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Progress of the Pacific.

During the past month, perhaps more than at any time for many years past, the rapid organization of trusts in the United States is receiving the most serious

discussion from the newspapers on the mainland. As the tendency here, in the most remarkable industrial activity in the history of Hawaii, for the last few years has been in the direction of large combinations of capital, it will be profitable to review the concensus of opinion on the subject.

American metropolitan journals are always hysterical and it is not best to form an opinion on the subject from what they say. A trust, in a measure, is an irresponsible thing, that is to say, it is difficult to bring it to account. The agitation against trusts may, therefore, be considered pretty generally in the interests of the people and will doubtless result in wholesome national legislation for curtailing a power that might otherwise interfere with individual freedom and assume the functions of government.

It is not likely that any complete list of trusts has ever been published but the year book for 1899, of the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, of New York, probably gives the most complete list although it does not include those organized since March. These trusts show a capitalization of \$4,247,918,981 of common and \$870,575,200 of preferred stock, in addition to a bonded indebtedness of \$714,388,661, making a total of \$5,832,882,842. This list includes most of the important incorporated trusts, but only a few of the unincorporated ones. It includes none of the many great freight and passenger associations still in existence in the railroad world notwithstanding the Supreme Court decisions in the Trans-Missouri and the Joint Traffic Association cases declaring such rate-fixing associations illegal. It also contains only samples of the many municipal monopolies—those in street railroads, gas, electric light and power, telephones, etc.

In addition to this the issue of May 19 con-

tains a list of 18 big trusts with a proposed capitalization of \$1,312,000,000 now in process of incubation.

The same journal in commenting upon the great industrial change in the United States says: "The change is the most stupendous revolution ever accomplished in the history of the world's industrial growth. Its suddenness is as remarkable as its magnitude. It has come with none of the careful deliberation that usually attends the investment of great aggregations of capital. It has been guided by no precedent experience. It is no gradual result of a natural evolution. . . . It is a reversal of all that economists have accepted as fundamental axioms of trade. It is an un-

stitutes itself the supremest trade power in the nation. These innovations upon the fixed methods of industry, though fundamentally affecting the citizen's free access to the opportunities of industrialism, take little account of legalities, equally ignoring the law as it stands and as it may possibly be changed to meet the case. This headlong precipitancy has pursued its purpose almost without forethought, certainly with slight consideration for trade moralities or for the weightiest of human liberties, and with little regard for the perils of public order which the outworkings of the system are too liable to evoke."

"In advance of the event, it would not have been deemed possible that the most important

class among our trained and responsible capitalists could at one bound take such a daring leap into the dark. The change is at best a stupendous experiment. The change, however, is now a fixed fact. It places nearly our entire industrial system upon the monopolistic basis. That is a venture unparalleled in the history of material civilization; and not merely the manufacturing interest, but the still vaster interests thereon dependent, can but await the outcome with an expectancy that must grow more intense as the trial progresses."

Mr. Holt in *The American Monthly* believes the trust craze to be largely due to promoters and bankers. The profit of promoters is very large, usually about 3 per cent., and banks also come in for large profits for underwriting and are largely responsible for over-capitalization. In speaking of future anti-

trust legislation Mr. Holt says:

"Besides the anti-trust laws now on the statutes of nearly thirty States, many severe laws are certain to be passed during the next year against trusts, department stores, insurance companies, etc. It is probable that most of these laws will be mischievous and harmful to business interests, as is the recent Arkansas law, which is handicapping business in that State by preventing cheap and safe insurance. Under this law, as interpreted, no insurance company is permitted to operate in the State if it enters into any rate-fixing agreement in Arkansas or any other State. As all big and safe companies are operating under



deliberated revolt against the most essential force in the regulation of production, distribution, and values—the natural law of competition. It amounts to a complete disruption of the relations between the industrial forces and classes of society. It is an extinguishment of the voluntary exchanges between the producing and merchanting interests, and the creation of one exclusive producing organization for each industry, to which all other material interests must yield subjection. Industry at large is organized into a system of feudalized corporations, each one of which enjoys absolute power within its special branch of production, while taken in the mass the system con-

such agreements in nearly every State and city, they have been compelled to withdraw from further business in Arkansas and to let the people there bear their own fire losses. Business interests are suffering and mass-meetings have been held to protest against the severity of this law. These laws are similar to those of our forefathers which were intended to regulate values, prices and trade. They prevent the free and beneficial exchange of products and interfere with progress."

The magnitude of the trust agitation in the United States can be appreciated when the *American Review of Reviews* has seen fit in the June number to give more than one-half of its valuable editorial space to articles on the subject. It says, in part:

"If the organization of labor, even to the extent of the complete and monopolistic control of a great many important trades, is defensible and is a part of the natural and unavoidable movement of economic society in our age, it may be none the less true that the combination of capital engaged in a given line of industry is also in the main trend of our economic development, and therefore not to be prevented either by denunciation or by enactments. Up to a certain point the old-fashioned competitive system was not wasteful, but, on the contrary, afforded a useful regulation of production and of price. The whole tendency, however, of business progress—especially in a country like ours where vastness of natural resources and the rapid growth of population promote the growth of small businesses into enterprises conducted on a large scale—seemed to render the competitive system inadequate and wasteful."

"The word trust as applied to this new method of amalgamation in industrial production is not accurate or well chosen. Some years ago, it is true, the name fairly applied to several combinations. Their plan was not to consolidate what had been competing properties, but to escape the wastefulness of the competitive methods and gain numerous advantages that would accrue from union and harmony. The respective owners did not give up the ownership of their properties, but they assigned their holdings of stock to a common board of trustees, which was authorized to operate the plants as one system, although separate corporations were nominally maintained. This arrangement, which constituted a trust in the literal sense, was assailed on legal grounds and was abandoned."

It is quite true that the magnitude of the operations in the United States make large combinations necessary for the economic handling of the vast and diversified products, and it is an open question whether the saving of wasted energy is not a benefit to the nation at large in putting the American people on a basis which enables them to compete in commerce with foreign nations. It certainly must have been something of a surprise to American labor organizations to note the English view of their brother workmen across the Atlantic upon the subject of trust combinations. In speaking of the ease with which American firms are obtaining English orders in competition with established concerns at home Mr. George N. Barnes, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, is quoted as saying that:

"The great advantage enjoyed by American producers arises from the centralization of industry. American combines, whatever temporary result to the status of workmen, have certainly resulted in a more economical use of labor. Centralization and specialization are giving an enormous advantage to American firms, and inasmuch as they are entirely on the line of progress, we would welcome them here."

It is probable that the question which is now agitating the American people will solve itself. Twenty years ago the Spreckels' interest here

constituted a veritable trust but in that short time the combination has gradually changed hands and is dominated by a host of small investors. If the American people will see to it that the great combinations of capital do not use their power to destroy individual rights trust corporations may be made the means of advancing prosperity by conserving and concentrating the energies of the nation.

Most of the South American States have increased their population several fold since they threw off the Spanish yoke. Only in a few States has foreign im-

South American Developments

migration been an important factor in the increase, though all the republics promote immigration by all means in their power. Even Paraguay, which is commonly regarded as the least enterprising among them, pays the passage of immigrants from Buenos Ayres and supplies oxen and farming tools, to be paid for in produce or labor. All the republics have vast, unoccupied spaces that some day will contribute largely to the national wealth. But at present there are not enough hands to till the soil or start the wheels of manufacture. Even in Chili, one of the most prosperous States, there is no densely peopled region except in the provinces around Valparaiso and Santiago. If any part of the civilized world has reason to declare that the human race is not equitably and rationally distributed, it is South America. With Europe overcrowded, and the United States no longer clamoring for foreign labor, there is no more inviting field than South America, and the coming century is certain to witness such a vast addition to the producing and consuming elements of the continent as to give it a high place in the world's industry. This fact is now undoubted, and it affirms the wisdom of those nations who are now laying broadly the foundations for the future development of their commercial relations with South America.

Situation Growing Serious

The situation in the Philippines is growing more serious as time wears on. The sanguine expectation of the McKinley administration, that the complete pacification of the Philippines could be announced in a few weeks, is not being realized. On the contrary orders have been sent to all the recruiting stations to hasten the enlistment of men. It has been decided to increase General Otis' force to 35,000. The possibility of the necessity for a call for volunteers to serve in the Philippines is hinted at, while the very close censorship of news dispatches at Manila is very ominous. There must be something wrong. It cannot be supposed that our valiant men are being whipped and that the news is being suppressed. The American troops are certainly fighting at a very great disadvantage, and until enough men are sent General Otis to garrison points captured permanent success may not be looked for.

Mr. Schimmerhorn, well-known here, who enlisted with the California regiment, has just returned from Manila. He says that it is the prevailing opinion in the army that it will take 65,000 to 100,000 fighting men to pacify and occupy the islands. If so, why not send enough men over to quell the rebellion and have done with the disgraceful episode. It might be suggested that another General be sent, who is a little less arbitrary and has a better grasp of the local situation. Would it not have been better to have granted Aguinaldo an armistice pending the arrangement of a form of government satisfactory to the Filipinos than to have arbitrarily demanded unconditional surrender, which they are evidently in no mood to grant. At the Hague we are advo-

cating the settling of difficulties by arbitration while in the Philippines in action we decline to arbitrate. It seems just a little bit inconsistent.

Major C. J. Younghusband's book under this title is attracting considerable attention. Illustrative of Admiral Dewey's promptness and grasp of situation, Major Younghusband mentions this minor incident:

A letter was received one evening from Aguinaldo, saying that he had attempted to land on a certain small island in the bay and to take possession of it, together with some Spanish prisoners who had been left there, but had been prevented from carrying out the operation by the German man-of-war, the *Irene*, the captain of which ship appears to have been a singularly indiscreet person. The admiral—European complications or no complications—very naturally resented this second infraction of "sea manners," and calling on board the captains of the *Raleigh* and *Boston*, gave them explicit orders to proceed at once to the scene of dispute, and to land troops on the island at all hazards. These instructions were literally and promptly executed. The two American war-vessels cleared for action, run up their fighting pennants, and bore down in all earnestness upon the good German. The local emblem of the "mailed fist" had hardly bargained for this exceedingly prompt and robust action, and cleared out with more haste than decency, some say slipping his cable in his hurry, and left Aguinaldo and the Americans to effect the necessary capture.

In the extraordinary and unwarrantable behavior of the Germans lay the chief danger to the general peace, but German bluster was met with quiet dignity by the American commander, who showed the most undaunted front and clearly declared that if the Germans did not as neutrals adhere to the laws of neutrals he would fire on them:

"But that, sir, would mean war with Germany," said the horror-stricken German admiral. "I am perfectly aware of the fact," was the suave reply of Admiral Dewey. When the question of the bombardment of Manila was under discussion, a matter which lay entirely between the belligerents, and which remained for them, and them alone, to decide, the German admiral was again on the point of exceeding his rights as a neutral in interfering, and with a view to ascertaining whether the British squadron would support him, he visited Sir Edward Chichester, and asked what action he proposed taking in the event of the Americans bombarding the town. "That, sir, is known only to Admiral Dewey and myself," was Sir Edward Chichester's polite but crushing reply.

"Army officers at the seat of war," says the writer, "appear to be almost unanimous in deprecating the annexation of the Philippines on military grounds, while the naval opinion seems to be in favor of it on the ground that increasing commerce in Eastern Asia needs the fostering influence which the display of power in any quarter is supposed to bring." He adds:

It may perhaps be prophesied that when the cold fit which will in due course follow the warmth of the present enthusiasm, falls on the nation, America will discover the true parting of the ways was not in the actual act of annexation, but in having allowed Admiral Dewey to do more than defeat the Spanish fleet and exact a heavy indemnity from the city before sailing away, thus leaving the Philippine problem for the Spaniards and their friends to solve. The new masters of the islands have, in fact, been faced by two separate and distinct problems, the one connected with the external bearings of an-

nexation and the other with the internal. The former problem has been settled, but the latter still faces the American authorities, and will require the most careful handling, bound up as it indissolubly is with the attitude of the Philippine Islanders toward the new masters of their territory. To an observer on the spot it was apparent that not only were the authorities in the distance hardly alive to the complications which existed, but those in actual touch with them took what appears to be a very sanguine view of the situation.

The latest news from Samoa by the Alameda comes as a surprise. The work of the Samoan Joint Commission has been made easier by the resignation of Malietoa Tanu as king, providing, he has the guarantee of the powers that he shall be the last King of Samoa. Malietoa Tanu is certainly a very wise and diplomatic young man. He is fully aware of the fact he has not the power to defeat Mataafa with the sword and he believes that his opponent would not have the temerity to fight the combined forces of the United States, England and Germany. He, therefore, by diplomacy defeats his opponent, washes his hands of a bad business and gracefully retires with all the honors. It is evidently a "put up job" on Mataafa, who was undoubtedly properly elected King of Samoa and is entitled to hold the office. It is quite evident that the commission could not at first agree. The American and English members do not like to discredit Judge Chambers. To have failed to agree would have brought discredit upon the members of the commission; so the expediency was hit upon to persuade Malietoa to retire. The whole matter was thus whitewashed from top to bottom and Mataafa cheated of his birth-right. But what rights can a poor "malo"-(ed) savage king have when it comes to the expediency of great nations. How long will the whitewash last? The question will rise again in the future as a bone of contention. Mataafa will doubtless conspire with the aid of Germans (not the German Government) and if then the American and British man-of-wars turn their guns on him and his naked following it will be equal almost to turning them on Germany. White-washing as an expedient seldom accomplishes any permanent good.

In the Fullness of Years.

Death of Queen Dowager Kapiolani.

It was the sad duty of the daily press to report the lamented death of Queen Dowager Kapiolani which occurred June 24th. The death of the Queen was not sudden or unexpected. She had been ailing for three years, having survived three paralytic strokes with a most extraordinary display of vitality. Dr. F. Howard Humphris, the attending physician, gives the immediate cause of death as *uraena*.

Of all the Hawaiian chiefesses who have departed, with the possible exception of Pauahi and the late lamented Princess Kaiulani, her niece, none will be so genuinely mourned than Queen Kapiolani. She was the Queen consort of His late Majesty King Kalakaua, and, under influences not always conducive to the display of the most exalted womanly virtues, she was pre-eminently distinguished for her spotless character and graces of mind and person. Her whole life stands as a shining example of rectitude, virtue and amiability to the women of her race. From her high station she was ever prominent in charitable works among the poor. The condition of the women of her race has been her espe-

cial care and her charitable efforts have been exerted principally for the welfare and maintenance of the Kapiolani Maternity Home and the Kapiolani Home for Girls.

During the political difficulties incident upon the overthrow of the monarchy, and final annexation of Hawaii to the United States, she has, with dignity, keep herself free from all complications, accepting with sorrow and resignation the loss of Hawaiian nationality. Her attitude was so lofty and dignified that it wins the sympathy even of her political enemies.

Queen Kapiolani was born December 31st, 1834, and was in her sixty-fifth year. She is of noble lineage, being the grand-daughter of Kamualii, the last reigning king of Kauai. She is, therefore, a direct descendant of Nanaulu the first discoverer of these islands in the early part of the seventh century. It is doubtful whether any other person in the world represented an uninterrupted high born lineage of so many centuries.

(used exclusively in the burial of royalty,) and a host of kahilis. The church was beautifully decorated by Mrs. Sam'l Allen assisted by the ladies. All that remains of Queen Kapiolani is now lying in state at Kawaiahao Church, and the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Kluegel Reception.

The social event of the week was the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kluegel at their residence last Saturday evening the 24th instant to commemorate their silver wedding. It was an exceedingly brilliant affair and the justly popular couple were congratulated by over 350 people comprising the wealth and culture of Honolulu.

The decorations were a dream of beauty. The house was turned into a veritable fairy land. The walls of the reception room were simply covered



It was in her home life that the Queen's womanly qualities shone to the best advantage. Sweetness and amiability, with a soft gentleness of voice and manner to all who approached her, were her chief characteristics. She had a smile for everyone. In the happy old palace days her favorite pastime was to sit under the shade of the great banyan tree, in the back of the palace yard, with her ladies in waiting, lounging lazily on the grass around her, and tease them about their sweethearts or worm a confession out of this or that timid one jealously guarding the secret of her heart. She loved her wayward lord King Kalakaua, but would never join his revels. She went very little into society and appeared in public usually only when her presence was necessary at state dinners, balls and other functions of royalty. In 1886 Kapiolani attended Queen Victoria's jubilee and was received with all the honors due her high station.

Last Wednesday night at mid-night the remains of the deceased was removed from the Waikiki home to Kawaiahao Church, as is the custom, with flaming torches of kukui-nut oil,

with ferns and maile with red carnations intervene with them. In the corner opposite the entrance a canopy of American and Hawaiian flags had been arranged with arch from wall to wall of ferns and carnations, in which nestled in silver letters, the inscription 1874-1899. Under this canopy Mr. and Mrs. Kluegel, Mrs. Persis G. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Kluegel, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Winnie, received the congratulations of their many friends. The other rooms were similarly decorated but each with different colored carnations. The grounds were beautifully lighted and refreshments were served under a great canopy of canvas that had been arranged under the trees while the Hawaiian band discoursed music.

Mr. and Mrs. Kluegel are old residents here and are justly popular and all congratulate them upon reaching successfully the mature half-way station in married life. That the other half will be travelled as happily, to the golden wedding, is the sincere wish of all their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Kluegel received a very large number of valuable gifts.

A WINGED REVENGE.

A TALE OF THE FOURTH PLAGUE.

Jackson! It's an ordinary name and Jackson was a very ordinary individual. He was distinguished only by his neckties, he wore a new one every morning as a conscientious duty to society, and the fact that he was one of the Jacksons; a fact that secured him the privilege of setting in the mahogany lined and brass finished inner office of Jackson, Jackson and Jackson—Manufacturers. There was an outer office to the establishment where the actual clerical work was turned out, filled with mere clerks on meagre salaries who were gifted by Fortune only with mathematical brains and not a cousinship or nephewship to the Jacksons.

Needless to say the inner office was most select, the salaries such as comported with the dignities of members of the "clan" Jackson, the duties a sinecure; in fact the appointments were those situations gained only by birth and wire-pulling, usually dominated snaps."

Therein lay Jackson's downfall.—Having absolutely nothing to do but discuss each other's neckties, the latest sporting news and their intrigues at their various restaurants, the cousins, sons and nephews, Jackson, were hard put to it at times to satisfactorily fill in the five hours, per diem, expected of them; ten until twelve and one till four. The slaves in the outer office put on their chains at eight and took them off at six.

Some of the "clan" Jackson manicured away their time, others used the firm's notepaper in various ways; our Jackson killed flies. In a moment of desperate *emmi*, he one day took a broken rubber band and snapping it at an aggressive blue bottle, slew it. He slew another and finally managed to wear out the afternoon by killing all the flies that came near his desk, they were not many, in that well regulated and aristocratic sanctum. This sport became such an agreeable interlude to the monotony of his days that he practiced it vigorously, assiduously. A knot tied in one end, the business end, of the rubber, was an improvement he found. The habit grew on him, he carried bands in his vest pocket and went on his slaughtering way. A fly to him was as a grey gnat to a trout, he could not resist it. Finally, so deft an assassin did he grow, that he no longer waited for his unsuspecting victims to settle, he voted it too unsportsmanlike, and for the reason that he played only cushion billiards, flushed his game and brought them down on the wing. He moved his desk by diplomatic exchange to the window where the light would attract his prey, so deeply had the habit fastened on him. That the insects had the brains, the temerity to plot revenge never entered his head until after many days. In the office his fellow Jacksonians dubbed him the Spider and bragged of his deadly aim to the envy of fellow holders of "snaps" in neighboring clans. They were great on sobriquets in that office, the wit of the clan was the name dispenser, his best and latest *jeu d'esprit* was to call the "king" of the sanctum, king on account of his irresponsible and unapproachable neckties, Stonewall Jackson "because he's such a thorough brick you know." The Jacksonians were nothing if not English in their language and in their jokes. To Stonewall did the Spider complain of the scarcity of victims. "I actually believe that the beggahs have some

means of communication doucherknow old chap, they are keeping away from me deadly aim. I haven't killed a fly in two days." "Put some sugar on your desk deah boy," suggested the wit, "then you'll soon have game in your preserves." This plan worked well enough for a few days, but within a week Jackson was miserable, not a fly would come within reach of his catapult; not only in the office but his other hunting grounds, for Jackson's habit had grown to be a mania now; the flies were safe from him nowhere except at his fiancée's home, at present Cupid superceded the butcher.

It certainly seemed as if the insects had some method of warning each other, a whole week passed and the flies troubled not Jackson, nor Jackson the flies. Then, slowly, by graduation came the day of reckoning by such subtle degrees that the victim himself hardly realized it at first.

One memorable morning Jackson, seated at his desk in melancholy mood, for he was pining for flies like an opium fiend for his drug, was stirred into unwonted activity by the sight of a magnificent specimen of his prey calmly settled on his blotting pad, busily engaged in apparently washing its face with its fore legs. It was a beauty, not an ordinary *musca domestica* or common house fly, but an immense fellow with bronze green body and iridescent wings gleaming in the sunlight. Slowly, cautiously, Jackson felt for and found his favorite weapon, carefully he stretched the band to its fullest extent and adjusted his aim, then, zip, the knot sped to its mark and miracle! The wretched insect was still there, not maimed, crushed, but intact and apparently oblivious of the attempt on its life. Somewhat staggered, Jackson aimed and fired again, with the same result—the insect unmoved and still cleaning its legs. Perspiration broke out on his brow. "I must be losing my nerve" he muttered looking round to see if any of his fellow clerks had observed his useless bombardment. No, they were all busily engaged or rather disengaged. The blue bottle was still there. Looking carefully at it a horrible fact broke on Jackson's mind. It cast no shadow! His antics aroused a feeble curiosity on his neighbor who languidly enquired the cause. "Do you see that fly on my pad?" "What fly?" "Why that one, that big fellow?" "What are you talking about deah boy, there's no fly there. I say you fellows, Spider's got em, he's seeing flies." It was the truth the fly was a phantom—a ghost.—No one could see it but Spider Jackson. It was the beginning of the end.

At home in his select boarding house that evening began a series of carefully planned torments that drove the shattered nerves of Jackson to the verge of insanity. The bodies of his victims were everywhere. He saw flies in the milk, the butter, the gravy, everywhere, and no one else could find them. On the third complaint the landlady after gravely inspecting the cream pitcher, remarked that "late hours and dissipation played strange tricks on young men's nerves."

In all his haunts, his former hunting grounds, he beheld shadowless flies, his inkpots were full of them, though the janitor was unable to discover them and gave it as his opinion that "Spider Jackson had the trimmings." One place as yet was sacred, his fiancée's home, there he had immolated no unfortunates, there he was at peace for three evenings a week. But alack, they traced him even there. One unhappy evening between the lips extended for a chase salute there buzzed an aggressive fly. "Bother the flies," said the maiden with a charming pout. But Jackson fell back among the cushions. It was the first real fly he had seen or heard for weeks. His other flies, the phantoms, never buzzed. He longed to kill this reality, at last there was something tangible to battle with. But the kiss was still unaccomplished and the lady somewhat astonished at the delay. Three tunes was the osculation essay-

ed and thwarted. "Well did you ever see such a persistent fly, they must be fond of you Jerrold. Why, how funny! There's a circle of them over your head!"

Horrors! The last phase of retributive justice had commenced, it was the fourth plague up to date. From that fatal night in constant attendance upon the fated man was a body guard of flies. While he walked they floated over his head in a gleaming halo, when he sat they settled on a neighboring place of vantage until he moved again. A circle of living buzzing insects. Ye Gods! how they buzzed! At the office they came in with him in the morning and left in the afternoon; at church they came down the aisle with him and lined up on the rail of the pew. At the baths they deserted him while he was in the water waiting for him on the railing. It was horrible! horrible! Nor were the consequences less dire. First came a request from his landlady, then a conge from his fiancée, last and worst blow of all his dismissal from Jackson, Jackson and Jackson. The Jackson himself sentenced him severely, unrepeatly. "Really Jerrold we cannot have you in our—ah—um office any longer. These—er—insects that insist on accompanying you, you must have some reason for it. You really can't be—um—clean you know—Good day—"

He Jerrold Jackson not clean! He the pink of perfection in dress and manners to be told he was not clean.—He went out into the world disgraced.—Unfortunately his uncle was not the only one who held this theory. He was a pariah, an outcast, acquaintances slurred him, new friends quickly dropped him. "One can't walk down the street you know with a fellah that's got a lot of beastly flies over his head as if he were a rotten watermelon, bah jove." Cast out from his situation he was helpless, he could do nothing, was he not a Jackson? His money dwindled, left him. Restaurants, even when he was in funds denied him, it gave the place a bad name they said. Free lunch counters were barred to him, the lowest of lodging houses refused him and his constant attendants the flies. Worn to bones, ragged, starving the pitiless insects never left him for an instant. He had long ago given up the idea of killing them. There was only one thing left, one end to his misery. Death by starvation or suicide. Even this was denied. It was still only August and winter was a long way off with its prospects of immunity from flydom when the last act in the drama closed.

One warm sultry night, when the weary inhabitants tossed restlessly on their more or less luxurious beds, in an old deserted shack on the outskirts of the town lay all that remained in life of the once gay if not brilliant Jerrold Jackson. Stretched on a pile of sacking in one corner of the hovel he was trying, not unsuccessfully to gain some sleep, for miracle of miracles since noon the flies had left him. The first streaks of daylight were struggling through the chinks in the boarded up windows on his slumbering form, when far down the road a hum made itself apparent, a hum as of a myriad insects, a hum that rapidly resolved itself into a black cloud of living atoms. Had it been Egypt the mystery would have readily resolved itself into a plague of locusts. It was a plague of flies, of revengeful, blood-thirsty flies, sent not by a mighty prophet to devour the land but urged by their own wrongs to wreak retribution on one wretched human being.

In the gray twilight of the morning the shack stood black against the sky, black with—flies—by the trillion. They swarmed in by every crevice and crack through the ruined roof, the chimney, the door. The dawn grew brighter and the winged army came out and flew heavily away. Inside the shack was silence and—vacancy.—A heap of sacks in the corner—nothing else but dust and cobwebs.

ALLAN DUNN.

America's Fighting Strength.

In the table of the armed strength of various countries it is customary to put Russia first among the nations of the world, with an active army of 1,125,000 soldiers, a first reserve of 2,500,000 and a second reserve of 1,375,000, bringing up the total number of available soldiers on a war footing to about 5,100,000, as against 5,000,000 in Germany, 4,800,000 in France, 2,500,000 in Italy, 1,600,000 in Austria-Hungary, and 1,100,000 in Turkey. But a recognized authority among military men, the *France Militaire* of Paris, in a recent issue disputes the correctness of the popular belief that Russia can put in the field the largest army of the world in time of war and says: "The United States are not a great military power from the point of view of their effective foot forces in peace, but in time of war their permanent contingent would form the nucleus of the vastest army of the world."

Prior to the beginning of the Santiago campaign and the stirring events of a year ago at Manila, it was not usual to include the United States in any computations of available armed strength, the nations of Europe being compared only with each other in this regard. But, as the quotation from the French military journal shows, in all computations of available military strength the United States must now be reckoned as a factor, and a very little computation shows that the view of the French military paper is very nearly correct. In the first place, in all authentic estimates of the available fighting strength of European countries, "soldiers" of every grade are included in the general total, whereas the American total is made up only of the regulars in the permanent service of the United States and without any reference whatever to the National Guard, which corresponds to the first reserve and outnumbers the regulars in the proportion of ten to one. The number of able-bodied male residents in different countries is put at 20,000,000 in Russia, 12,000,000 in Germany, 10,000,000 in Austria, 9,000,000 in France, 8,500,000 in Great Britain, 7,500,000 in Italy and 4,000,000 in Spain.

By the Federal census of 1890 the number of residents of United States in the category of males between 18 and 44 years, both included, was 13,230,000. Since then the population of the United States has increased 20 per cent., according to the most reliable estimate. The Actuary of the Treasury estimated the population of the United States on June 1, 1897, as 72,807,000, and by next year's census there is very little doubt but that the total population will be shown to be 75,000,000, an increase of 12,000,000 over nine years ago, and the total number of Americans of military age will not fall short of 17,000,000.

In the United States the number of physically disqualified persons incapable of serving in the army is materially less than in Russia, and the administration business of that country, too, is conducted almost exclusively by civilians, whereas Russia is under practical military rule, thus taking from the number of those available for military service all who are in the employ of the Government. Moreover, while forty-four years is put generally as the maximum age for soldiers, the majority of commanders and many of the officers, as well as the rank and file, are above forty-four. Everything considered, it is probable that Uncle Sam could, on a pinch, put more troops in the field for a "finish fight" than any other country in the world.

Imitative Filipinos.

Of all the races peopling this mundane sphere not one has such an extraordinary spirit of imitation as that which inhabits the Philippine Islands. This race of people, of Malay origin,

which occupies all the archipelago of the Celebas Sea, lacks entirely the aesthetic taste necessary for the proper combination of colors, constructive ability, uniformity in architectural designs, and the good taste which is required for the culture and advancement of a people. They have no ideas of this kind of their own, and in all matters of taste do nothing more than what they see in races of the West.

Any one who has observed the Filipinos will have noticed that they have no ideas at all in regard to the proper combination of colors in their wearing apparel, as, in spite of their dusky complexions, they select in their clothing the colors which are least suitable to them. You will see Indian girls and half-breeds as brown as berries using in their dresses and scarfs such colors as blue, green, yellow, brown and black. A woman of dusky complexion with a dress of any of these colors presents an appearance that is hideous in the extreme. It is not uncommon to see dark-skinned Indian girls dressed in such bright greens that if they should encounter a carabao they are liable to be eaten by that festive animal on account of their similarity to a bunch of hay.

The reason why those people cut this ridiculous figure is that they see these bright colors on European women, and, without thinking of the effect which on account of their different complexion such hues are liable to produce, readily adopt them and consider themselves the most elegant of the elegant.

No sooner does a new fashion arrive from Paris, Vienna or Berlin in shoes, trousers, hats, shirts or neckwear, no matter how extravagant, the Indian and the half-breed immediately adopt them.

The American troops had been in Manila only a few days with their brown suits before the stores on the Escolta were besieged by natives and half-breeds buying all the brown cloth obtainable, wool, cotton or silk, and in a few days they were all arrayed in suits of the same color as those worn by the army of occupation. They noticed the hats of straw or felt with a blue polka dot band, and in a few days all the Indians and half-breeds were wearing the same kind of hats as the Americans.

I believe that the Americans will have but little trouble in introducing here their usages, customs and language, as to that end the spirit of imitation which predominates in the native race will be a powerful factor.—*Manila Freedom*.

The Dreyfus Case.

The *London Times* gives a very carefully written summary of the Dreyfus case the following excerpts from which will prove interesting:

"Though it was known that M. Ballot-Beaupre would conclude in favor of revision of the judgment against Dreyfus, no one apparently foresaw the precise line of argument he would adopt, or the very striking pronouncement upon the authorship of the *bordereau* which yesterday caused such a profound sensation in Court. Upon that document, according to his view, everything depends. From the strictly judicial standpoint, he declares that there is but one question under discussion—namely, "that of the *bordereau* considered from the point of view of the handwriting "and the water-marked tracing-paper." Dreyfus, says M. Ballot-Beaupre, was arrested because of the resemblance between his handwriting and that of the *bordereau*, and was condemned upon this resemblance, declared by three out of five experts to amount to identity. Therefore, in the view of this experienced magistrate, for the revisionists to be successful they must prove that the *bordereau* is not in the handwriting of Drey-

fus. If it was not he who wrote it, he can hardly be held by any one to be the traitor by whom the documents it enumerates were communicated to foreign Powers. The Court of Cession, says its Reporter, has not to consider the question of secret documents laid before the Court-martial. These are matters which would be pertinent were the question one of simply annulling the verdict. But M. Ballot-Beaupre had previously discussed this matter, coming to the conclusion that, since the *bordereau* is a fact, it is impossible to maintain that there is neither crime nor offence, and, consequently, that mere quashing of the verdict is inadmissible. Therefore, he reasons, the only question for the Court to decide is whether revision shall or shall not be ordered, and in dealing with that question it has to assume that everything in the original trial was done regularly and according to law. Thus the fundamental question comes to be—Is the *bordereau* in the handwriting of Dreyfus? It was by this answer to this question that M. Ballot-Beaupre startled the Court and the audience. "Gentlemen," he said, "after a profound study of the question, I for my part have come to the conviction that the *bordereau* was written not by Dreyfus, but by Esterhazy." In this country most people who have followed the windings of the long intrigue came to this conclusion long ago, yet even they may perhaps share the surprise of the Parisian audience at hearing their conclusion thus directly formulated by the Reporter of the Court of Cession. Following the lines of a procedure in many ways strange to us, M. Ballot-Beaupre has set aside much that in this country would be of cardinal importance, but, on the other hand, has gone a longer step beyond what an English Judge would have thought it necessary to decide."

"It will be observed that the Reporter entirely respects the *chose jugée*. He puts aside altogether every question concerning the manner in which the Court-martial arrived at its decisions. He does not enter, in giving his own conclusion, into any of the numerous questions raised by his elaborate *resume* of the case presented by one side and the other. He takes the *bordereau* as the foundation of a judgment which he does not call in question, and inquires simply whether there is any new fact that destroys or shakes that foundation."

"It seems a somewhat narrow and technical way of dealing with a monstrous miscarriage of justice. Indeed it is almost comical to think that the upsetting of gigantic conspiracy which has agitated France for a couple of years turns upon such a piece of carelessness in the choice of paper as novelists have worn threadbare. But we cannot doubt that M. Ballot-Beaupre knows his law, and as little can we doubt that he has chosen the line of argument which will least divide the Court of Cession. It has been made abundantly clear that neither the proved irregularity of Dreyfus's conviction, nor the appalling revelations of the unscrupulous forgery and perjury by which the case against him has been bolstered up, would suffice to procure revision of his sentence in the absence of something that would force unwilling minds to set aside the technical objection to interfering with the *chose jugée*, however iniquitous that may be. M. Ballot-Beaupre has found a new fact, which he thinks must be admitted to be such by all but the most bigoted defenders of the conspiracy. He confines himself to that new fact, he sets aside everything debateable and contestable, he refuses to enter upon any of the arguments which appeal to the general sense of equity or which lash the prejudiced into fury, he humours the sentiment too common on the French Bench, that a supposed culprit cannot be given up until another is found to take his place, and he argues simply that the new fact, taken together with what is already known, proves that Esterhazy and not Dreyfus wrote the *bordereau*."

Education in Hawaii.

The people of Honolulu take a natural pride in their educational institutions. Through ignorance, doubtless, many of the newspapers of the United States have most grossly insulted Hawaiians by calling them ignorant; a very brief reference to the history of education will show that at the very earliest dawn of civilization here; even when gross ignorance was the rule in Western America, the chiefs of Hawaii were being assisted in obtaining a most thorough education at the Royal School; which was established in 1840, eight years previous to the date at which the Charity School was established. In 1841 the Punahou School was started, at first with the idea of educating the sons and daughters of the missionary families, but it was afterwards opened to all desirous of obtaining education. In 1829 Governor Boki presented the Rev. Hiram Bingham with the Punahou property, comprising some three hundred acres which he used as a residence until 1840, after which he presented the property to the mission for school purposes. The charter for Punahou School was afterward changed to Oahu College which name it has retained. Pauahi Hall as shown in the accompanying illustrations is one of the most recently constructed buildings of Oahu College and was the gift of Hon. Charles R. Bishop who is one of Hawaii's well known philanthropists. The alumni of Oahu College comprise the very best people of Honolulu, a very large number of whom have made their mark in the professions and in the realms of finance.

It is not the province of this article to discuss the most excellent public school system that has been inaugurated in Hawaii. That subject will be taken up later. There are numerous other excellent private schools (that will receive the most careful attention of the writer in other issues notable among which are St. Andrew's Priory (Anglican), Sisters of the Sacred Heart, Iolani College (Anglican), Kawaiahao Seminary, and old established schools on the other islands.

St. Louis College (Catholic) was started 16 years ago and is one of the most important schools in Hawaii, having an attendance of 500 pupils, 300 in the lower branch and 200 in the

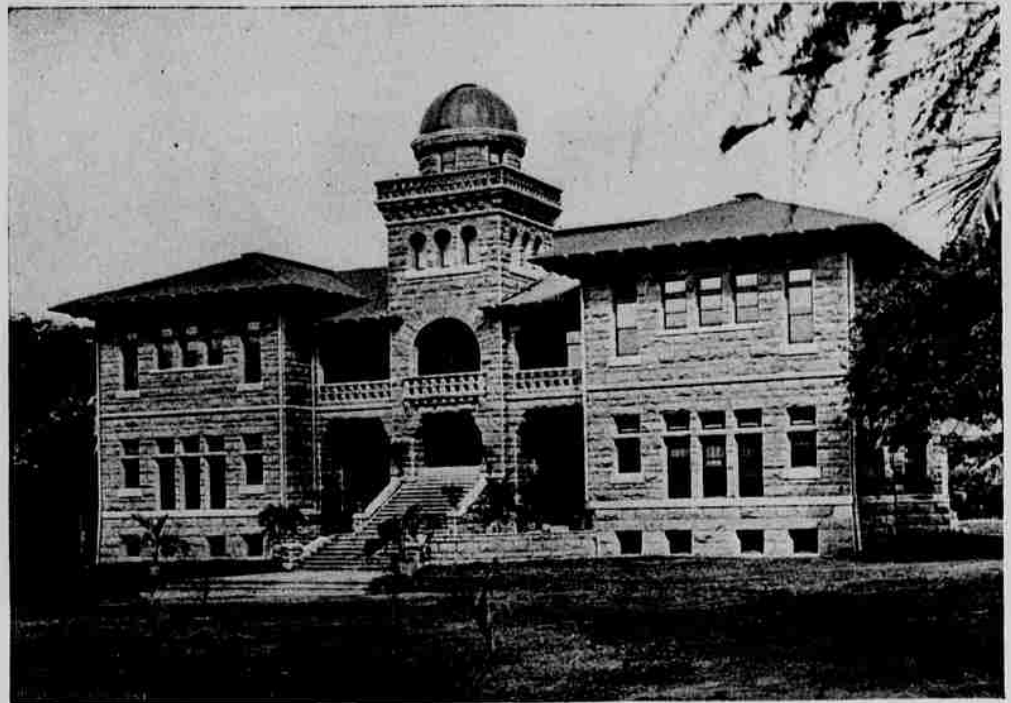
higher branch. This college is in the most thriving condition.

The most notable instance of educational philanthropy from purely Hawaiian initiative in the interest of the Hawaiians was the endowment of the Kamehameha School for girls, by Mrs. Pauahi Bishop. Pauahi was the highest chiefess of her time and could have become heir apparent to the throne had she chosen to be. In her will she left her whole entire fortune \$400,000 as an endowment to the Kamehameha girls', and also a boys', school. Since the establishment of these schools in 1894, Hon. C. R. Bishop has, from his private resources, made large endowments to these schools.

The latest man with a grievance in England is the "overworked actor" (says the New York *Sun's* London correspondent). More from the necessity of being constantly in the public eye, it

appears, than from inherent snobbish weakness, he is now being constantly operated at high pressure as a fashionable charity machine. The old footlight tag that "we must please to live who only live to please," has its grim meaning now for the blue-lipped Thespian. The following is given as a page from the diary of a popular actor, with the names modified from motives of prudence or fear:

- 11 o'clock—Meeting of the committee of the Actors' Charity Fund.
- 12 o'clock—Rehearsal for the new piece, "The Manoeuvres of the Gay Lord Algy."
- 2:30 o'clock—Lady Smith's matinee in Aid of the Funds of the Dogs' Home.
- 4 o'clock—Entertainment at the Bazaar for the Benefit of Something or Other.
- 6 to 7 o'clock—Study of new part in new piece.
- 8 to 11 o'clock—The nightly performance.
- 12:30 o'clock—Garrick Club, to discuss terms with manager for next season.



PAUAAHI HALL, OAHU COLLEGE.



Latest News Notes.

Announcement was made in Chicago on June 12th, of the final organization of the American Chiclé Company, the chewing-gum "trust," with a capital of \$9,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 is 6 per cent. preferred cumulative stock.

The dinner which the White Friars Club of London, Eng., gave Mark Twain at the Hotel Cecil was a remarkable tribute to the author and at the same time to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States.

The stranded American line steamship Paris is fast becoming a total wreck. Her boilers have shifted and her false bottoms are gone. Further diving is impossible.

The milkmen of San Francisco are about to consolidate their interests and form one company practically controlling the sale of milk around the bay. The proposed action is subject for severe comment by the newspapers.

The Japanese training ship Hiyei had a great week in San Diego, Cal., and was to leave for Honolulu on June 17th with not only pleasant recollections of San Diego and its people but with the scalp of the Naval Reserve at the Hiyei's masthead. This latter trophy was obtained in a boat race.

Senator Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau has accepted the task of constructing a French Cabinet, M. del Casse having declined. It is believed that strong pressure was brought to bear upon M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who arrived in Paris, June 16th, from Toulon, but as the Socialists and Radicals virtually dominate the situation no combination is likely to be long lived.

Travel to the Alaskan gold fields by the all-water route opened June 12. Four steamers and one sailing vessel left with 700 passengers. The steamer Roanoke of the North American Transportation and Trading Company's fleet carried 600. She goes direct to Cape Nome, the newest discovery in the north land, and takes miners from all parts of the East.

A big fruit and vegetable cannery trust has been formed in California, with twenty-six out of twenty-nine canneries in it. The agreement binds the majority of the canners to retain fixed prices in the purchase of fruit from growers and a fixed minimum figure for the sale of the output. This new combination will undoubtedly raise the prices of canned fruit, while it may have the effect of lowering the prices of fresh fruit.

A petition was presented to Mayor Quincy of Boston, on June 16th, asking for the establishment of a public crematory. It contains the names of 300 signers, many of them being clergymen and doctors. The petitioners ask that the incinerations be made at cost. The idea of a municipal crematory has recently been advocated by the superintendent of cemeteries, who suggests this way of disposing of the pauper dead, as the pauper burying grounds are becoming fast overcrowded.

The real work of the Peace Conference is now, June 14th, almost at a crisis and the difficulties of the task grow greater daily. The approval of the concrete details of the proposal proves a different thing from the approval of the principle. Three weeks more will probably be required before the delegates are able to agree on any definite scheme of arbitration, and even then the result is certain to be a meagre skeleton.

The International Congress of Publishers, in session in London, June 12-17, announced that it had agreed to insert in the copyright bill now before the British Parliament a provision suggested by the Canadian Authors' Society prohibiting the introduction of copies into a colony where a license to publish had been conferred, and stipulated that copies of a local edition would be regarded as pirated copies if found in colonies outside of the one in which the license had been granted. It is not expected that the bill will become a law this season.

Seven big expositions are projected for the next four years in different cities of the United States, but the one which Philadelphia is preparing for next fall is distinct in aim and object from all the others. Its title is the National Export Exposition. The exposition, which will be open during September, October and November of the coming fall, has for its object the advancement

of Cancer. At the head of the scientific work of the expedition will be Prof. Alexander Agassiz, whose achievements in deep-sea exploration in the past thirty years entitle him to the first place among the world's investigators of submarine life and conditions.

Where he Worked.

The prisoner was making his appearance before the magistrate for the hundredth time.

"Well," said the magistrate, "you here again?"

"Yes, your worship," responded the prisoner.

"What's the charge?"

"Vagrancy—same as before, your worship."

"It seems to me that you are here about half your time."

"Yes, about that, your worship."

"Well, what do you do it for? Why don't you work?"



BERNICE PAUAHI.

of the export trade of the United States in manufactured goods. There will be no exhibits of natural products, and the exhibits of foreign manufactured products will be collections of samples arranged for the inspection and study of American manufacturers who desire to extend their trade in other countries.

The United States Fish Commission is preparing to send out about the middle of August an expedition to explore the practically unknown depths of the mid-Pacific Ocean. The party of scientific men in charge of the work will sail from San Francisco on the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross, and propose to return to the United States about May 10th of 1900. Their course will take them 20,000 miles, through a circuit of nearly every important group of the smaller islands which lie in the mid-Pacific Ocean between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic

"I do, your worship, more than half my time."

"Ah, now," said the magistrate, surprised, "if you can tell me where you have ever worked I'll let you off."

"In prison, your worship," answered the prisoner, smiling; and the Court kept its word.—*Tit Bits.*

Maid (breathlessly): "Oh, miss, both the gents you is engaged to has called, and they're in the parlor, and somehow or other they've found it out, and oh! miss, I'm 'fraid there'll be trouble!"

Miss Flirtie: "Horrors! Oh, dear! What shall I do?"

Maid (after reflection): "I'll fix it. I'll run an' tell 'em you're crying y'r eyes out 'cause y'r father has lost all his money; then you can keep the one who stays."

Two minutes later the maid returned to say that both the gents had gone.



The Hartwell Sisters now playing a successful engagement at the Orpheum Theater.

On and Off the Stage.

Harry Carson Clarke will soon spring a new farce comedy entitled "What Did Thompkins Do."

The success of the Southwell Opera Co. in light opera at the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, still continues to crowded houses.

James K. Keane, whom in his day has supported many of the most famous of actors and actresses died at his home in Providence, R. I., May 31, of consumption. Mr. Keane's failing health forced him to cancel all engagements. He was born in Philadelphia in 1852.

According to the Eastern papers, roof gardens are a thing of the past, and their places has been taken by the "aerial." Koster and Bial's is now known as "aerial palm garden," Hammerstein's the "aerial meadow," and the Madison Square Garden as the "aerial conservatory."

Madame Hermann, widow of Hermann the Great, has promised to give the public an opportunity to judge of her ability in magic which it is claimed is scarcely less than that of her husband's. Long experience as an assistant has given her a perfect knowledge of the art which practice and training have perfected.

The latest arrival, "The Cowboy and the Lady," was roughly handled by the critics, but mightily pleased the public, who are crowding the Duke of York's Theatre nightly. The applause greeting Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott was as hearty as hands and voices could make it. "Pinafore" is having a successful revival at the Savoy.

London, June 10.—A sweet and wholesome domestic comedy is Dr. Conan Doyle's first effort as a dramatist. It is entitled "Halves," and was produced at the Garrick Theatre tonight. The piece is as modest and unpretentious as the author himself, who evidently attempts the playwright with diffidence, but while "Halves" does not pretend to be a great play it is in refreshing contrast to some of the recent risqué products of more famous dramatists.

THE McVAY COMPANY.

The McVay stock company closed their season at the Opera House on the evening of June 24th a presentation of the melo-drama of the Octoroon being given. Mr. McVay and his associates have made many friends during their stay and the hope is expressed that they may meet the Honolulu public again in the near future and under more fortunate surroundings.

THE ORPHEUM.

The cozy Orpheum has been the center of attraction during the week past both on account of the appearance of new faces amongst the performers and also by reason of the meritorious events. As usual Jim Post and May Ashley are favorites, while the Hartwell sisters in their acrobatic work and high-kicking do interesting business. Dave Marion in "Coster" songs takes well and, Frank Barton in his coon specialties has made a hit. Glorine continues the spectacular dances. The popular proprietor Mr. C. S. Desky will retire from the ownership having sold out his interests to a local syndicate.

A Rat Story.

A big rat came unannounced into the Philadelphia Grand Opera House, the other night, during the first act of the "Gladiator" (says the Philadelphia Press), just as the cruel empress had ordered Nero to kill lovely Neodamia, the heroine in the tragedy. In the front seat, close to the big fiddle, were seated Joseph Bailey and Con Cooney, a pressman, who intended to go to his work after the theatre, and had a well-filled dinner-basket between his feet. The rat came close to the basket, sniffed a couple of times, and, in sniffing, moved Cooney's hat so that it fell off the basket. Just at that moment, a pretty little blonde, seated in the box, looked down and saw the thieving rodent. With a silvery yell of "Rats!" she threw decorum to the winds and jumped upon her chair, at the same time giving an impromptu skirt-dance. In a twinkling, the air was filled with smothered screams and the swishing and rustling of silken skirts. The women jumped on the seats. The rat, realizing that he had made the mistake of his life, scampered up the main aisle. Mr. Cooney and Mr. Bailey were thundering up the aisle in close pursuit. Around the orchestra circle, the rat led by a short lap. Down the side aisle sped the trio, and up the center again. The rat darted down toward the stage, and one excited individual yelled: "Oh, it's going up on the stage!" All this time the actors had kept on with the play, but the announcement that the stage was likely to be visited by a rat proved too much for Neodamia. Despite the fact that her life was in danger from the jealousy of the empress, she jumped nimbly to a divan, and tucked up her Roman gown. By this time the rat had grown weary, but Joe, the avenger, was just warming up to the event. The chase led close to the spot where Mr. Cooney's lunch-basket was, and, when directly opposite, Joe made a flying leap. One foot demolished both Cooney's hat and lunch-basket, but the other foot went straight to the mark, and the despairing squeal that followed, indicated a sudden death in ratland. When the excitement had subsided and Mr. Cooney had gathered up the fragments of his basket and hat, the generous audience tendered a round of applause to Mr. Bailey and Mr. Cooney that made the chandeliers tremble. Then Neodamia climb-

ed down from her perch and the performance proceeded.

A new play on the subject of Peter Stuyvesant has been almost finished by Bronson Howard and Brander Matthews. It will be produced in the fall at Wallack's Theatre, New York, with William H. Crane in the title-role, and will afterward be published in book-form.

The situation in the Philippines does not appear favorable to American arms at present and news is barred dispatch. The N. Y. World's Washington's special of June 16th states: "The President is determined to continue to enforce the censorship of private and press dispatches at Manila. Within a few days he has intimated forcibly to General Corbin that too much information is being made public from the War Department. General Otis is in supreme authority over the Manila censorship, and it is not within the War Secretary's province to order its abatement. Newspaper correspondents are forbidden by General Otis to file press reports from Hong-kong, and are warned that if they evade censorship by this mode their 'usefulness to their papers will cease immediately.' Colonel Thompson, the censor, in a private letter to an officer here, writes: 'My duties are exceedingly trying.'"

The Cry of Russia.

(Let the sorrowful sighing of the prisoners come before Thee)

Where all the Rus-ias sweep northward and eastward,
League on and league on, the black land, the white,
We in our misery, sorrowful prisoners,
Send up our voice through the deep winter night,
Dost thou hear, Lord God?

From the foul mine, from the gray, squalid prison,
Where the chained wand'ers toil onward to die,
Over the whip-crack and over the death-shot,
Rises to heaven our desolate cry,
Dost thou hear, Lord God?

We that were men, once the stately, the stalwart,
Chief's blood and king's blood aflame in our breast,
Broken now, shattered now, sinking and dying,
Still, while the life holds, our cry shall not rest,
Dost thou hear, Lord God?

We that were women, once delicate beautiful,
Nursed amid roses, on lily leaves laid,
Naked now, bleeding now, scourged and tormented,
Cry with a strong voice, and are not afraid,
Dost thou hear, Lord God?

Still for a moment, ye saintly ones glorified—
Still your clear voices that sing round the throne!
Once, only once, on the silence of blessedness
Let our keen anguish fall, sobbing alone,
Dost thou hear, Lord God?

Nay, but the earth hears. From southward, from westward,
Where men breathe freedom, nor faint with the bliss,
Over the freemen's sea, sweeping resistlessly,
Comes a deep murmur our ears can not miss,
Dost thou hear, Lord God?

Murmur of pity, of anger, of sorrow,
Murmur of comfort, of brotherly cheer;
Saying they weep for us, they, the glad-hearted,
Saying they work for us, free, without fear,
Dost thou hear, Lord God?

Courage, O brothers! O sisters of steadfastness,
Look up once more through the anguish, the pain!
Where love is there is God, mighty, all-merciful,
Now are our tears and our blood not in vain,
Thou dost hear, Lord God!

Night in Venice.

Love, in this summer night, do you recall
Midnight, and Venice, and those skies of June
Thick-sown with stars, when from the still lagoon
We glided noiseless through the dim canal?
A sense of some belated festival
Hung round us, and our own hearts beat in tune
With passionate memories that the young moon
Lit up on dome and tower and palace wall.
We dreamed what ghosts of vanished loves made part
Of that sweet light and trembling, amorous air,
I felt—in those rich beams that kissed your hair,
Those breezes warm with by-gone lovers' sighs—
All the dead beauty of Venice in your eyes,
All the old loves of Venice in my heart.

Base Ball in the Tropics.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	totals
Stars	2	3	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	13
Arttil.	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6

Time of game, 1:45 minutes.

The diamond, at the Recreation grounds, was occupied last Saturday afternoon by nines from the Star and the Artillery clubs. Various causes intervened to make a small audience but those present although they did not see a close game at least saw one of interest.

The Stars went first to the bat and pulled in two runs, the Artillerites tallying one. In the second both nines evened up in tallies, getting three each; the features being a long drive by Elston which gave him three bags and, per contra, a hard hit by McWilliams. It looked just then, from the batting of the Artillery boys, that they were "on" to the "box," and Babbitt, who held down the place, was for a time, on the anxious seat, Manager Carter holding Toyo Jackson on the field in "case of accident."

In the third, Gorman managed to get home before a rather "close" decision sent Babbitt out at first. The soldier boys went out in one, two, three order, the feature of the inning being a "dandy" left hand catch by the ubiquitous Moore, of a high fly, hit by O'Meara. Even the newspaper den was hilarious. In the third the Stars were on deck; Gorman however lost a box (?) of cigars on the "strike out" of reliable Kiley. Moore got a base and—a run. The short got a base and, by a series of accidents, got home. Soper got first but died there, Gorman being caught in a thieving act on third. The "soldiers" went out, almost, in line. In the fifth the only noticeable play was Hart's quick return to first after Babbitt's caught out fly to second. The Artillery went out manfully. In the sixth Moore got first by sprinting, stole second, stole third and came home, as did also Elston. "Spieler" made a bad throw to second and Huffer got home as did also Bryan. Elston's pickups and quick play were noticeable in this inning. In the seventh, Bryan, the pitcher of the Artillery boys, sent three brilliant Star's to the bench in five balls. Babbitt evened up by causing three blue coats to go to the rear, with eight balls. From this point on there were no features worthy of comment with, maybe, the exception it was most noticeable that the Star's played an open gentlemanly game and Manager Carter feels justly proud of his team. Capt. Jack Winter and quartermaster-sergeant Chas. A. Smith were the umpires; C. L. Clement scorer.

This afternoon the Kams and Artillerists will have a try out, but no one wants to forget next Tuesday's game between the scintillating Stars and the almost invincible Kams.

Sporting Notes.

"Pluggger" Bilmartin, the bicycle rider, whose riding here, at Cyclomere, created so much interest, is again making history at Sydney.

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The dimensions of the new America cup defender, the "Columbia," is as follows:

Length over all, 131 feet 6 inches; load water line, 89 feet 6 inches; beam, 24 feet; draught, 20 feet; mast, 107 feet 6 inches; deck to hounds, 77 feet; boom, 109 feet 8 inches; gaff, 70 feet; bowsprit, 38 feet; topmast, 64 feet; spinnaker boom, 73 feet; sail area, about 13,500 square feet.

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It is stated that the Prince of Wales is progressing in his golf studies and opinion is expressed that he will assuredly and speedily become an efficient player of the royal and ancient game. He will be an attendant of the coming Anglo-American universities games.

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Over \$2,000,000 has been spent by the State of Massachusetts in the building of improved highways. All of this sum has been secured from the Legislature through the efforts of the League of American Wheelmen and every wheelmen riding over them is indebted to the League for his pleasure.

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Tom Sharkey has received the following telegram from his manager, Tom O'Rourke, dated New York, June 11:

"Have accepted Jeffries' challenge to fight you early in September. You had better come here at once. There is nothing out there. Answer."

To the above the sailor replied: "Am at the springs, doing well and working right along. Will leave for New York in three weeks. Weather is rather warm here."

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The San Francisco Call states that: "The schooner yacht La Paloma has been sold by W. S. Goodfellow to Colonel George Macfarlane of Honolulu. The La Paloma will remain in San Francisco for the yachting season and will then be sailed to Honolulu."

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The Australian cricketers beat the Cambridge University team in a match in London on June 12, by ten wickets.

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It is said the America's cup challenger, Shamrock, will not be launched until the beginning of July, the progress of work on it being retarded by the fact that its designer, W. Fife, Jr., is suffering from influenza. According to an estimate, the contest, from first to last, will cost Sir Thomas Lipton about \$400,000. Capt. Hogarth and the crew of the Shamrock are preparing the rigging of the yacht. Sir Thomas Lipton has invited Lady Russell of Killowen, wife of the lord chief justice of England, to christen the Shamrock.

The Irish championship lawn tennis tournament was held again on the noted Fitzwilliam square turf at Dublin during the last week of May, and full reports of the matches have reached here. The meeting proved to be another great triumph for R. F. Doherty. He captured the singles, doubles and mixed doubles. His honors now include the English, Irish and international championships, the greatest crown ever worn by any tennis player.

A DESIRE TO ENTERTAIN.

A little newspaper whirlwind recently started up around the pulpit of Dr. Hills', the present pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the occasion being a series of evening sermons based on certain well-known books of fiction, as, for example, the novels of Victor Hugo, George Eliot, and Ruskin. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler gave the breeze a turn by protesting against a tendency to abandon the Bible as the sole text-book for the pulpit, and the newspapers let go a blast which sends it whirling about the heads of all the would be entertaining pulpitors of the wide world. Of course "fiction," in its best meaning, is a legitimate mode of imparting religious truth; our Lord's parables abound in fiction; and book reviews are as much easier than preaching, as they are more entertaining than dry and prosy theological disquisitions. What is of the first importance is, that preachers shall not forget their calling to produce in their hearers a spiritual effect, and that the church shall not become a play house or the pulpit a stage. The desire to entertain should never tempt the preacher to substitute for the Gospel a book-review, however pleasing.

The population of the earth is about 1,500,000,000, it being estimated in 1898 at 1,485,763,000. The Statesman's Year Book (an English publication) for 1897 estimated that four-fifths of the world's population, or 1,273,284,463 human beings were under the sway of ten powers, as follows: China, 402,680,000; British Empire, 383,488,469; Russian Empire, 129,545,000; France, 70,467,775; United States, 62,929,706; German Empire, 62,879,901; Austria-Hungary, 41,358,376; Japan, 41,818,215; Netherlands, 38,852,451; and the Ottoman Empire, 39,212,000. The estimate of the population of China is really guess-work, nothing more. It may exceed the figures given, or it may fall vastly below them. In fact, some authorities put China's population as low as 225,000,000. The population accorded Great Britain, France, and Germany is largely composed of Asiatics and Africans. This is especially the case with Great Britain, about 275,000,000 of the people under her sway being inhabitants of India.

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MIOWERA SEPT. 1	WARRIMOO AUG. 31
WARRIMOO SEPT. 29	AORANGI SEPT. 23
AORANGI OCT. 27	MIOWERA OCT. 26
MIOWERA NOV. 24	WARRIMOO NOV. 23
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Personal Mention.

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Henry K. Hyde, a son of Rev. C. M. Hyde of this city, and brother of C. K. Hyde of Hilo, has been elected president of the Ware (Mass.) National Bank.

Frank Poor is the pro tem purser of the Kinau and passengers speak highly of his accommodating qualities.

Chas. B. Reynolds, agent of the Health Board, and Dr. Oliver, physician, in charge of the "wards of the nation" at Molokai, are on business visit to Lahaina.

Chas. S. Crane of this city and Miss Hazel Jennings of San Francisco were married in this city on the 26th inst. The leading local paper says: "The attendance and cordiality spoke volumes for the popularity of the young couple so auspiciously mated for life."

Capt. William C. Langfitt, who was here with the Corps of Engineers, is now doing temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

Chief Carpenter E. H. Hay is detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered to Honolulu.

Major Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster, is detached from office of Quartermaster-General to San Francisco, thence to Manila as Chief Quartermaster to relieve Lieut.-Col. James W. Pope, who will proceed to San Francisco.

Lieutenant-Commander R. G. Peck, has been detached from the Bureau of Equipment to the Solace for passage to the Asiatic station, where he will become executive officer of the Oregon.

Lieutenant-Commander J. T. Smith, from the Buffalo to the Solace for passage to the Asiatic station.

Orders have been issued by Secretary Long detaching Captain John McGowan from command of the Newport naval training station and assigning him to command the monitor Monadnock. Captain McGowan will sail from San Francisco about July 6.

The following summary of the status of the U. S. Navy, as regards the admiralty, is interesting: Admiral—George Dewey; no date for his retirement is fixed; he is carried on the active list as long as he lives. Rear Admirals—F. V. McNair, retires for age, Jan. 13, 1901; John A. Howell, March 16, 1902; H. L. Howison, Oct. 10, population.—P. C. Advertiser.

1900; Albert Kautz, Jan. 29, 1901; George C. Remy, Aug. 10, 1903; N. H. Farquhar, July 28, 1902; John C. Watson, Aug. 24, 1904; W. S. Schley, Oct. 9, 1901; Silas Casey, Sept. 11, 1903; W. T. Sampson, Feb. 9, 1902; B. J. Cromwell, Feb. 11, 1902; J. W. Philip, Aug. 26, 1902; F. J. Higginson, July 19, 1905; H. F. Picking, Jan. 28, 1902; Frederick Rodgers, Oct. 3, 1904; Louis Kempff, Oct. 11, 1903; G. W. Sumner, Dec. 31, 1903; B. F. Day, Jan. 16, 1903.

Announcement has been made at an Oakland dinner party of the engagement of Miss Harriet Kirtledge of that city and Mr. Frank Baldwin of Honolulu. A wedding will not be long delayed.

Mr. J. H. Schnack, the local capitalist, has received news of the safe arrival of his wife and children at Neinburg, Hanover, Germany.

An excellent photograph button of the late Queen Kapiolani has been prepared by Mr. B. Lichtig as a memorial remembrance.

Pen-Picture of Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo stands about five feet four inches in height, is slightly built, and was dressed in a coat and trousers of dark tussore silk. He is a pure Philippine native, though showing a slight trace of Chinese origin, of dark complexion, and much pock-marked. His face is square and determined, the lower lip protrudes markedly. On the whole, a man of pleasant demeanor, even-tempered, and with strong character. Slow of speech, and perhaps also of thought, his past career has half-marked him as a man of prompt decision and prompt action. Many people, and among others Admiral Dewey, were much puzzled to find so quiet and apparently unintelligent and listless a young man the acknowledged and undisputed head of so great a movement. Many thought that he was a mere puppet in the hands of stronger men; others that he was a safe, weak man, bolstered up by strong conflicting powers on all sides. But a remarkably prompt action served to show that Aguinaldo was no puppet. A short time ago it appears that another of the insurgent leaders began to secure a following which bade fair to shake the supremacy of Aguinaldo. The president stayed to take no half measures, attempted no parleying; he grasped the nettle firmly, and, ordering his reputed rival out into the court-yard, had him shot on the spot.

As demonstrating the extremely crude notions, and entire lack of knowledge of the outside world which existed before the Spaniards were defeated, it is interesting to note that Aguinaldo had apparently no idea what the word "protection" signified, his impression being that the protecting party would retire to their own country, and

there keep up a special naval and military force to fight the battles of the Philippine Islanders should they get into trouble with other nations, whilst the protected party would start an administration of its own, and work the islands for its own exclusive benefit. It would indeed be an early installment of the millennium if protection on these terms could be secured by those who require it. Further, in conversation, Aguinaldo professed his complete ignorance of the terms on which the English exercise jurisdiction over the protected states of the Malay Peninsula, and of how a dependency like India is governed, and capped his ignorance of the outside world by asking whether Australia was an island, and whether it belonged to America.

Kapiolani's Funeral.

On to-morrow, Sunday, will again occur one of those notable processions in Hawaiian history which gives opportunity for the testimony of public respect to one more of those beloved aliis of Hawaii, in this instance the Queen Dowager Kapiolani, whose last resting place on earth will be within the confines of the Royal Mausoleum in Nuuanu Valley. The orders, and formation of the procession, is promulgated by Hon. E. A. Mott-Smith, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs and as follows:

The procession will form at 2 p. m. on Sunday, July 2d, on King street.

The line of procession preceding the Catafalque will be formed on King street, with the right resting near Richards street, carriages of those who follow will form on the makai side of Kawaiahae Church.

The procession will proceed along King street to Nuuanu street; thence along Nuuanu street to the Royal Mausoleum.

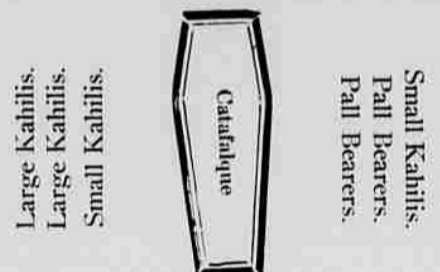
All attending the funeral in carriages are respectfully requested to furnish cards to their coachman in order that position may be assigned to them.

The procession will be under the direction of Major G. C. Potter of the President's Staff.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Torch Bearers.
Marshal of the Republic and Officers.
Company of Police.
Oahu College.
Kamehameha School.
St. Andrew's Priory.
Fraternal Societies.
St. Antonio Beneficente Society.
Sociedade Lusitana Beneficente.

Ahahui Kalaiaina.
Ahahui Aloha Aina.
Ahahui Aloha Aina o na Wahine.
Matron Kapiolani Maternity Home and Aides.
Konohikis and Tenants of the Late Queen Dowager's Private Lands.
Grand Marshal and Aides.
Band.
Battalion Sixth Artillery, U. S. A.
Detachment of Blue Jackets from U. S. S. Iroquois.
Band.
First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii.
Servants of the Late Queen Dowager.
Physicians in Attendance.
Protestant Clergy.
Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.
The Right Reverend the Bishop of Panopolis.
Choir.
Officiating Clergy.
The Right Reverend the Bishop of Honolulu.
Staff Officers of His Late Majesty Kalakaua.
Hon. J. T. Baker, Bearing Decorations of the Late Queen Dowager.
Native Sons of Hawaii Drawing
CATAFALQUE.



Carriage with Prince Kawanakoa, Prince Kalaniana'ole and wife, and L. Kamakaia.
Carriage of Her Majesty, Ex-Queen Liliuokalani.
Carriage with Mrs. G. H. Fairchild and Mr. Fairchild.
Carriage with Mrs. Stella Cockett and Mr. Cockett.
Carriage with Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, The President and Staff.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Justices of the Supreme Court.
The Special Agent of the United States.
Consul-General of the United States.
Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy.
President of the Senate, Senators.
Speaker of the House, Representatives.
Consular Corps.
Circuit Judges.
Government Officials.
Public.

Japanese Thought of the Oriental.

The policy of marking out spheres of influence by different powers in China has so far been a matter of tacit understanding. Russia, Germany, England, and even Japan seem to look upon the concessions obtained from China as the first step toward the ultimate realization of their greedy end. This, however, argues the *Tokyo Asahi*, could afford but temporary satisfaction to the powers, and hence the policy has entered upon the second stage of its development, when the Anglo-Russian agreement defined for the two powers the exact boundaries of their respective spheres, which example the journal is certain will be followed by an Anglo-French and an Anglo-Italian, and, in fact, all sorts of *entente*. But in the journal's opinion, the spirit of the aggressive moves by the powers is the grabbing at gains, or more respectfully called, the development of their commercial and industrial interests. With the exception of Russia, in which, still survives a tinge of mediæval love of territorial conquests, all the powers are governed by the sole desire of applying their surplus capital to the inexhaustible resources of China, and of reaping the profits of their commercial and industrial activities. If this object be realized, the journal doubts whether the powers would care much even were their rulers still Mandarins. Only the lax, irresponsible government by the Mandarins would not be a sure guarantee for the safety of foreigners' person and property; and it is this, our contemporary believes, which will serve as the pretext for the coercing by the powers the transference of government from Mandarins to their hands. This will be the third stage in the development of the policy. Arrived at that stage, the spheres of influence will have become partitioned territories, or colonial tributaries. To those that would object to this pitiless forecast for China's future, our contemporary would reply that China in the present state of impotence is no more able to escape the fatal end than Africa in the hands of European powers.

OUR INFLUENCE IN KOREA.

Besides Japan's justifiable claims upon China, the *Tokyo Asahi* finds an exclusive sphere of influence for her in Korea, with regard to which an explicit clause in the Russo-Japanese protocol allows Japan to establish the closest trade and industrial relations. We have been, however, the journal thinks, making but slow progress with the task of establishing our interests in that

country, and opportunities like the present uprising of the *Nan-hak* malcontents should be availed of for ingratiating ourselves with that impotent government, by the prompt dispatch of a man-of-war to Chemulpo not only with the object of guarding our interests there, but also to be prepared if necessary, to undertake the work of suppression of the riots in aid of the helpless country.

THE FORMOSAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Osaka Asahi* is determined that the administration of Formosa, which has proved ever since the acquisition of the island constant source of trouble to us, should be nevertheless pushed on to success at whatever cost. For that end, the journal would give all the appropriations needed for its efficient administration, and would leave the matter of expenditure much to the discretion of the island government. As to putting an end to the continual uprisings of the raiders, the journal sees no more efficient means than the construction of railways. It is a great pity, thinks the journal, that the Formosan Railway Company that was organized against great odds but under a favorable subsidy from the government, should now have relapsed to a state of utter collapse and be petitioning for government help. The journal holds that the government which exerted its utmost influence for the existence of the company, should now share the obligations of the enterprise, and should now undertake on its own account the completion of the most important means of humanizing the benighted islanders. (The government has decided with the consent of the Diet to construct on its own account railways in Formosa. Ed. J. T.) What gives more hope for a better government of the territory is the extensive subscription given to the shares of the new Formosa Bank. With the necessary capital on hand, the journal is confident that the government will be now on a highway of realizing all its reforms for Formosa. One thing against which it warns the authorities is their time complaisance toward a few foreigners' opinions, a chronic weakness in the superannuated minds of the clan extraction, which the journal hopes will be remedied by the appointment of new men to the offices in the island government. If again, a change be contemplated in the government, our contemporary can recommend no other than either one of the two names; Viscount Katsura, who was once appointed but who has never actively assumed the office, or Marquis Ito, who is reported to have assured Li Hung Chang of the successful government of the island in our hands.

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Pommery & Greno	19,226 "
Heidsieck & Co. (Dry Monopole)	8,880 "
Louis Roederer	5,451 "
26 other brands	34,960 "

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Honolulu, H. I.

Echoes of Religious Thought.

BY W. K. AZBILL.

"Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." That is, be superior to the provocations of evil words and evil deeds of vicious persons, as one who is wholly of a different spirit.

"Be ye angry, but sin not; let not the sun go down on thy wrath. This implies that it is not wrong, but that it is hazardous to be angry. On one occasion Jesus Christ looked around on his assailants with anger; but he spoke to them with the utmost moderation.

"If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men," says the Apostle. By which he seems to admit that it is not always possible to avoid painful differences. But the injunction requires the utmost concession and patience with those even who vex us most.

"If a man smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also," has always been regarded as a hard precept to follow. Jesus illustrated this teaching when, on his trial before the High Priest, a soldier smote him on the face. He said: "If I have spoken evil, (they were before a court) testify of the evil; but if well, why smitest thou me?" There is not the slightest suggestion of ill will in this response to one of the sorest provocations a prisoner was ever obliged to bear.

There are these two ways at least of viewing "the progress of revelation." 1. That the all-views embracing thoughts of God, expressed in olden times in the best available means of expressing thought, are daily coming more and more within the comprehension of mankind, as godly persons, through knowledge and experience gradually approach the divine point of view. 2. That the Holy Spirit, dwelling within godly people from age to age, is giving to mankind, 'here a little and there a little,' such notions as are adapted to the wants of the race at each step of its progress—revelations which are to supersede other revelations that have served their purpose and their day. The first view seems to be in better accord with the omniscience of God, the nature of man, and the known history of the progress of religious thought.

The Rev. C. B. Pitblado, pastor of one of the leading Presbyterian churches in Winnipeg, Canada now in Honolulu on his return from India, China and Japan, having visited the missions of his own denomination, especially in India, and having made careful inquiries into the work of missionaries, bears testimony to the great improvement

in sentiments touching Christianity. In towns and villages where a few years ago the Evangelists were refused admission, they are now welcomed by the natives; and in Government official reports where their work was in the beginning sneered at, there are now frequent kind and most favorable references to the salutary results of their preaching and their charitable institutions.

Dr. Briggs still manages to keep himself in the storm-center of ecclesiastic controversy. His ordination to the priesthood of the Episcopal church is provoking as much contention as did his occupancy of a Professor's chair in the Theological Seminary. The confusing and misleading thing in all this Brigg's literature is the side issue which has been the same from the first, and which causes nine-tenths of the irritation, namely, as to whether the Doctor is right in forcing himself into the position of a representative of men and women who do not think as he thinks. After all that has been written about liberty of conscience and freedom of thought and of speech, it is doubtful if many opponents of his could be found who really wish to abridge his liberty as a thinker. What they do object to is that he shall pose as an accredited teacher in their communion, since his ideas do not fairly represent the ideas of the constituency in whose name he proposes to sit in the class-room or to stand in the pulpit.

The Church and Marriage.

The indecent haste of certain prominent New York society people in getting married again immediately after being divorced, and the readiness with which the courts grant divorces to those in the "upper-tendom," has recently called forth a storm of indignation from the religious press of America. Catholics, Protestants, and Jews alike condemn the prevailing disregard for marriage bonds; and the need of a uniform law in the United States regulating marriage and divorce, is dwelt on in many of the papers. The moral right of divorced persons to marry other persons than those from whom they are divorced is discussed with reference to the New Testament injunction, "Let them be reconciled, etc.," or "let them remain unmarried;" and even the *Reform Advocate* (Jewish, Chicago), refers to such marriages as "in open contravention of the higher law of morality." It is also charged that ministers of religion are not sufficiently careful to inquire into the propriety of solemnizing marriages in doubtful cases.

Minister for Kona.

Five years ago Miss Alice Beard came from her home in Modesto, California, to Honolulu; and, identifying herself with the Christian Church in this city, she rendered valuable service in the Sunday school and otherwise. After two years she went to North Kona for a change and rest, and seeing the need of Christian work there, she undertook to start and maintain a Sunday school. The work began here grew upon her hands, and with the aid of certain contributions from members of the Honolulu church and the willing-hearted in Kona, but chiefly with her own means, she erected a house of worship and built a mission cottage. About a year ago she brought out from Japan an evangelist and his wife to labor among those of his own nation on the plantations where she adequately supported him. Now through her liberality, the Rev. F. M. Snodgrass, of Kimberlan Heights, Tenn., who arrived on the *Doric* last week, is now on his way to take charge of this mission and as it is the first permanent outpost of the Honolulu congregation of Disciples, the church and Miss Beard are to be congratulated upon the immediate prospect of regular and persistent work in this increasingly important field.

Pro and Con.

A "Dictionary of the Bible," intended to take the place of "Smith's Bible Dictionary" whose articles were written by conservative scholars, is being published in Edinburg under the management of James Hastings, editor of *The Expository Times*. Prof. J. W. McGarvey, President of The Bible College in Kentucky University, reprints a commendatory notice of the new work in his "Biblical Criticisms," and paraphrases it as follows:

"With such a work as this in his library, a minister will find himself pretty well equipped for the study of the Bible. It is the kind of a book that is valuable in the library of a student of the Bible, and we most heartily commend it to that class. It is a compendium of the latest and most reliable information on Biblical themes, by the ablest scholars, who have availed themselves of the results of modern researches. Higher praise than this would be difficult to give to such a work."

"I would amend this commendation by saying, It is a compendium of the latest and *unreliable* information on Biblical themes, by able scholars who have accepted the *conjectures* of modern rationalistic writers. It is the kind of a book that ought *not* to be in a preacher's library, unless he has carefully studied modern criticism, and has learned how to distinguish between the true and the false on the subject."

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Sense and Nonsense.

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

Winks—"I don't like Hardhead."
Minks—"He's the fellow who thinks he knows it all, isn't he?"
Winks—"Worse; he does know it all, and proves it."

▲▲▲

In Chicago: Stranger—"Whose little girl are you?" Florence—"I'm papa's little girl." Stranger—"And why aren't you mamma's little girl?" Florence—"Cause the decree gave me to papa."

▲▲▲

The world is peopled with fools and he who would not see one must not only retire into solitude but must break his looking glass.

▲▲▲

Excited Stranger—"Say! I lost a twenty-dollar gold piece along here somewhere. You haven't seen it, have you?" Hungry Higgins—"Do I look like I'd fell dead lately?"

▲▲▲

"Do you believe in marrying for love?" said Mrs. Bleecker, of New York, to Mrs. Drestbeef, of Chicago. "Oh, yes; once in awhile," replied the Chicago woman.

▲▲▲

He that will not reason is a bigot, he that cannot reason is a fool, and he that dares not reason is a slave.

▲▲▲

"Surprise-parties are always cut and dried before-hand." "Not always. We gave one to Rev. Mr. Hicks, the other night. We found him in the bath-tub, and his wife in the back-parlor reading Laura Jean Libbey."

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Cultivation is as necessary to the mind as food to the body.

▲▲▲

Visitor (with a gun)—"Is there any small game about here?" Resident—"How would a twenty-five-cent limit strike you?"

▲▲▲

Man is a sort of tree which we are to apt to judge of by the bark.

▲▲▲

Young Croesus—"You Love him?" The beauty—"Madly." Young Croesus—"Then you won't marry me?" The beauty—"Why, certainly I will."

▲▲▲

Measure not men by Sundays, without regarding what they do all the week after.

▲▲▲

Mrs. Crimmins (at two a. m.)—"Is that you, James?" James—"Yesh (hie), m' dear." Mrs. Crimmins—"Well, lock the gas, and turn out the door, and come upstairs."

▲▲▲

There is no surer mark of the absence of the highest moral and intellectual qualities than a cold reception of excellence.

Whether we descend to the lowest roots of our own intellectual growth, or ascend to the loftiest heights of modern speculation, everywhere we find religion as a power that conquers, and conquers even those who think they have conquered it.

▲▲▲

Courtier—(Cannibal Islands) — "Here comes some more missionaries." King (espying a detachment of the Salvation Army, with tambourines) — "At last these foreign nations are getting sense. With this lot they have sent along some plates?"

▲▲▲

Blithers had been hunting and had stopped on the way home to have his game-bag furnished: Mrs. B.—"Well, John, did you shoot anything?" John (opening bag)—"Did I? Just take a peep." Mrs. B.—"Lovely! Six beautiful soft-shell crabs."

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The Disraelis were visiting Strathfieldsaye in the time of the old Duke of Wellington. Going up to the bedroom, Disraeli found his wife and her maid moving the bed from one side of the room to the other. When he inquired the reason, his wife said: "Well, my dear, the duke sleeps on the other side of the wall, and if I lie against it I can boast that I have slept between the two greatest men in England."

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Mrs. O. F.—"Can I have my husband put in jail for slapping me in the mouth?" Magistrate—"Certainly; that is assault and battery." "Well, I'll come around in about a month and make the charge." "Why not have him arrested at once?" "Well, you see, when he slapped me, I hit him on the head with a rollin'-pin, and he's now in the hospital, and the doctor says he won't be able to get out for a month yet."

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A certain general, says the author of "A Transatlantic Holiday," had gone to West Point on a tour of inspection, and, being a little vain of his own military acquirements, he treated the students to an elaborate demonstration of the tactics by which a particular fort might be taken, with unfailing certainty, in three weeks' time. He then turned to his audience, and inquired: "But suppose, gentlemen, the situation were reversed, and you were shut up in that fort, say with fifteen hundred men, what steps would you take for its defense?" "I would walk out," said one "Walk out with your garrison from a fort of that strength? Why, it would be madness, cowardice!" "But don't you see, sir," was the cool reply, "in three weeks I should have it again!"

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Company B won out in the rifle match on the 24th inst. with Company F, by a score of 601 to 597; 200 yards.

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HONOLULU, - - - JULY, 11899

"The River War: An Account of the Recovery of the Sudan," in two volumes, by Winston Spencer Churchill, Lady Randolph Churchill's eldest son, will be published in London in October. The work will describe in exact military detail Lord Kitchener's campaigns from 1896 to 1898.

WHAT has got into stocks? Kihei has tumbled and Olaa has gone down. A Bear combination has been organized and they are going to make holes in somebody's pockets. It is now gambling with a vengeance. Where will the busy Bear strike next.

The school vacations are now on in full blast and the boys and girls will enjoy out of door sports, and the cool breezes of the country. All god wishes go with them.

THE subscriptions are still coming in rapidly to make glad the heart of the Editor. Do not hesitate about subscribing as AUSTIN'S HAWAIIAN WEEKLY has come to stay, through many generations of Austins.

To the patrons of the WEEKLY let it be announced that this journal is published every Saturday afternoon and can be bought at all the news stands and on the streets after 12:30 p. m. All regular subscribers will have their paper delivered before Saturday evening. After this all papers will be wrapped so that they will not be injured in delivery.

The favorable comment which has greeted the appearance of the newspaper fraternity, as pictured in the previous issue of AUSTIN'S WEEKLY, reflects very creditably upon Mr. Davey's art as a photographer and on the skill of Mr. Harry Roberts, of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., who reproduced the picture from the original photograph. Both gentlemen are artists in their professions and the

local public appreciates their ability.

AGAIN WE MOURN.

Again Hawaii is called upon to mourn the death of a high chiefess, the Queen Dowager Kapiolani. She was no less beloved than her beautiful niece, for whose untimely death the tears are hardly dry. If exalted character, kindness to the poor and needy, fortitude under physical suffering, and amiability of temperament are virtues that win the heavenly crown, then she has won a more precious diadem than the one she possessed here. God bless her. May her memory be kept ever green in the hearts of the people.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The commencement exercises at St. Louis College were held in the spacious hall of the college at 9:30 a. m. on the 23rd inst, and a large audience of friends to the school and relative of the scholars were present. The exercises were quite interesting and showed very perceptibly the care and instruction of capable teachers. The attendance at the school has increased wonderfully. In 1883 the first school year there was an attendance of 80, in 1890, the number of scholars is stated to be 560. Ten teachers take charge of the departments.

The "Commencement" of the class of '99 of the Kamehameha Girls' School was held at the school building on the evening of the 27th inst. There was a large attendance of friends to witness the graduation exercises and who were entertained by the many interesting events of the programme. The graduates were Maria E. Maby, Louise A. Wongkong, Jane Nahawa, and Ellen R. Pearce. Miss Pope, the principal, presented the certificates to the graduates adding a sentiment of aloha and remembrance to each of them in turn.

The class-day exercises were held in the open air and consisted of the recital of many interesting myths and legends of Hawaii, besides vocal solos, part songs and choruses, closing with the class song "Alma Mater," the words and

music of which were composed by Miss Cordelia Clymer.

The Kamehameha Boys' School had class day exercises at the Manual hall on last Tuesday, June 27th, at which a very interesting programme was presented. The graduates were Daniel Kaloi, W. H. Abbey, C. F. Siensen, James Burgess, James Upchurst, Carl Ontai, T. Cummings, John Cockett, Henry Martin, S. K. Kalua. On the 28th a match game of ball was played between nines of the school and in the evening the Kamehameha Y. M. C. A. held a reception in the gymnasium which was well attended.

Messrs. Orro, Pollard and Dunn, the designers and builders of the street arches which will ornament various streets during the festivities of the coming Fourth, present creditable work.

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An idea of the fitness of things can be very successfully applied to the purchase of stocks and collars, which, after all, are the important feature of the shirt waist. The chic of this kind of dress depends so much on the right collar and tie that it is well to aim for the correct thing, since what is suited to one kind of shirt is out of place with another.

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To be or not to be chaperoned—that is the question. Whether 'tis better to let our girls go to places of amusement with their escorts, or whether a stern duenna should hover within ear-shot of the young people, keep at their elbows and watch them attentively, is a matter that is much discussed by fond mammas nowadays.

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Mrs. A. E. Paul, who was Inspector of Street Cleaning in the First ward of Chicago during the previous city administration, has been appointed by Mayor Harrison and Commissioner McGann as Superintendent of Streets in the First ward. She has full control of street and alley cleaning, removal of garbage, paving and street repairs. She also will assist the Superintendent of Parks in arranging playgrounds for children in the poorer districts of the city.

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Very fine open meshed veiling is the favorite for summer wear. It has either large dots far apart or no dots at all, and in either case the veils are so thin that they will not serve to disguise a poor complexion.

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Pretty, cool gowns for morning wear are made of toile, a new kind of linen, which comes in all the pretty delicate shades and the darker colors as well. It is made very elegantly over white taffeta silk, and trimmed with lace insertion, the linen being cut out underneath.

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At an auction sale of the effects of the late Herrmann, the magician, two pairs of silk stockings, said to have belonged once to the Empress Carlotta of Mexico, were sold for \$9. An expert who was present at the sale said the stockings probably cost \$30 a pair.

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Among the pretty evening gowns for summer wear is one of white point d'esprit veiled by a tunic of fine black lace. Bands of black velvet strap the sleeves together, and trim the vest of pale blue chiffon, which also forms the ruches on the edge of the point d'esprit ruffles.

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The Czarina has a shawl which she values very highly. It was sent her by the ladies of Orenburg, a town in southeastern Russia. The shawl is about ten yards square, but it is so exquisitely fine that it can be passed through a ring and when folded makes a parcel of only a few inches.

The Oahu Railway

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The Identity of Fiona Macleod.

Fiona Macleod, who has so far managed to keep her identity a secret, has completed a new book entitled "The Dominion of Dreams," which is shortly to be brought out in England. Here is a letter which she has written to her publishers, concerning her much-talked of identity:

"Dear Sirs: I am much annoyed at this continued identification of myself with this or that man or woman of letters—in one or two instances with people whom I have never seen, and do not even know by correspondence. For what seem to myself not only good, but imperative private reasons, I wish to preserve absolutely my privacy. It is not only that temperamentally I shrink from and dislike the publicity of reputation, but that my very writing depends upon this privacy.

"But in one respect, to satisfy those who will not be content to take or leave, to read or ignore my writings, I give you authority to say definitely that 'Fiona Macleod' is not any of those with whom she has been 'identified': that she writes only under the name of Fiona Macleod: that her name is her own; and that all she asks is the courtesy both of good breeding and common sense—a courtesy which is the right of all, and, surely, imperatively of a woman acting by and for herself. Believe me, etc.,
"FIONA MACLEOD."

Foreign fashion notes tell us that mitts are worn instead of gloves with ball and dinner gowns. They are presumably made of lace and fastened to the sleeve.

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DORIC	SEPT. 9



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