so eager for the best things, so devoted to the nation's welfare, so proud of China's true glory or so able to lead her on to win and possess it, as those which have been trained in the mission churches and schools from one end of the land to the other. In these centres of aggressive life, new China has her camps, her captains, and her soldiers of the line. They are making ready to do for her what the churches and schools of Canterbury and Winchester, of London and Oxford, of Lincoln and York, did for England in the seventh and eighth centuries. Any study of China at the present time that leaves these out of the account, fails to grasp the whole problem.

The Declaration of Independence is the most momentous document ever written in the history of the world. It crushed the Spanish Empire, cemented the English Empire and created the United States whose influence in the future will rule the world. It declared a principle that had fought its way to recognition against ignorance, superstition and ecclesiastical bombast for eighteen hundred years. Individual freedom is the direct result of the evolution of religion. In our civilization the first declaration of independence is to be found in the life and teachings of Christ; and, although the author of the principle was crushed under the heel of tyranny, the principle lived to shatter the Roman empire. When tyrannical forces had again crystalized under the very name of Christ himself the principle fought its way through the thirty-years' war. Martin Luther declared it; Oliver Cromwell took freedom for his motto and was successful; it inspired the French revolution. When the sturdy pilgrim fathers came to the wilds of America, for freedom to worship God, tyranny was again rampant and the revolutionary war was necessary. The principle of freedom, after struggling for recognition through blood and carnage for eighteen centuries, first found a forcible definition in the Declaration of Independence. Pitt said, in the English Parliament, that it was the greatest document ever written. The result of the revolutionary war changed England's entire colonial policy to conform with the principle of freedom and a vast empire was saved from destruction. The Spanish-American colonies were inspired with a desire for independence and in a few years the Spanish Empire was dismembered. Now, as though destiny ruled it, the last of her colonies have passed from her despotic sway to be ruled under the principles of freedom.

What will the future bring forth? Must the principles of liberty again be baptized in blood to be universally recognized as the dominating factor in governing? It would seem so. Russia's steady advance in the policy of expansion with an undisguised ambition to control all Asia is a menace to liberty. If it leads to a conflict the United States must take part. The theatre of action will be the Pacific ocean and Hawaii will be a strategic point of great importance.

The Australian federation will have a far greater influence upon English politics than would be supposed at first thought. Federated Australia brings into

existence a great nation with vast resources capable of maintaining on its own initiative a large army and navy. With the exception of Hawaii no country in the world is so prosperous as the Australian colonies. The yield in products of all kinds amounts to about \$180 per capita against \$65 per capita in the United States, generally considered the most prosperous nation on earth. Hawaii yields over \$250 per capita, thus leading all other places on earth in productive wealth.

Any error on the part of England in her colonial policy would now be confronted with a rebellion far more formidable than the revolutionary war with the United States. That England ever again adopt a policy toward her colonies that interferes with home rule is entirely unlikely. She has her hands full watching Russia and the great international game that is occupying the attention of the world powers.

It is significant that the Australian federation has modeled its constitution after that of the United States, with the exception that the ministers have seats in the federal parliament, which may be considered as an improvement on the American system. Here again is an instance of the influence of American ideals.

The tie which now binds and holds the British Empire together is the love and reverence which every Englishman feels for Queen Victoria. This is even more pronounced in the colonies than at home. She is the star around which numerous satelights revolve; the attraction that holds the empire together as an intrigal whole. After her death a more practical and organized national sentiment must be created by representation from the colonies in a federal parliament. The federation of the British Empire is as inevitable as it is that the sun rises and sets. Emperialism will be swept away. National matters must be made to transcend local affairs in the breast of every Englishman of whatever race or color which cannot be the case now. The empire must be federated—cemented together—to fit England for the great role she is destined to play in the history of the twentieth century.

The Advertiser claims to have received exclusive dispatches from Washington to the effect that the Sugar Trust is friendly to Hawaii, and will use its influence in Congress to see that a discriminating duty is placed upon sugars from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. If this could be done it would certainly leave Hawaii in a very enviable position.

The dispatch has all the earmarks of a fake. It cannot be so easily forgotten by those interested in the issue that the Sugar Trust fought annexation with all its power. Annexation was brought about by the war with Spain; because President McKinley used the power conferred upon him by the Constitution in time of war. It is very doubtful if the matter passed Congress with such powerful forces combating it. Why the sugar

Trust should so soon have a change of heart in favor of Hawaii it is difficult to conjecture.

If the Sugar Trust is going to use its influence in favor of discriminating duties against Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines it stands to reason that it will also discriminate against Hawaiian sugars. A trust is the most cold-blooded thing on earth and it is not to be supposed that the Sugar Trust is suddenly going to declare in favor of Hawaiian sugar.

But can any influence the Trust may bring to bear so influence Congress as to discriminate against integral parts of the United States territory? Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines may now be considered a part of the United States and the Constitution does not permit such discrimination. If the dispatch is genuine it must, therefore, be taken to mean that the Trust is against expansion but regards Hawaii as American territory already and swallowed the pill. If such discrimination could be made, as suggested, it certainly would be greatly to the benefit of Hawaiian sugar planters, but it is not best to be sanguine concerning the amiable intentions of the Sugar Trust.

Admiral T. E. Rowe of the United States Navy has an article in *Self Culture* on the Unrest of the Nations which is attracting considerable attention. It speaks of

The Unrest of the Nations

the activities of the past quarter of a century and of the result of these activities. Admiral Rowe says:

Machinery is clothing and feeding the populations of Christendom. It drills and covers the seed; harvests the wheat; rakes, binds, threshes, fans, winnows, and grinds it; and conveys the resulting flour to the great cities to feed the nations. From the mighty battleship of iron, plowing its way through the ocean at eighteen miles an hour, to the little potato-peeler in the kitchen, the hard and drastic work of men's hands is transferred to the machine. If the hours of labor have been shortened from twelve or fourteen to six and eight, men are demanding still greater emancipation from toil. Pressure upon a button moves the ponderous arm of a great machine, and it lifts a five-ton gun high in the air and transports it a hundred yards, though not long since the same task would have required a hundred men and as many oxen. A hammer of a ton's weight, managed by one man, can be made to flatten a mass of iron into a sheet no thicker than a nickel five-cent piece. It prints and turns out our books and newspapers, and the world is flooded with the studies and the thoughts of men. The implements of war have become so terrible that rulers and peoples alike stand in fear and dread of hostilities; and the mere contemplation of its horrors must cause war to cease and the reign of peace to begin.

Why, then, should we wonder at the unrest of the nations? Neither princes nor their ministers can lead their people into such shambles of death and ruin, and the day has passed when whole populations will be driven like flocks to the slaughter. Kings and rulers no longer lead the people; it is the people who are pressing their rulers before them. * * *

Three hundred years ago Spain was the great expansionist of the nations, and for three hundred years her history is a history of war and woe and of loss to her people. Spain conquered to plunder and not to colonize. Her galleons poured rivers of gold and silver into her treasury, only to debauch her kings and her nobles, to the grievous neglect of the people, who were relegated to ignorance, poverty, and superstition. The Spanish nation is now brought to the edge of an abyss of ruin.

Since the heroic days of Victor Emmanuel and

Count Cavour, who once more created a united Italy, the misgovernment of that country has passed into proverbs. There is no kindler or more humane man in Europe than the present King of Italy, and the misgovernment of his country lies with the Parliament and not with the King. In an evil hour that Parliament was smitten with the rage for expansion, and Italian armies were sent to the shores of the Red Sea, where they miserably perished. Italy presents to the world the strange spectacle of tens of thousands of her people fleeing from their own country to every part of the civilized world in search of food and raiment. * * *

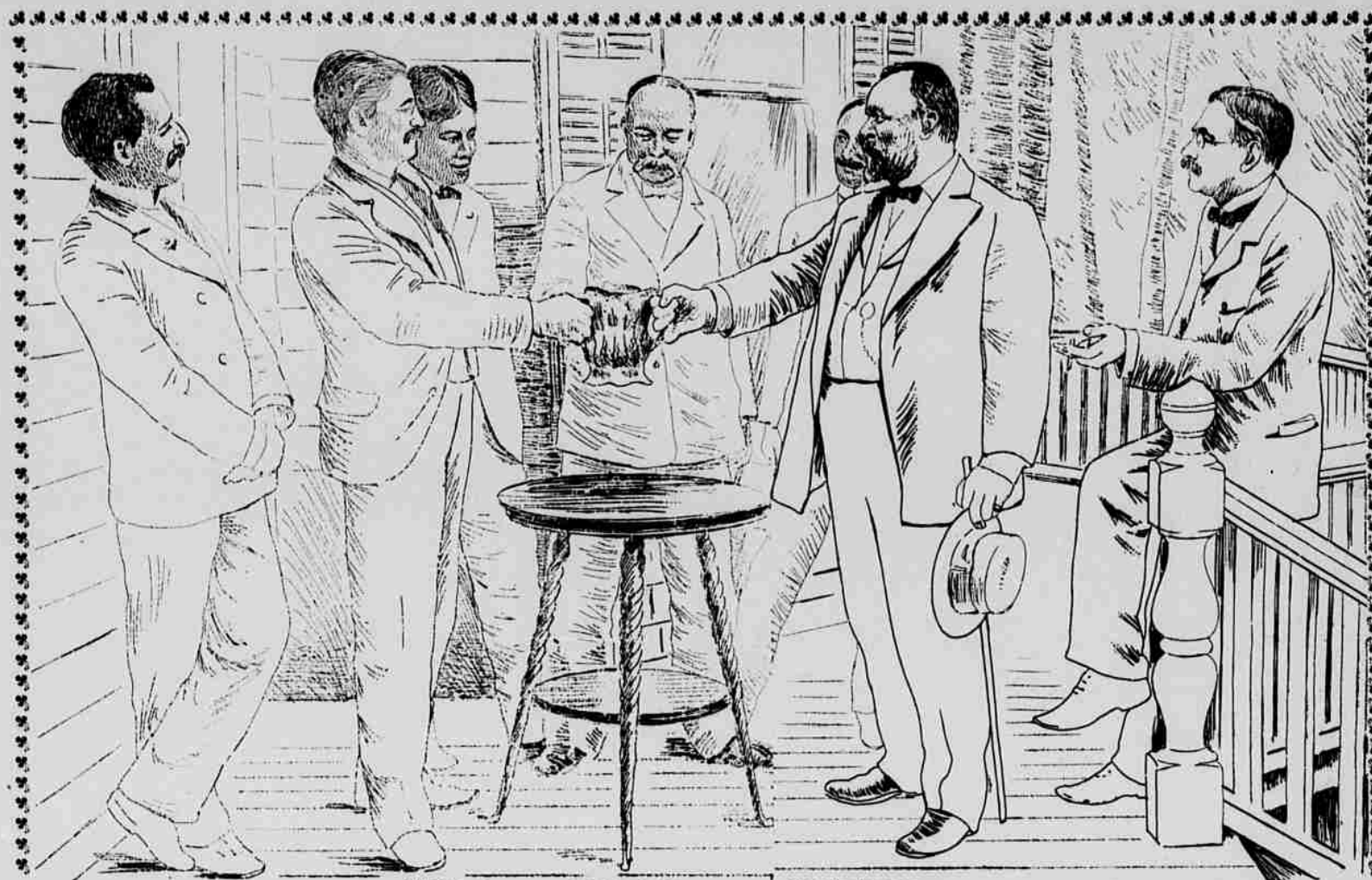
If now we turn to our own country, we have much room for contemplation. Aside from men under the absolute dominion of optimism and the lust of conquest or plunder, the great body of in-

dividual expansion of mankind, of the developments of invention and machinery, and of the amazing progress of art and science. No period of civilization has shown so much of human benevolence, so much beneficence in gifts of living men, and in bequests by those who have passed away. The millionaire is not such for the mere sake of a millionaire.

The owner of the cottage and the garden is a greater power than the owner of the mansion. The framework of society and the fabric of government may be transformed, but they will never perish in an age of reason and science.

Admiral Roe takes great pains to show that the unrest of the nations is due to improved machinery and the unrest of the individual. True, the prevalence of the idea of individual freedom, by causing the unrest of individuals, has brought

have not lived pleasantly together for some years. It is reported that returning unexpectedly to his house Mr. Sloane found there a man whom he had forbidden his wife to receive. It required lawyers to patch up this difficulty. He made a settlement on her and made it a condition that he should revise her visiting list and, believing that his happiness would be better conserved, thereby took up his residence at a down-town hotel. As the conditions of the compact were not observed by the lady Mr. Sloane brought suit for divorce on the only grounds permitted in New York making Mr. Belmont co-respondent. It was supposed that Mrs. Sloane would oppose a divorce suit brought on grounds which have heretofore been considered very damaging to a woman's reputation. As he made no opposition the divorce was granted and she



E Towse W H Coney H R Macfarlane W R Farrington A T Atkinson F H Austin

The above cut represents an occasion in Hawaiian newspaper life which is most remarkable for many things. The chief and most notable is that it was the first occasion on which the editors of the newspapers of Honolulu met together in friendly greeting at the invitation of a brother journalist. Mr. Henry Macfarlane (the modest gentleman in the center of the group) was the cause, that is to say the celebration of his silver-wedding was, and hence the congregation and libations. The loving-cup was passed, paradoxically, as a pipe of peace and AUSTIN'S WEEKLY duly chronicles the notorious event.

telligent American citizens is perplexed and doubtful.

Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands are not colonies, nor can they ever be. They are already peopled, and covered with towns, cities, and all the works of modern civilization. They are conquered provinces and not colonies, and as such they must be administered by proconsular governments; and we are thus brought face to face with the anomaly of two different systems of government existing under the flag of the United States,—the one proconsular, and the other federal constitution. How long these two can live side by side without the one usurping or absorbing the other is yet to be seen.

The closing years of our century mark an eloquent era in the history of civilization. The unrest of the peoples is the outcome of the intellect-

about this condition among nations. That the out-come must mean war seems inevitable.

High society in New York is having a great shock. Its morality is on trial. It will shortly be known whether the populous island of Manhattan

Do Riches give Immunity from Crime

will consider that, within its sacred precincts, riches and high station give immunity to confessed social crime, or whether social ostracization is to be the swift and sure punishment of the guilty parties whatever their wealth or station. It is the Ex Mrs Henry T. Sloane now Mrs. Perry Belmont who is causing all the commotion.

Mr. Henry T. Sloane and his beautiful wife

was forbidden to marry again. Immediately after she crossed into the state of Connecticut where she met Mr. Belmont and became his wife.

The inference is irresistible that Mrs. Sloane admits herself guilty. At the same time she is making overtures leading toward rehabilitation in society. What will New York's four hundred do? It is marbles to doughnuts that money-worshipping New York will swallow the pill. There is a woman at the bottom of every thing. It succeeds in her designs and is reinstated to her former high station in society it might not be impossible for open licentiousness in the upper circles to become the fashionable fad and the moral sensibilities of a nation become blunted by the advertised shame of a single woman whose guilt goes unpunished,

THE RATTLESNAKE RANCH.

HOW SEALY GOT EVEN.

By Franklin Austin.

Written by the author for a paper he published in Southern California in 1898, unsigned and copied by many of the Metropolitan Journals of the United States. Revised and rewritten for AUSTIN'S HAWAIIAN WEEKLY.

Joe Sealy was quite a character in his way. He had been a frontiersman, man and boy, for fifty years. He had moved on as "westward the star of Empire takes its way" until he had at last settled in Inyo County, California. He was one of the pioneers when the great Serreigardo mine was struck that yielded sixteen million ounces of silver before the vein gave out. Sealy had undeveloped mines galore. He might almost be said to be mine poor.

When Serreigarda was at its height, Lone Pine, was a mighty lively place, I can tell you. The games were going all night and at least one man was buried in his boots, every day—the highest record being nine corpses in twenty-four hours. But these good old days waned when the Serreigarda closed down. The little old town went into decay. Only a few old cronies like Sealy and the handful of Mexicans and Indians who had been there longer than the oldest inhabitant of the village could recollect.

At last times in Lone Pine began to revive. A few years previous to the opening of this story the government appointed a land agent who opened an office at Independence. Everybody took up government land and Sealy like the rest proceeded to make himself land poor as well as mine poor. Everybody took up 320 acres in the valley, under the irrigation act; and a company was organized to build a ditch to bring water out of the Owens River. Sealy had land in the valley too, but he knew his neighbors well, and was not sanguine that the harmony, displayed in the heat of enthusiasm, would be long enduring. While tramping through the mountain and upper mesa's, one day, he came across a canon in which flowed a perennial stream. His practiced eye at once estimated that the water could be brought to the beautiful sloping mesa above, at very small cost, giving him a little irrigation system of his own. He at once applied for the 160 acres running across the canon, giving him control of the water and having about 80 acres of tillable land on the mesa. He felt that if the ditch company terminated in a row, and his valley investments impaired, he had a ranch back of the hills that was worth something.

Remote from civilization as the little village at Lone Pine, people came across the desert and over the mountains to take part in the land boom. Among these was one Charles Alfred McDonald Farrell, a remittance Englishman, with a romantic turn of mind. It also developed later that he had some little money to boot. After climbing all over the awe-inspiring Sierra Nevada mountains, that tower 12,000 feet above the Owens Valley, he decided to locate. Farrell is a good fellow and made friends with everybody; but it soon became apparent that he was a sharp fellow too, and knew how to use his money to the best advantage. He hit upon Sealy's ranch almost at once and wanted to buy it, but his offer was very much lower than Sealy thought the location was worth.

Not long after this one of Sealy's mining prospects showed good indications and the mining fever was upon him again. He must have money and that quickly. So he went to Farrell and offered to sell. Believing that Joe needed money, the sharp gentleman, made a considerable cut in his offer. Sealy took the money mentally vowing, however, that he would "get even" some day. He was not favorably impressed with these fancy fellows any way. After the

transaction was closed, Mr. Farrell said blandly: "In case I have an opportunity of selling this ranch, Mr. Sealy, I hope you will give me permission of referring to you concerning it." An Englishman never feels exactly safe unless he has a reference.

Joe looked surprised, but answered politely. "Well, I guess, if you bring any fellow down to my cabin I'll talk to him for you."

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Sealy. I shall doubtless avail myself of your kindness."

Shortly after this Frank Grason, a rich young man from New York, came into the valley. He was a California tourist seeking out of the way places. Being very much pleased with the west and was not at all averse to making investments. He found Farrell a very agreeable companion and guide over the mountains. Farrell suggested that he purchase his mountain ranch so that he might have an interest that would bring him back to the mountains occasionally; representing that there was a boom on in real estate and property was going up. "I will take you around to see Mr. Sealy," he said, "I refer to him by permission."

Joe Sealy was sitting in his old arm-chair smoking a pipe and ruminating over his hard-luck. He was in no mood to receive company but he had the reputation of being polite to every one in his own cabin. When the gentlemen entered he politely asked them to have seats.

Farrell introduced his friend and stated his business.

"Yes. That's one of the finest income paying properties I ever owned. You can't find nothing better for the money in New York;" and enveloped himself in smoke. Farrell looked puzzled.

"Why, Mr. Farrell did not represent it to me as income paying property!" exclaimed Grason.

"Yes. Paid me better than any gold mine I ever had; but I caught the mining fever again after I had been ranching a while and gave up the business. The ranch paid me from \$20 to \$50 a day depending as how hard I worked."

"What product did you raise, to make so much money out of," asked the New Yorker, innocently.

"Rattlesnakes." Answered Sealy, laconically. Grason shuddered.

"While I was standing on a hill one day, looking into the canon, viewing my new possession, I noted that there was a lot of rattlesnakes all mixed up under every sagebrush and a lot of 'em sunning themselves in the open. It popped into my head, instant-like rattlesnake oil.

"You know, a rattlesnake won't cross water. So I got a big stick and herded all them snakes into a bunch down by the creek and dug a ditch around them letting the water in. I had them all corralled in no time. I bought a big tryin' pot, (its in the back yard now) and built me a cabin. That's the cabin in the canon now. Every day I'd go in and knock a dozen or so of them snakes over the head and try 'em out."

"At first I did not know what to do with the oil. But one day I tried it on my old grandmother's rheumatic back and it cured her.

"That oil gave her five years lease of life—it did. Poor old dame is dead now. There was a dapper chap up here from the city about that time and I gave him sole agency for the oil, for rheumatism cure, at two dollars a gallon. I sold the skins for two dollars a piece and the rattles for watch charms at one dollar. Rattlesnakes breed like rabbits if you feed 'em right, so its easy and lucrative business. If you want to start up again I'll lend you my old pot. Better get some of those dapper friends of yours out from New York to help you. You'll make a fortune." And Sealy looked wickedly out of the corner of his eyes at the New Yorker while he pulled viciously at his pipe.

"No, thank you," said Grason shuddering. "I think I will go home and embark in legitimate business," and he shuddered again as if Rattlesnake oil had, somehow, affected his nerves.

War and Industry.

The *Literary Critic* has an article in review of Joseph McCabe's book "Can We Disarm," in which it gives the cost of wars in the two centuries, showing the tax it has been on industry. It is especially interesting in connection with the peace conference now in session at the Hague.

War has become a science, and it has given birth to enormous industries. The industrial community derives very conspicuous advantages from the military system, and does not clearly see definite compensating advantages in its abolition. So the industrial community, i. e., the great body of the nation, does not care to part with militarism just yet. It seems scarcely necessary to give laborious proof of the point, but there are many who do not realize how deeply militarism is rooted in the present industrial order. During the last two centuries England has spent £1,265,000,000 in the conduct of her wars, quite independently of the permanent maintenance of her army and navy. France has spent £830,000,000 in the same period in war alone. Russia has spent £335,000,000 in war during the last sixty years. The Anglo-French war of 1793-1815 was the first to make a lively impression on the economic world. It is said by Mulhall to have cost £1,250,000,000; and Mulhall's figures as to the cost of war do not represent their entire commercial "value;" he only gives the distinctly military expenditure. The Crimean war of 1854-56 cost £305,000,000, or £146,000,000 per year (as compared with £60,000,000 per year in Napoleonic times). The American civil war in 1863-65, in which nearly 4,000,000 men were engaged, cost £740,000,000 (£350,000,000 per year). The Franco-German war of 1870-71 cost France (including the indemnity to Germany and damage to property, etc.) £506,000,000. The Russo-Turkish war cost £190,000,000; the Chino-Japanese war \$225,000,000; the Hispano-American war cost America alone \$250,000,000. Mulhall's estimate that the principal wars from 1793 to 1877 cost £3,047,000,000 does not represent their full economic value; it does not include indirect consumption. For instance, he estimates the cost of the Franco-German war at £316,000,000. Bodio has shown that it cost France £506,000,000, and there is still a large margin in Germany not covered by the indemnity.

So much for the economic value of war to the industrial community. To this must be added the ordinary cost of the maintenance of armies and navies in times of peace; fully one-half of this is for direct employment of labor. England has an annual revenue of about £110,000,000. Of this she spends about £40,000,000 annually on her army and navy, and a further £25,000,000 in the service of the national debt (a war expenditure). Considerably more than half of the entire revenue of the country is absorbed by military expenditure. Russia's latest military budget amounted to 384,379,000 roubles. Germany's military expenditure for the financial year 1896-7 was £31,300,000 out of an entire revenue of £67,000,000. France had a total revenue of £136,900,000 in 1895; of this £25,000,000 were spent on the army, £10,000,000 on the navy, and £35,000,000 in interest on the national debt. Impoverished, starving Italy, out of her forced revenue of £67,000,000, spent £13,000,000 on the army and navy, and £23,000,000 on the national debt. Japan has suddenly dropped into the ways of civilized nations. She has resolved to spend £2,800,000 annually on her army, and to devote £12,000,000 to the improvement of her navy.

And the worst feature—or, rather, the most

promising, from our present economic point of view—is that the pace of militarism is accelerating so rapidly. M. Edmond Thery, writing in the *Economiste Europeen*, points out that the military expenditure of the five powers increased from 2,872,000,000 francs in 1883 to more than 4,000,000,000 in 1895.

Eccentric Tommy Hardware.

For many years Tommy Hardware was the most eccentric individual in Santa Paula. All of his several lives passed away a few years ago. He was from earliest recollection the property of the Santa Paula Hardware Company. He was born in Adams Canon, on the horse and cattle ranch, under very ordinary circumstances, there being nothing to indicate that he would grow to such an extraordinary size or that he would be possessed of such remarkable intelligence for one of his kind. Tommy was taken down to Santa Paula in a sack tied to the saddle of one of the cowboys. His eyes had been open only two or three days and the six mile ride in a sack was a terrible experience. It is quite possible that this early shaking up had some influence in stimulating that intelligence for which he was afterward so famous.

What would have become of the Hardware Company if it had not acquired Tommy and taken him into partnership, as it were, it would be difficult to predict. Certain it is his counsels saved the Company many thousands of dollars. Tommy was a great attraction in the store especially on account of his size. He received the Company's patrons with a grave courtesy and dignity that made him justly popular, but it was early noticeable that through some instinct or intuitive faculty he seemed to know who were dead beats, and utterly refused to have anything to do with them. This trait was so pronounced and unerring that the clerks were instructed to introduce all new comers to Tommy and note his actions before selling the bill of goods. Thus it came to pass that no one could obtain credit at the store unless Tommy approved.

Perhaps Tommy's most singular trait was the deep interest he took in religious matters. He was very regular in his attendance at church both morning and evening. His first appearance at church created quite a sensation. The minister had reached the most pathetic part of his sermon when Tommy appeared and climbed upon the pulpit, sitting beside the bible. This afterward became his favorite position. He would sit on the pulpit, gravely facing the audience, as much as to say, "I am sure I could preach a better sermon." Tommy was very prominent in all religious matters and was highly respected by the people of Santa Paula. His untimely death was regretted by all.

F. H. A.

Old California Missions.

Charles F. Lummis.

The Caucasian history of California turns back only 130 years—tho the state was discovered sixty years before New England was. And yet, if New England had anywhere within its historic limits one building from the last century so romantic so picturesque, so noble in architecture, so great an achievement for its time and circumstance, as an average California Mission, the English-speaking world would ring with its fame; Hawthorne and Whittier and Longfellow and Holmes would have immortalized it, and millions would make pilgrimage to it.

Unfortunately for American literature, "there's no sich a person." There is not in New England—nor in the whole United States, east of Colorado—a single old building remotely to be compared with the Franciscan Missions, of

which California has twenty-one. The Atlantic states were a century and a half old when the first European sat down in California for good; but in all that time they had not erected an edifice so masterful as he began at once. The Easterner who knows anything about his own history stands astounded before such enormous structures as the monastery at San Fernando, the temple of San Luis Rey, and other buildings of the Franciscan missionaries.

The Puritan came to hunt room for his own faith; he sat down on the first shore he reached; he hanged, whipped, and boycotted every other fellow that had another faith. And while he believed in God as hard as ever man did (and a cast-iron God at that), he built his temples of the nearest logs.

The Franciscan after sailing farther from the Old World, tramped on his feet as far again, to give someone else a faith. He hung no Quakers; but he built, in place of little log "meeting-houses" for himself, enormous stone churches for the Indians. Instead of the shrewd, earnest labor of the Puritan's co-workers, he had no masons nor carpenters except absolutely raw savages. And by moral suasion, not by blue-laws and force, he got nomads who had never built a house for themselves to help him build imposing structures for his alien but amiable God.

This is not a California guess. It is proved historic truth, which no scholar would any more deny than he would deny gravitation. And it is food for thought. Take for instance, the stone church at San Juan Capistrano. It could not be rebuilt, even in this easy day, with a railroad at its door and skilled masons "hunting a job," for less than *one hundred thousand dollars*. Yet it was built in what was then a deeper wilderness than Daniel Boone trod, a country more distant from the civilization of its time than central Africa is to-day, and with stupid savages for workmen—held to their task not by an army but by the magnetism and diplomacy of a couple of brown-robed missionaries.

To those who know something of history, the California missions are, as a physical achievement and a "business success" among the most wonderful things in our country. To those who know anything about architecture, they are, collectively, the noblest monuments in the United States. To those who have some insight of beauty and picturesqueness, they are precious beyond speech.

The brutal and thievish "disestablishment"—for the early Mexican "republic" was as bitter a jest as the Mexican republic of to-day is honorable and substantial fact—broke the backs of the missions and gave their dismembered properties over to be looted. Since the American occupation and the coming of security, carelessness has continued the destruction that greed began. Their proselytes scattered or dead, their revenue stolen, their temples robbed to make one man's house and another man's pig-pen, the missions have fallen into irremediable decay. Not one keeps, or will ever have again, the splendor of the good old days when each mission was a little common-wealth, self-sustaining and self-sufficing; producing everything within its own walls; a "business management" which no American trust surpasses in efficiency, a work of love and conscience that Americans might profitably pattern by in their dealings with minor peoples.

A few missions are still occupied by the meager piers of the patriarchal pioneers; many are gone to swift decay—pillaged by man and the elements. And some are safeguarded and loved by a devoted little band of the newcomers, who care for romance and beauty, for sincerity and skill and self-sacrifice, and who mean that the monuments of learning and faith and infinite zeal shall not perish from off the face of California. Even in ruin, the Franciscan missions are the noblest architectural landmarks our nation owns. There is no question that the United States is smart. If

it is also wise, it will preserve and honor its finest antiquities.

Philippine Products.

The agricultural, mineral, and commercial opportunities in the Philippines are discussed in detail in the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. This discussion shows that, although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Philippines, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas, it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended, and that the islands can support a population equal to that of Japan (42,000,000). The chief products are rice, corn, hemp, sugar, tobacco, coconuts, and cacao. Coffee and cotton were formerly produced in large quantities—the former for export and the latter for home consumption—but the coffee plant has been almost exterminated by insects, and the home-made cotton cloths have been driven out by the competition of those imported from England. The rice and corn are principally produced in Luzon and Mindoro, and are consumed in the islands. The rice crop is about 765,000 tons. It is insufficient for the demand and about 45,000 tons of rice were imported in 1894, the greater portion from Saigon, and the rest from Hongkong and Singapore; also 8,669 tons (60,000 barrels) of flour, of which more than two-thirds came from China, and less than one-third from the United States. The cacao is raised in the southern islands, the best quality of it at Mindanao. The production amounts only to 150 tons, and it is all made into chocolate and consumed in the islands. The sugar cane is raised in the Visayas. The crop yielded in 1894 about 235,000 tons of raw sugar, of which one-tenth was consumed in the islands, and the balance, of 210,000 tons, valued at \$11,000,000, was exported, the greater part to China, Great Britain, and Australia. The hemp is produced in southern Luzon, Mindoro, the Visayas, and Mindanao. It is nearly all exported in bales. In 1894 the amount was 96,000 tons, valued at \$12,000,000. Tobacco is raised in all the islands, but the best quality and greatest amount in Luzon. A large amount is consumed in the islands, smoking being universal among women as well as men, but the best quality is exported. The amount in 1894 was 7,000 tons of leaf tobacco, valued at \$1,750,000. Spain takes 80 per cent. and Egypt 10 per cent. of the leaf tobacco.

Gladys Wallis has married a Chicago millionaire.

The following table of the birthplaces and ages of the different famous theatrical stars may prove interesting: Richard Mansfield, Germany, 1857; Joseph Jefferson, Philadelphia, 1829; Nat Goodwin, Boston, 1857; John Drew, Philadelphia, 1853; E. M. Holland, New York, 1848; H. C. Barnabee, Portsmouth, N. H., 1833; E. H. Sothern, England, 1864; Sir Henry Irving, Kenton, England, 1838; Frank C. Bangs, Alexandria, Pa., 1836; Maud Adams, Salt Lake City, 1872; Belle Archer, Easton, Pa., 1860; Julia Arthur, Canada, 1869; Sarah Bernhardt, Paris, 1844; Calve, Aveyron, France, 1864; Georgie Cayvan, Bath, Me., 1858; Jean de Reszke, Warsaw, 1850; Eduard de Reszke, Warsaw, 1855; Delia Fox, St. Louis, 1871; Anna Held, Paris, 1873; Janauschek, Prague, 1830; Mrs. Kendall, England, 1849; Mrs. Fiske, New Orleans, 1865; Sadie Martinot, Yonkers, N. Y., 1857; Melba, Melbourne, Australia, 1866; Nordica, Farmington, Me., 1858; Patti, Madrid, 1843; Ada Rehan, Limerick, Ireland, 1860; Lilian Russell, Clinton, Ia., 1860; Ellen Terry, Coventry, England, 1848; Lily Langtry, England, 1852; May Irwin, Toronto, Canada, 1862.



HAWAIIAN SCENES.

Latest News Notes.

A Bennett cablegram relates a severe engagement between Americans and insurgents at the mouth of the Zapote river, near Bacoor. The navy aided the army in the contest but the American infantry and artillery bore the brunt of the conflict. No estimate has been made of the Filipino loss, the American was slight.

Some signs of trouble are appearing in Europe on account of the arrival of the Achmet Riza, the agitator of the young Turkish party, at the Hague. The peace of the Peace conference is disturbed.

Admiral Dewey has written that he will not accept the proposed present of a residence to be purchased by popular subscription.

The "Columbia," the America cup defender, was launched from the Hereshoff's yard at Bristol, R. I., June 10th. Mrs. Oliver C. Iselin christened the yacht.

Preliminary reports of the American spring wheat acreage indicate a reduction of 470,000 acres or 2.5 per cent.

There is a report current that the Shah of Persia is insane. Telephoning is his chief amusement.

James Jeffries of California is the new fistic champion of America, having beaten Robert Fitzsimmons, champion, in New York city, June 9th, in 11 rounds. The gate receipts were \$65,000, of which Fitzsimmons received \$25,000.

A report from Havana under date of June 13th states that the Cubans were getting ready to revolt.



Captain Henry Nichols, commander of the monitor Monadnock, now at Manila, died of sunstroke on June 10th.

General Antonio Luna, one of Aguinaldo's commanders, is reported to have been assassinated by order of Aguinaldo, on June 8th.

A Washington dispatch of June 14th, states that the Government will give General Otis a total force of 35,000 men, or 5,000 more than he has asked for, to protect Manila and continue offensive operations against the insurgents.

President McKinley has appointed a commission to determine the most feasible and practicable route for a canal across the isthmus of Panama.

Lewis M. Haupt, one of the new commissioners on the isthmus route, has stated that there is little hope for the Nicaragua Canal project on account of determined and powerful foreign opposition.

The town of Herman, Washington Co., Nebraska, was totally destroyed, not a building left standing, by a cyclone, on June 13th. On the previous evening a cyclone destroyed the town of New Richmond in Wisconsin and 100 persons were killed.

The California "Dewey Statue Fund" now amounts to \$30,000.

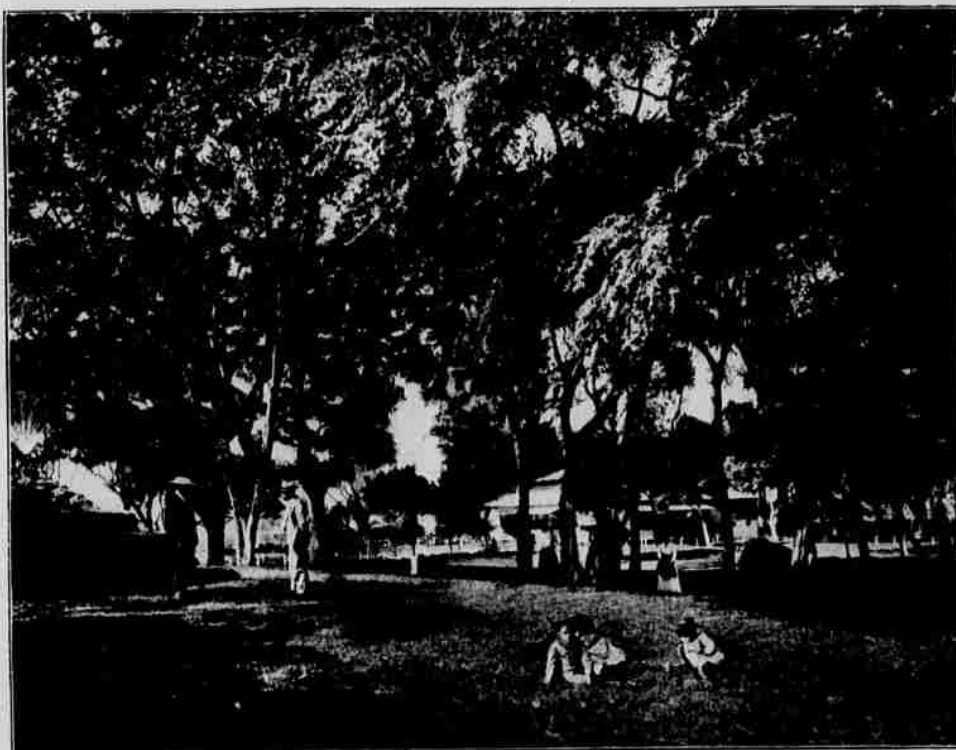
Augustin Daly, the well-known dramatist, died suddenly, in Paris, June 7th; aged 51.

The Oregon troops were about to start for home, from Manila via of San Francisco direct, leaving Manila June 6th. The Californians had hopes that their volunteers would be home by July 4th.

The Battle of Manila is the latest scenic production in the States.

Lansing Rowan, who will be remembered as being with the Frawley Company in their first season, is a member of the Valentine Stock Company of Rochester, N. Y.

Hortense Barte-Loret, better known as Rhea who died at her home in France last month began her professional career in the early 70's. Her first appearance in America was in the city of Buffalo, September, 1899, as Josephine, Empress of the French.



The McVay Company.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The history of the organization of the McVay Company here is probably already known to the public. Mr. McVay has long contemplated "starring" and, while here as leading man with the Waldorf Company, he received from the United States such flattering offers for the fall season that he decided to turn back to the mainland and organize a dramatic company. As the majority of the personnel of the company, fearing the perils of a long journey around the world, also desired to turn back. Mr. McVay conceived the idea of organizing a company here, as he had good material at hand, and of playing a season at the Opera House before the fall season in the East began. Scene painters, costumers and a sufficient number of actors and actresses were obtained to make up the full working company.

The first of the proposed, ten weeks, season has passed and the company has had an opportunity of exhibiting its strength in the legitimate, in two productions of Othello, and in comedy in "The Late Mr. Jones." Many have felt that the success of the company was problematical and the houses thus far have not been large; but each performance has more than paid its way.

From the vantage ground of having witnessed four performances (two of the former play and two of the latter) one may feel competent to make an intelligent review of the company's work and estimate its chances for success.

Mr. McVay's genius certainly lies in the legitimate, although his work in light comedy is beyond reproach; yet it seems a pity such power, and finished acting, as his, should be wasted in the light comedy parts. True, with such cosmopolitan tastes to satisfy, as those of an Honolulu audience, the McVay company has a difficult task to perform, and it has wisely chosen a repertoire alternating Shakespearian plays with modern farce comedy.

As Othello, Mr. McVay develops a most surprising power. When Iago's machinations, in the third act, have finally convinced the barbarian of Desdemona's guilt, the exhibition of jealousy comes so suddenly that it startles. His grand physique becomes animated in every muscle, while his expressive eyes, blaze with indignation and desire for vengeance, and with such vigor as to fairly entrance his hearers. At both performances of Othello, Mr. McVay was called and re-called before the curtain in recognition of his artistic rendition, so powerfully displayed.

The sustained work in the last act gave ample evidence that Mr. McVay had by no means exhausted his power and the total absence of brutality in the business of the murder of Desdemona showed his fine conception of Shakespeare's meaning. It was heroic even if tragic and pathetic.

The company was cast with judgment as might have been expected of Mr. McVay. Mr. Boggs Iago was unexpectedly good. His dialogue in the third act was well delivered, even against the great power of Mr. McVay, while the climax, in the fourth act, was reached by him artistically, without even the suspicion of ranting. Mr. Boggs has a fine voice and shows that he has had excellent training. Miss Boyer as Desdemona, presented a neat and studious conception of the character, and her part was well sustained throughout. Mrs. Hayward rose to her climax in the last act with such surprising force as to receive well-merited applause.

The costumes were absolutely correct, and elegant. Mr. McVay is a close student of the history of Shakespeare's plays and as all the costumes were made under his personal supervision, the presentation of the play was heightened by this exactness.

In "The Late Mr. Jones," the McVay Company exhibited talents in entirely different roles. The comedy was very funny and pleased the audience which, it must be confessed, was much larger than that attending Othello. The rank and file of the company here had a greater opportunity to show diversified abilities. The specialties were good. They could all sing and nearly all could "do a turn."

To conclude, it is safe to say that the McVay Company has proved a success from an artistic point of view and therefore deserves patronage. The matter is no longer problematical. Lovers of Shakespeare will look forward with greater interest to Mr. McVay's rendering of Falstaff in Henry the Fourth, which, it is understood, will be soon staged. Mr. McVay has given a great deal of time, thought and study to the character of Falstaff, and, as he is an ambitious artist, a surprise may be expected in the delineation. Certain it is, if Mr. McVay "hits" as Falstaff then he may "command" success.

To-night the melo-drama of the Octoroon will occupy the boards. Miss Violet Dale, appears as "Paul."

Readings at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Great interest has centered in the recitals of Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal A. Williams under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of this city. The season comprised four recitals—Othello. (Mr. Williams), A Mid-Summer Night's Dream and A Winter's Tale, (Mrs. Williams), and The Tempest, (Mr. Williams).

Mrs. Williams opened her part of the entertainment by giving A Mid-Summer Night's



Dream. All readers know what a real dream of fairy beauty it is; how bewildering and dazzling, those scenes laid on enchanted ground. If Mrs. Williams graced the boards her true forte would be high comedy; and her conception of Shakespeare's comedy and its sweet fairy corps was beautifully rendered, without exaggeration or mannerism, but delicate, dainty and pleasing. Her rendition of A Winter's Tale was as charming as the other. Her gestures and facial expressions, perfect and significant; in perfect keeping with the well-told tale. She should be especially commended for her exquisite Autolycus; which was delightful, while her Paulina was almost equally as good. The pathos of Hermione won the large audience and the graceful elocutionist absorbed interest throughout the entire reading. Mrs. Williams' enunciation is clear and her voice is well modulated.

Mr. Williams closed the recital with The Tempest; to me, Shakespeare's most beautiful poem. The pictures are so vividly presented that there is little strain in believing this imaginative tale a true one. Mr. Williams has a magnetic personality, his voice is of fine quality, and well calculated to bring out and accentuate the many beautiful

passages in this fairy tale of the immortal bard. His power in presenting vividly the romantic surrounding and striking changes of scene, in The Tempest, was remarkable. The Tempest is unpractical for stage setting and cannot be played. It was, therefore, a great treat to be enabled to listen to so excellent a reading.

The Orpheum.

The vaudeville performances at the Orpheum still continue to please and draw good houses. The attendance is unusually large Wednesday and Saturday evenings when the semi-weekly changes in program occur. The performances are well "up to date," when it is considered that we are so distant from the mainland and the many difficulties which exist of booking acceptable talent in advance.

There is one thing at least for which the management deserves especial commendation, i. e., each performance has some distinct Hawaiian feature employing local native Hawaiian talent. Thus a Hawaiian stamp is given to the performances at the Orpheum which would otherwise be too intensely American.

THE CRITIC.

On and Off the Stage.

Dan Godfrey's British Guards Band which is expected here this fall, en route to the Colonies, opens July 1st, for a five weeks engagement, at Omaha.

The N. Y. Dramatic Mirror is authority for the statement that Nat Goodwin has a Shakespearian "bee in his bonnet" for next season.

The Southwell English Opera Company have had an exceptionally successful season at San Francisco, and completely won the San Francisco public. Why could not inducements be offered some company of like reputation to visit Honolulu?

A burlesque upon "An Affair of Honor" was recently enacted in Paris by two art critics over Sarah Bernhardt's portrayal of Hamlet. Bernhardt who had been apprised of the affair, postponed her supper and awaited the return of her champion.

One hundred and fifty-six new plays were produced in New York City between June 1, 1898, and May 22, 1899, a few of which are still giving continual performances, although put on early in the year.



William Howard, "monologue" comedian, is now filling an engagement at the Orpheum theatre.

It is reported that Ernest Hogan, who was recently here with a minstrel company, has received \$35,000 royalty on hiscoon songs.

James A. Bailey of the Barnum Bailey Circus has sold the outfit recently taken to England for \$2,000,000 to a stock company. A new circus, having that name, will be organized in the States.

Otto Kawakami, with his leading lady Madam Yacco and a company of 25 people is making a tour of the States, presenting a series of the best Japanese dramas. Mr. Kawakami is a man of note in his country.

Base Ball in the Tropics.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	totals
Stars	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	4	11
Kams	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	*	7

Time of game, 2 hours.

The national American game had an excellent presentation made in the meeting at the Recreation grounds, on Saturday afternoon last, of teams from the Star and the Kamehameha Clubs. The weather was excellent, a large crowd was present and Capt Berger with the band aided in enlivening the proceedings. Capt. Jack Winter, and Morris Keohokalole, were umpires, C. L. Clement, scorer. The toss sent the Stars to the bat and from the first to the last innings the game was played by them and their opponents "for blood." The game was full of interest throughout and showed that, while the Kams were excellent in the outfield, the Star contingent evened up in in-field play and base running. Of the occupants of the box, Reuter of the Kams showed in better form than Jackson of the Stars, while the work of the both catchers. Gorman and Kekuewa was almost faultless. From the score above it will be seen that it took ten innings for the Stars to become the victors and the smallness of the totals indicates a closely played game. As it was, the scorer only reports four errors against the Kamehameha players with five marked up against the Stars. There were many individual plays which were distinct features winning hearty applause from the spectators, and the good humor and gentlemanly conduct of both nines was most commendable, even when, at times, the decisions were very "close."

In the first both nines made runs Lishman and Moore scoring for the Stars with Reuter and Crowell "evening" up for the Kams. Moore made a wonderful stop of a high throw in this inning and was loudly cheered. In the second the cheerful voice of Duke McNicoll was heard coaching, in the language of the diamond, but he failed to rattle the Kams pitcher or send a Star man home. The Kams also goose-egged. In the third, Gorman after getting first, stole second and third and the kleptomaniac fit cost him a life in endeavoring to steal home. The Kams again goose-egged. Moore made a run, in the fourth on a fumble of Wise. The Kams however piled up three to their score mainly through getting bases on balls. Jackson objected to an umpire's decision but a warning finger held him speechless. The fifth opened with the score 5 to 3, in favor of the Kams. Hart, who had a private conference with his dog "Cuba," the Star club's mascot, announced that the Stars "would twinkle again" and they did; Jackson, Kylie and Lishman, crossing the plate for the Stars. The Kams appeared rattled, excitement ran high and when the Kams retired without scoring, Star stock was strong. The 6th, 7th, and 8th innings displayed

close, good play. Reuter in the 7th put out three Star strikers with eleven pitched balls and in the 8th Mekanani made a grand, running catch, the Stars however, added one to their tally. The 9th showed the Kam outfield up in good shape; Crowell and Kaanoi capturing three high flies, goose-egging the Stars. The Kams added two to their score making the total for each club 7 to 7, and the tenth inning dawned.

The Stars short-stop hit easy, got first, and sped around home on a very wild throw of Wise. Elston got first on a safe hit; Hart struck hard and reached second. Jackson went out. Kylie, the fair haired, who has a record of pulling his team out of a tight place swung the ash. Reuter pitched, "one strike," said Winter. Reuter pitched again, "two strikes" said Winter, and again Reuter pitched; "one ball" said Winter, "good eye" said Gorman. Kyle smiled like a member of the bar, and Reuter pitched once more; "whack" spoke the bat and the ball flew to the left and fenceward, while Hart and Elston jogged in Kyle sprinting the bases and to the plate on a well earned home run. Lishman went out and—down went the makai fence! The Kams went in and went out in one, two, three order and the Stars became victors by a score of 11 to 7 in ten innings game.

The next game in the series takes place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock between teams from the Artillery boys and the Stars.

Sporting Notes.

The Olympic Club of San Francisco will make a bid of \$20,000 to bring off the Jeffries-Sharkey fight in that city. The fighters are matched but no club has them as yet.

The Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, to race for the America cup is receiving the finishing touches. The trial vans will be run with the Prince of Wales' cutter, Britannia, between July 16th and 28th.

The French Grand Prix was run at Longchamps, Paris, on June 11th, the winner would receive \$50,000.

Local tennis is resting. But players are occasionally seen at the Pacific and Beretania courts.

The Honolulu golf club members are as enthusiastic as ever, but the vacation season causes a dullness in the meets. The game is increasing in popularity in University circles.

C. J. Hamblin, the owner of the trotting team "The Abbott" 2:08 and Battleton 2:09½, will enter his team at Chicago this summer with the intent to beat the double-team record of 2:12½ now held by Belle Hamlin and Honest George.

The yachting season is now on and the yachtsmen are busy furnishing up their boats.

The Bonnie Dundee, President Dole's yacht has been overhauled, cleaned and is now being painted.

The Healani is in dock, preparatory to re-fitting.

The Hawaii, in which Hon. L. A. Thurston has made a several times winning is in the stream ready for business.

"The pride of her owners and the envy of all others," as Capt. W. L. W. says, is the "Dewey" alias the "Spray" alias the "Alice."

Capt. Lightfoot is the enthusiast, and the Rescue will be in anything and everything that approaches a race.

The Abbie M., Capt. Dow, will be in all events that may come. The genial captain makes many people pleased by his unostentatious courtesies on his Sunday cruises.

The rival boat clubs are all putting crews in training for the coming rowing races.

The Myrtle club still stick to their formerly victorious 30 while the Healani's are content with 28, strokes per minute.

Martin Denny, a late arrival from the Coast and who is a "top-notch-er," as a light weight fistic artist, is giving lessons to many of the young men of Honolulu. He is bright, capable and gentlemanly.

There is a proposed race, spoken of, in which the well-known trotting horse Violin is expected to compete with the bicycle rider "Manoa." A Sterling wheel will be ridden by Sylva the "Wonder."

Wheelmen's Road Rights.

A good deal of interest has recently been manifested in the subject of wheelmen's rights on the road, and in response to a very general inquiry for new information the Pope Mfg. Co. has just issued in pamphlet form a treatise entitled "Law of the Road as Applied to Bicycles," which clearly enunciates the fundamental principles of road law and tersely deduces therefrom the burdens and privileges which belong to drivers in general and to bicyclists in particular. The pamphlet is from the pen of Attorney J. G. Calhoun of Hartford, who is a practical bicyclist himself and who, as counsel for various cycling organizations, has made road law the subject of special study. The local agents, E. O. Hall & Son, will undoubtedly have copies for distribution in the near future.

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MIO WERA	SEPT. 1 WARRIMOO
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WARRIMOO	DEC. 22 AORANGI

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Personal Mention.

Assistant Secretary A. T. Brock of the Y. M. C. A. has resigned, he will take position as bookkeeper of the Mott-Smith Estate.

A "press gang" consisting of all the local editors: A. T. Atkinson, *Star*; Ed. Norrie, *Independent*; Ed. Towse, *Advertiser*; W. R. Farrington, *Bulletin*; and Franklin H. Austin, *Austin's Weekly*, were most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane on the afternoon of the 21st inst. Mr. Henry Macfarlane has been a "bohemian" himself and is the first known local man who remembered the profession.

Mr. B. R. Banning who has much business interest here arrived by the Alameda.

Mr. George E. Fairchild of Kauai arrived back from the Coast by the Alameda.

Mr. Walter E. Emory, of Philadelphia, an investor in Oloa property has returned and will go to Hilo by the next Kinau.

J. J. Williams, the well-known photographer, has returned again from San Francisco.

Mrs. Col. George McLeod returned by the Alameda after a long absence at the Coast.

Mrs. Judge Frear gave a literary open air entertainment to her friends at her home, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Hannibal A. Williams read Browning's "Blot on the Scutcheon."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane celebrated the occasion of their silver wedding anniversary at their seaside residence on the evening of the 21st inst. The souvenirs were many and costly and the guests included all of the elite of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kluegel will give an "At Home" this, (Saturday), evening, from 8 to 10 p. m. Their beautiful residence at Punahou will have the wealth, beauty and talent of the city beneath its hospitable roof.

Harry Agnew, a well-known horseman on the Coast, and who was a resident here for some years, died in San Francisco June 12th.

Charles A. Rice and Grace Ethel King were married in this city on the 21st inst. The bridal presents were most beautiful and the young couple start their matrimonial career with many wishes of prosperity.

The Misses Dunn of San Francisco are stopping at the Seaside Hotel Annex and were of the merry party that watched the eclipse of the moon on the early morning of the 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Bradfield of Los Angeles are staying at the Arlington.

The ill-health of Mr. McVay will very probably preclude the continuation to a finish of his, so far, successful season at the Opera House.

Miss N. Pauline Dinan and her sister Miss Kitty Dinan are in the city on a probably prolonged visit. They are stopping at the Arlington.

The Waverley Club give a dance at the beautiful Remond Grove tonight and the moonlight and melody will be a mixture well worth taking in.

Mr. G. H. Barlow formerly of the California hotel, San Francisco, has assumed duties as clerk with the Hawaiian hotel of this city.

Col. George Macfarlane and Manager Lucas are untiring in their efforts to make Hawaiian hotel guests comfortable. Two large spacious lanai are the latest added comfortable features.

Col. G. F. Little of Hilo is at the Arlington for a brief stay.

The Hartwell sisters and Miss Marie Brandes, vaudeville artists, are stopping at the Arlington.

Manager Aug. Ahrens of the Oahu plantation is in town, at the Hawaiian hotel, for a few days.

Mr. C. T. Longstreet, a book publisher and who projects the compilation of a guide book of Hawaii is at the Arlington.

Manager Krouse of the Arlington House is continually making additions to his personally conducted "Zoo."

Some horsemen are sore over the races of Kamehameha Day, but the general public has no kick coming at the manner in which the events were run. There is a difference of course as regards the opinion of people who do not know the difference between a saw-horse and a race horse. The Jockey Club is to be congratulated on the outcome.

To the thinking men of these Islands, as well as to the thinking men of the Southern States of America, the problem of dealing with the darker races will be the one absorbing problem of the future. That problem no longer in either section involves revolution by arms, but it does involve social revolution. In the Southland the problem is in the hands of the whites, who are numerically superior to the resident darker race, but in these Islands, it is to be solved by a small minority of the dominant class. But we are in a transition state. Although the Asiatic population vastly outnumbers the whites, it has not become a settled population.—*P. C. Advertiser*.

Voices of the Press.

Hilo's output of sugar has doubled in the last three years, and will this year reach a value of nearly if not quite \$5,000,000, partly the result of the fact that more plantations ship directly from here, but still more because all the plantations hereabouts are rapidly increasing both their acreage and their output per acre. Waiakea is a notable example of this; the increase in cultivated area being nearly at the rate of one thousand acres per year, while the introduction of new machinery and intensive cultivation makes the output per acre considerably larger. Nor is this an isolated instance; hardly a plantation along the coast can be mentioned which is not showing similar advance in a greater or less degree.—*Hilo Tribune*.

Only the anti-expansion freaks will weep and rant over the practical recall of the Philippine Commission. The sooner the people of the United States come to General Otis' conclusion, to fight out the Philippine problem, the better it will be for this country and the Philippines as well. History has shown that the greatest mistakes our country has made has been in the appointment of Peace Commissions when the people with whom the nation is dealing are wrought up to the fighting pitch. The majority of the American people will never consent to withdrawal from the Philippines and the best way to save American lives is to pour sufficient troops into the islands so that when ground is gained it can be held, thus doing away with fighting old fields over again.—*Evening Bulletin*.

Casper Whitney is rapidly demolishing the romanticism built up around the ancient Hawaiians. He says, in Harper's Weekly of June 1st, "The study of Ancient Hawaii yields little that is impressive. Few people have left less to indicate early prowess, and none has left so few monuments to suggest a period of splendid, if savage, accomplishments. * * * They appear always to have been an acquiescent people, with no originally or especial force of character, and only the industry born of necessity." A casual reader of the article may readily trace the source of Mr. Whitney's hastily acquired information, which is neither as accurate or valuable as his sporting criticisms.—*The Independent*.

Love works miracles every day; such as weakening the strong, and strengthening the weak; making fools of the wise, and wise men of fools; favoring the passions, destroying reason, and, in a word turning everything topsy-turvy.

Epigrams.

"Shells we find on the beach; for pearls we must dive."

"In prosperity men ask too little of God; in adversity, too much."

"Talent uses opportunities; genius makes them."

"Always speak truth, but do not always tell it."

"Genius is like a barrel on the top of a hill; it will not, indeed, move unless pushed, but once pushed goes of itself. Talent is like a load on the roadway—will not forward unless dragged."

Sailor—"Want to buy a parrot, lady?"

Lady—"Does he swear?"
Sailor—"No, lady, dis one don't; but if yer want ter pay \$2 more I kin get yer a very choice article wot cusses beautiful!"

The great scheme of Cecil Rhodes for a railway through the heart of Africa to connect Cairo with Cape Town, is meeting with encouragement. Mr. Rhodes is now in London working for its success. The line from Buluwayo, the terminus of the present Cape system, to Khartum, will be more than three thousand miles long, and is estimated to cost forty-seven million dollars. Mr. Rhodes has been assured of ten million dollars for the section from Buluwayo to Lake Tanganyika, and the remainder can be secured when the surveys from Tanganyika to Khartum are made. Germany is said to look with favor on the project, and will give consent for right of way through a strip of German territory. At Khartum it is planned to connect with the Egyptian line which is built up the Nile as far as Atbara. Another railway project which is attracting considerable attention, is that of extending the system of India to Kandahar and Cabul, to connect with the Russian railway. This would make Bombay and Calcutta the outlets for Russian commerce in Asia.

Waverley Club Dance

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REMOND GROVE

To-Night, June 24

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Ladies, 50 cents

Train leave for the Grove at 7:30 P.M.

GO ONE GO ALL

Sense and Nonsense.

To select well among old things is almost equal to inventing new ones.

▲ ▲ ▲

He—"It's lots of fun to make fun of society, isn't it?" She—"Yes; but it's heaps more fun to be in society and be made fun of."

▲ ▲ ▲

Fears of hypocrites and fools is the great plague of thinking and writing.

▲ ▲ ▲

Rose—"Does Mr. Verydull know anything?" Lillian—"Know anything! He doesn't even suspect anything."

▲ ▲ ▲

All truths are not to be uttered; still it is always good to hear them.

▲ ▲ ▲

"Is Dr. Sixthly an influential man?" "Very. He prayed for rain last Sunday and the congregation was drenched."

▲ ▲ ▲

Marriage is a lottery in which men stake their liberty and women their happiness.

▲ ▲ ▲

Hunker—"Hello, Ricketts, when is your marriage to Miss Munn coming off?" Ricketts—"It has been indefinitely postponed." Hunker—"What's the trouble?" Ricketts—"Oh, she married another fellow."

▲ ▲ ▲

He who is never guilty of follies is not as wise as he imagines.

▲ ▲ ▲

The hideous doubt; She—"You have been calling on Miss Plankington quite often of late, haven't you? Has she always been at home?" He—"That's just what I have been wondering."

▲ ▲ ▲

The future of society is in the hands of the mothers. If the world was lost through woman, she alone can save it.

▲ ▲ ▲

"What did Neighbob say when you told him you wanted to marry his daughter?" "He didn't absolutely refuse, but he imposed a very serious condition." "What was it?" "He said he would see me hanged first."

▲ ▲ ▲

The best government is not that which renders men the happiest, but that which renders the greatest number happy.

▲ ▲ ▲

"It's a pity to let all those old settlers drown," said Mrs. Noah, as the ark floated. "They won't if they're truthful," said Noah, with a chuckle; "one of 'em was telling me yesterday that this storm isn't a marker to one he remembered back in 476099."

▲ ▲ ▲

The fool maintains an error with the assurance of a man who can never be mistaken; the sensible man defends a truth with the circumspection of a man who may be mistaken.

Patient:—Do you think a sudden fright would bring on a relapse?

Doctor:—Most certainly!

Patient:—Then please bear that in mind when making out your bill.

▲ ▲ ▲

When we imagine that we love, it is the presence of the loved one that deceives us; when we truly love, it is absence that proves it.

▲ ▲ ▲

Nurse (to young husband):—A beautiful toll, baby, sir!

Young Husband (getting things mixed in his excitement):—Glorious! Am I a father or a mother?

▲ ▲ ▲

Paradise is open to all kind hearts. God welcomes whoever has dried tears, either under the crown of the martyrs, or under wreaths of flowers.

▲ ▲ ▲

"A fast horse, is he?" "Trots like a streak of greased lightning." "Well, that's fast enough. What do you call him?" "What Ma Says." "What Ma Says! That's a strange name. Why do you call him that?" "Because what ma says goes!"

▲ ▲ ▲

"I wish you to witness," sobbed the horse-thief, under the limb, "that I die with resignation." "You hear what he says, boys," replied the leader of the vigilantes; "all in favor of accepting his resignation, will please signify the same by pulling on the rope."

▲ ▲ ▲

An actress died in New York, and her friends called an undertaker to make arrangements for the funeral. The undertaker wanted to know how they wanted the coffin trimmed, whereupon the friends of the dead woman said they would accept his suggestions. "Well," said the undertaker, "if the deceased was a single woman I should trim the coffin in white; if a married woman, in heliotrope." The friends said they would think the matter over, and send him word as to their decision. In the afternoon the undertaker received this note: "Trim the coffin in white, with a dash here and there of heliotrope."

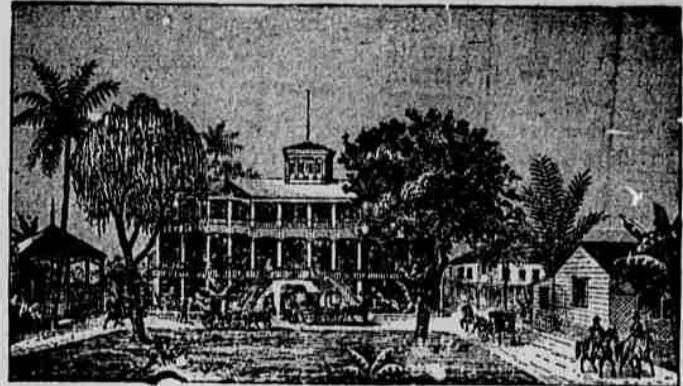
"Mr. Newcome," inquired the city-editor, "did you write this article, in which the statement is made that 'K. K. Perkinson suicided yesterday afternoon'?" "Yes, sir," answered the new man on the local staff. "H'm!" rejoined the city-editor, blandly; "Mr. Newcome, you will please consider yourself resigned."

▲ ▲ ▲

Husband—"I am not ready to go out walking yet." Wife—"But I am, and we must go immediately." Husband—"But, my dear, your hat is not on straight." Wife—"Dear me! Isn't it? Wait a minute till I go to my room and fix it." (Exit wife for half an hour, and her shrewd husband completes his work.)

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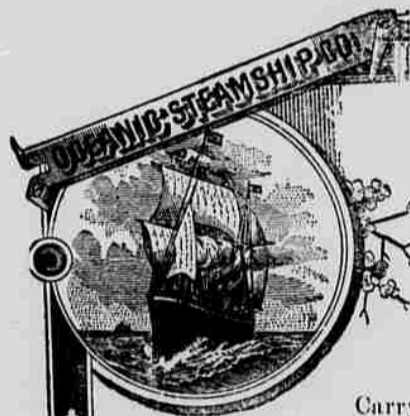
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G. H. MUMM & CO'S (Extra Dry.)	57,910 cases
Moet & Chandon	24,103 "
Pommery & Greno	19,226 "
Heidsieck & Co. (Dry Monopole)	8,880 "
Louis Roederer	5,451 "
26 other brands	84,960 "
Total	150,480 cases

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Honolulu, H. I.

Echoes of Religious Thought.

BY W. K. AZBILL.

Prayer for 'sustaining grace' in many instances might be changed to petitions for restraining grace. David so prayed when he said, "Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins."

Providential hindrance should be regarded as a mode of divine guidance. The steel rails which support and guide an express train oppose but little resistance except around curves; and there even the best of rolling stock will develop friction. So the best of Christians sometimes, but when the Guiding Hand overbears and changes their self chosen courses. In Acts, 16:6-10, the Apostles seem to have been guided in part by hindrances.

Paul the Apostle once prayed that he might have 'a prosperous journey according to the will of God;' and he made that journey in bonds. Nevertheless, it was a prosperous journey. The Lord gave him all who sailed with him, including, of course, the soldier to whom he was chained; and he evangelized the island on which the ship was wrecked. Beginning from Jerusalem the journey embraced some of his rarest opportunities to preach the gospel to nobles, rulers, and kings; and he had occasion to rejoice again and again that, though he was in bonds, the gospel was not bound.

'A thorn in the flesh' was once a 'grace sufficient' for a good man; but it was after he had been 'caught up into the third heaven' that he was able to accept it as such.

A single Sunday's missionary collection amounting to thousands of dollars from even the leading congregation in a little city the size of Honolulu, ought to cause an echo of religious thought to reverberate throughout the wealthy city churches on the main land.

Missionary Rally.

The missionary rally at the Central Union Church, Honolulu, was an event of vast interest. Reports and other information touching the work of the Hawaiian Board in the Gilbert islands, and other groups north of the Equator, the rousing address of Dr. Bingham of the Gilbert island field, and of Dr. Bishop of Hawaii; the symbolic representation of the original condition of the heathen races, of the progress made in the way of their civilization and of the good results of educational work, and the enthusiastic and liberal response of the great audience, whose contributions footed up \$10,356.00, would require a volume if properly set forth. The meeting was remarkable for the

many nationalities represented. There were English, Americans, Germans, Portuguese, Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese, Gilbert islanders, and half-castes, all taking part in the exercises. A large and finely executed missionary map of the Western Pacific, embracing the Hawaiian islands and the Philippines and New Guinea, stretched entirely across the gallery of the immense audience room. A symbolic ladder showed the step by step progress of the Gilbert Islanders out of the darkest and deepest of modern paganism into their present condition of semi-civilization under the care of the missionaries, the author of their hymn book and translator of their Bible, Dr. Bingham, being present and witnessing the representation which justly placed his work on the top-most round of the ladder, and these symbolic paraphernalia being brought in and exhibited by a company of forty Gilbert Islanders, themselves the most telling proof of the good work done by the gospel in their remote and belated islands.

But the most important transaction of the notable occasion, perhaps, was the endorsement of the following resolution which had been previously adopted by the Hawaiian Board:

"Resolved, That whereas, in the wonderful providence of God, there has been opened just now a door for centuries shut, a door to a very large island of thirty-six thousand square miles, Mindanao, of the Philippines, bounding Micronesia on the west, and so comparatively our near neighbor, and now under the American flag, inhabited by one million people, among whom there cannot be found a single Protestant missionary, or a Bible translated into any of the various languages of the island, save one, and that spoken but by a small Malay tribe, this Board would make known to its constituency its great desire to enter this door at the earliest possible date, and to co-operate, if feasible, with the American Board in the immediate evangelization of Mindanao."

Surely this purposeful resolution will touch a responsive cord in the hearts of all Christians wherever it may be read, and will stimulate others to join in the unselfish work proposed.

Nothing New.

In a sermon preached in Holy Trinity Church, Sunday, May 7, Dr. Briggs, evidently replying to his critics, after declaring his faith in "a canon of Holy Scripture which has been recognized by the church in its confession and worship, and by the individual Christ-

ian in his experience in all ages at the Divine Word, containing all things necessary for our salvation and setting the bounds beyond which no man or church may exact anything from us as regard our final redemption," proceeds to say that "The new methods of study, the critical and scientific processes of investigation which in our times dominate all the realms of knowledge, inevitable require change in the realm of religion and theology also * * * * the Christian organization, as the Apostle tells us, is growing from infancy to full manhood * * * * Let us thank God that the church is growing when we see changes taking place in its forms and modes and in its statements of truth. Now we know that the church is alive and that it is conscious of the Divine Spirit dwelling in it, and that the Divine Spirit is in reality guiding it into all truth."

There is much else in the sermon which shows his belief to be that the Spirit which moved holy men of old to speak, is still guiding "all this wondrous critical study," is "leading the church on step by step and is so fulfilling the promise of Jesus to guide it into the whole truth."

Now, if all this means anything other than what we have heard from all the Sunday School teachers and all the ministers who have taught us from childhood, what is it, but the doctrine of George Fox and Margaret Fell, and after them, of the whole society of friends, the *lumen internum*, the inner light whose guidance is as unerring and as infallible now as when it moved the holy men of old? Be it said again that the main thing which keeps up the interest in Briggsism is the irritation he cause by staying where, or by getting into positions where, he seems to represent those who do not endorse his notions.

A New Club House.

The Rev. Victor Morgan has undertaken the conduct of a Temperance Club House in Honolulu, for which he has secured the premises known as the Eagle Hotel. His aim will be to provide entertainment, innocent amusements, and wholesome literature, in a place conducted after the model of a Christian home, for men who being strangers in the city, are deprived of the restraining and ennobling influences which every Christian home affords. The enterprise deserves to succeed, and it is gratifying to hear that it is to have the substantial aid of quite a few of the benevolently inclined in the community. Mr. Morgan has had experience in such work in San Francisco. He is sanguine, and he inspires with hope those with whom he speaks about his undertaking.

"What do I learn from the nail? The farther 'tis hammered the firmer it holds."

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Oahu College Commencement.

The Commencement exercises of Oahu College took place this year on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 17-20. The exercises were, as usual most interesting in their nature and had the favor of a large gathering of friends to the scholars and the institution. The first events on the programme were the annual field sports and which were held Saturday p. m. on the spacious campus of the college. The sports were; a basket-ball contest between teams chosen from the fair athletes of the college; and a ring-tilting tournament. The basket-ball contest was opened at 2:30 sharp, the teams being as follows:

Bufs—Florence Hall, captain; Misses Lemon, Dillingham, Schmidt and Kleugel.

Blues—Alice Marshall, captain; Misses Sturgeon, Damon, Judd and Julia Damon.

After a spirited contest the Bufs became victors by a score of 16 to 7. Prof. Babbitt filled the onerous duty of referee with tact and discretion, his decisions showing a thorough knowledge of the game. The ring tilting tournament followed being participated in by W. Waller, Geo. Fuller, C. Judd, A. Kaulukou, M. Damon, P. Mills, G. Judd, W. Dickson, H. Waterhouse, F. Alexander, E. Hall, L. Robinson, A. Jordan, M. Robinson, H. Dillingham, H. Keugel, C. Berger, C. Cooke, G. Waterhouse, and Frank Atherton. Of these the last six are graduates and three of them ex-champions of tournaments. These latter, Atherton, Dillingham and Kleugel, gave an exhibition run which showed that they were all good horsemen and that Atherton was still "in the ring." In the regular contest, F. Alexander was the victor.

Before the commencement of the games, during the arrival of visitors and at intervals during the basket-ball contest, Capt. Berger leading the band played a selection of marches including; 1. Albanian. 2. De Moley Commandery 3. The Serenaders. 4. Georgia Camp Meeting. 5. The Thunderer. 6. The Iron King. 7. El Capitan. 8. Maui no e ka Oi. At the conclusion of the tournament a meeting of the alumni was held in Pauahi hall at which the Punahou Alumni Association was formed, the following persons elected as officers:

President Rev. O. H. Gulick; vice-President, Mrs B. F. Dillingham; Secretary, Antonio Perry; treasurer, Joseph Cooke; trustee, J. F. Brown, Esq.

Before departing from Pauahi hall the visitors had opportunity to view some of the work of the scholars of the college, as exhibited in oil and water-colors, free-hand and mechanical drawing composition and book-keeping. Florence Hall displayed some excellent

black and white sketches, M. E. Clark, a series of well colored sketches, and among the younger efforts was a well prepared sketch by Sophie Judd. Amongst those present at the first day's exercises were President Dole; Hon. A. F. Judd; Hon. H. Waterhouse; Dr. N. B. Emerson; G. P. Castle Esq. Rev. O. Emerson; J. B. Atherton Esq. Mrs. B. F. Dillingham and Mrs. S. M. Damon.

On Sunday evening the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. G. L. Pearson, at the Central Union church, and was an able effort.

On Monday evening the college Y. M. C. A. members held a public meeting at Pauahi hall and had a praise service. On Tuesday the graduation exercises of the Punahou Preparatory School occurred, and at 8 p. m. on that day the commencement exercises of the class of '99 were held in the beautiful Pauahi hall an address being given by Rev. Morris Kincaid.

Literary and Art Notes.

The permanency of a true work of art has for us an inspiration, expressed thus by *The Outlook*:

"An artist pours his life into his book, his statue, his building, his painting, with the conviction that he has laid up for himself that fame which is the human synonym for immortality, and men guard and cherish the perfect work because, being perfect, they are persuaded that it must endure. So the marbles remain though the Greeks are gone; the Madonna survives though Raphael has departed; the Fifth Symphony speaks though Beethoven is silent; Westminster abides though its builders have perished. In its art the race sees the visible emblems of its immortality."

A New Industry.

The latest development showing Hawaiian resources is the manufacture of Cream of Pepper by Dr. A. B. Carter of Koolauloa, this island. It is the pure juice of the Chili Pepper. It is somewhat similar to Tobacco sauce, but has been so highly concentrated on scientific principles that its strength is much greater. Each bottle is put up with rubber cork, and neat labels. Dr. Carter is an enthusiast on the subject of the resources of these islands and before long will show other things he is now experimenting with, that may be made articles of commerce.

This young lady never attended the High-School, Honolulu:—"We is all well, and mother is got his Terrix; brother Tom is got the Hupin Kaugh; and sister Ann has got a babee; and I hope these few lines will find you the same. Rite sune. Your ephlectionate kuzzen."

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HONOLULU, . . . JUNE 24, 1899

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

The unparalleled prosperity that has attended Hawaii and the success of every enterprise that has been promoted during the year past calls forth expressions of wonder from all tourists whose privilege it is to have visited Honolulu. When it is considered that the production from the islands exceeds \$250 per capita of population, nearly twice that of any other spot on earth, the matter ceases to appear so surprising.

Since the beginning of the year stock companies have been organized with capital aggregating over fifteen millions of dollars. The capital of each one of the companies was subscribed three and four times over, indicating a most surprising amount of wealth. In almost every instance the stocks have sold at a premium immediately after the organization of the various companies showing that the investments were largely speculative. People have been asking themselves, where will it all end?

A reaction seems to have set in the past few weeks owing doubtless to the stringency of the money market, that cannot be relieved until the dividends are paid and accounts settled. The financial question will become a troublesome problem for bankers and capitalist to solve when the assessments are called in on assessable stocks. There is not enough money in circulation to meet the demands of business. This difficulty will be partially met by the First National Bank of Hawaii which is a bank of issue. It is understood that Mr. B. F. Dillingham also proposes to establish a bank.

The social affair of the week was the silver-wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane. Mr. Macfarlane was one of the pioneer newspaper man of Honolulu having worked upon the *Advertiser* from 1862 to 1874. Last Wednesday the editors of the Honolulu papers (with the exception of Mr. Armstrong who was represented by Mr. Towse) meet by invitation at Mr.

Macfarlane's cottage and were entirely successful in dedicating to use a large and handsome loving cup, presented Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane by the employees of the hotel. As a passed member of the profession THE WEEKLY congratulates Mr. Macfarlane and his lady upon a happy life and hopes they will live to enjoy another twenty-five years of wedded bliss.

THE WEEKLY congratulates itself and the public upon the success of its first issue. It is money that talks and it is encouraging that thus far everyone who has been asked to become a subscriber has unhesitatingly given his support.

The Voices of Hawaii.

The fall of the Dupuy ministry in France, though ostensibly upon the question of police outrages was really caused by the Dreyfus affair. General Boisdeffre and General Mercier ought to be punished for their share in the matter, but it was thought by a large section that Dupuy would shield them. Under these circumstances advantage was taken of the police outrage question, and an overwhelming vote given against the ministry. France's ministries, however, are as kaleidoscopic as King Kalakaua's, and a change of ministry does not mean any great political upheaval. The Dupuy ministry was not agreeable to President Loubet.—*Hawaiian Star*.

Squatters, in Hawaii, is a new term, and the public will wait with bated breath to know just what claims these people have. The Newland's resolution has been the cause of more hours of debate in the courts than any of the lawyers in the country ever dreamed of, and up to date the arguments have amounted to very little so far as results go. This question of "squating" upon lands in Hawaii is a new one. According to the Standard dictionary the word "squat," as applied in the United States, means to settle upon unoccupied lands. The Olaa squatters contend that that particular land is unoccupied, and that they have the right to settle upon it inasmuch as it has been ceded to the United States, and as yet the organization is incomplete. In the United States the squatter's acreage is 640 acres and, unless the writer errs, he must settle upon the land before the organization of the territory.—*The Hilo Herald*.

The word "toast," used for describing the proposal of a health in an after-dinner speech dates back

to mediaeval times, when the loving cup was still regarded as an indispensable feature of every banquet. The cup would be filled to the brim with wine or mead, in the center of which would be placed a piece of toasted bread. After putting his lips thereto, the host would pass the cup to the guest of honor seated on his right hand, and the latter would in turn pass it on to his right hand neighbor. In this manner the cup would circulate round the table, each one present taking a sip while drinking toward his right-hand neighbor, until finally the cup would come back to the host, who would drain what remained and swallow the piece of toast in honor of all the friends assembled at his table. History teaches that the ancient Greeks, the Romans, the Assyrians and the Egyptians were in the habit of drinking one another's health at dinner. Indeed, at Athens, the etiquette concerning what may be described as the liquid courtesies of this kind was very strict and elaborate, being known by the name of "Philothesis."

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Manila hats are now the swell things for morning wear in mid-summer. They are trimmed with white gauze and quills.

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Automobile red trimmed with cream lace is the latest Parisian combination.

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A pretty novelty is the feather boa made of plumes delicately tinted with all the colors of an opal.

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A pretty fan for summer is made of fancy plaited chiffon, giving almost the effect of feathers.

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One of the Eastern fads in trimming hats is the use of pigeons. The entire bird is taken, spread out flat, the neck thrust through a rhinestone ring and tucked down in a most extraordinary fashion, while the feet and wings are left outspread.

▲▲▲

A very simple and practical blue-checked gingham gown is trimmed with stripes of white pique, braided in narrow blue braids between which is a row of dots embroidered in blue wash silk. The yoke is of white pique and the belt of dark blue bingaline matching the braid. The bodice fastens under the left arm and is drawn plainly into the belt without much fulness.

▲▲▲

The supplement to the June 10th Harper's Bazaar presents a dozen fashion plates.

▲▲▲

Cucumber milk is said to be excellent for the skin. It is applied at night and washed off with tepid water in the morning. The "milk" is thus prepared: Oil sweet almonds 2 oz.; cucumber juice 10 oz.; white castile soap $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; essence of cucumbers, 3 oz.; simp tinc of benzoin 38 drops. The essence may be home-made by taking $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. alcohol and $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of boiled cucumber juice. Its best recommendation, is that it is perfectly harmless.

▲▲▲

Brilliantine of the finest, most silky quality is the favored material for bathing suits.

Dr. Holmes wrote half a century ago, "Don't—let me beg of you—don't say 'How?' for 'What?' and please don't say 'how' for 'that' is the wail of the sensitive reader of to-day. Lately the word has begun to infest the writings of English politicians, possibly as a result of association with the Irish members of Parliament, for 'he said how he was going' is a literal translation of the Gaelic equivalent of 'he said

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that he was going.' Times change, and speech changes with them, generally for the worse, as readers of the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton and Bunyan well know to their sorrow and shame; but has the Bostonian forgotten that Shakespeare uses "How" for "What?"

RAGGED LADY.—By William Dean Howells. New York: Harper & Bros. Price, \$1.75.

Some of our readers may have made the acquaintance of Mr. Howells' new novel, "Ragged Lady." It is a story in the author's usual vein, the scene being laid in New England and in Italy. In the first chapter we are introduced to a quaint pair, Mr. and Mrs. Lander who are destined to play an important part in the life of the heroine, Clementina Claxon. Mr. and Mrs. Lander spend their time in hotels, where a life of luxury and idleness tells upon each with divers effect. Of Mr. Lander we are told that "he lurked about the hotels where they passed their days in a silence so dignified, that when his verbs and nominatives seemed not to agree, you accused your own hearing. He was correctly dressed. A pair of drab cloth gaiters did much to identify him as an old-school gentleman." We easily learn the class to which Mrs. Lander belongs, by the author's description of her as a woman "who, in spite of her bulk and the jelly-like majesty with which she shook in her smoothly casing brown silks, as she entered hotel dining rooms, and the severity with which she frowned over her fan down the length of the hotel drawing room, betrayed more than her husband the commonness of their origin."

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GAELIC	AUG. 16
CHINA	SEPT. 1
DORIC	SEPT. 9



FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

COPTIC	JUNE 27
AMERICA MARU	JULY 4
CITY OF PEKING	JULY 14
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