

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

AUSTIN'S

HAWAIIAN

WEEKLY

OF THE PACIFIC



Vol. II.] Per Copy, 10 Cents.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 11, 1899.

Per Year, \$4.00. [No. 8.]





The most important subject that is to come before the annual meeting of the Planters' Association, which falls due on the 20th instant, is the labor question, and the report of the Labor Committee of that organization will be looked forward to by the public with great interest. The recent promotion of so many great sugar enterprises, with such a general distribution of stock in the corporations, has made nearly all classes of people in the islands interested parties. This fact has also complicated the labor question. Heretofore, arrangements for labor were nearly adequate to the requirements, but the development of these new sugar estates will require such large numbers of men that, unless some plan for the importation of free labor is hit upon, the price of labor will rise to prohibitory figures. Even now wages are increasing very appreciably.

In Hawaii the importation of labor to meet the growing requirements of the progressive wave of prosperity that is sweeping over us is an absolute necessity. Under annexation, contract labor is an impossibility, and how to induce the importation of free labor and provide for the payment of passage money by the laborer is the knotty problem to be solved.

Ex-Minister Damon's rebuff in attempting Italian immigration has met with a parallel in Cuba, where a recent scheme to colonize Italians has met with bitter resistance from the property owners, the latter claiming that the Italians would not aid in the development of the country's agricultural and industrial resources nor assimilate with the native population.

From the interviews or opinions, given in another column, by the consuls representing the three nations from which we have drawn our labor, many interesting facts are drawn. The most appalling of them, perhaps, is the statement of the Japanese consul that by the first of January there will be upwards of 50,000 of his countrymen located here. This outnumbers all other classes in Hawaii except the Hawaiians. As free laborers, as they must be under American law, it is doubtful if the Japanese will prove desirable. The propensity of the "little brown man" to strike is likely to jeopardize our principal industry, which requires steady labor the year round. It is noteworthy that the Japanese consul concedes that his countrymen work more steadily here under the contract system than they do in their own country which seems evident that they cannot be too fully depended upon under a free system. The Chinese consul also remarks the same thing concerning the Chinese. But as the Chinese will probably be excluded under American law, they cannot be considered a possibility

Senor Canavarrho's statement is of the greatest importance. The Portuguese have been tried, as both contract and free laborers, and have not been found wanting. Furthermore, they make good citizens and have accumulated wealth in a few years. Their criminal record is the most extraordinary of any people that have been induced to come to Hawaii. Although representing nearly 15 per cent. of the population, no Portuguese has ever been convicted of murder and in all other ways their respect of the law has been particularly noticeable. The stability of these people and desire to earn their money, is well known. Senor Canavarrho also states that his people are still emigrating, but prefer other parts of the world, such as Brazil and South Africa to Hawaii because the domestic comforts which were afforded them by the planters of the old regime are not furnished to-day, and immigration to this country has become unpopular. Would it not be well for the Planters' Association to invite Senor Canavarrho to address them on this subject, pointing out what improvements are necessary on this score to induce the immigration to Hawaii of a people who have proved to be our most efficient free labor. The Senor has been here as the representative of the Portuguese Government for nearly twenty years, and is probably the best posted man on labor in the islands.

Mr. Damon's mission to Italy is watched with great interest, and it is hoped it will be fruitful of beneficial results. Every effort should be made to get a communication from Mr. Damon before the meeting of the Planters' Association reporting progress. But, with all due respect to Mr. Damon and those who think as he does, we are impelled to ask why, if the immigration of a Latin race is to be encouraged, we should not cling to the Portuguese, who have been tried, rather than experiment with other nationalities? The experiment with Italian labor in the United States has not in general been successful. To be sure Mr. Damon proposes to encourage the agricultural classes to come here; but even if this effort at selection is successful, the same difficulty complained of by Senor Canavarrho, namely, the lack of domestic comforts on the plantation, would soon stop the immigration. Furthermore, how is the selection to be made? What is to prevent the rough element of the cities—that are a curse in the United States—from following in the wake? The Portuguese of the Azores are essentially an agricultural people, many who come here have worked in sugar-cane fields from childhood under climatic conditions almost identical with those in Hawaii.

American opinion on the Transvaal is slow in its final judgment, and anything but unanimous at the present.

The stand of the Boers as pioneers fighting for independence naturally predisposes American sentiment, aside from the actual merits of the case, somewhat in Boer favor, while, on the other hand, the position of the Anglo-Saxons, fighting against "taxa-

tion without representation," cannot fail to appeal almost equally to the average American. Whatever the cry against British rapacity, the fact remains that, viewed purely in the light of progress, the Boers have been a stumbling-block, and have persistently endeavored to accrue all the advantages of British capital without, in the case of tax-payers and resident foreigners giving the slightest *quid pro quo*. Americans as well as English have come under the "Ban of the Boer."

Quoting from the *Literary Digest*:

In Boerdom the courts of justice are entirely at the mercy of the President, who not long since removed the highest judges, because they would not decide according to his pleasure. When the independence of the Transvaal was conceded in 1881, it expressly covenanted to put all foreigners entering the Transvaal upon an equal footing with the Boers themselves in every respect except the right of suffrage. So far from doing this the Boers have purposely arranged taxation so that nine tenths of it shall be paid by foreigners; they have taxed foreigners heavily to support schools in which the Dutch language is exclusively used; they have insisted that even private schools, maintained by foreigners at their own expense, should teach Dutch on an equal footing with English; they have maintained a government so corrupt that, according to the statement of an American newspaper friendly to the Boers, President Kruger has amassed \$25,000,000 within the last ten years, although doing no business; they have maintained a monopoly in dynamite, an indispensable instrument in mining, in the profits of which President Kruger has largely shared; they have kept towns, built exclusively by foreigners, under exclusive Boer control, and have refused to permit decent sanitation, thereby doubling the death-rate; they have prohibited Americans and Englishmen from holding public meetings; they have denied to them even the right of petition; they have removed their own supreme court from office, simply because its decisions rendered some small justice to foreigners; and they have prohibited any Englishman or American from carrying arms of any kind, while furnishing to every Boer boy of sixteen years of age a rifle and a revolver, and surrounding Johannesburg with Krupp guns, the entire cost of which has been taken out of the pockets of Englishmen and Americans.

Futile and repeated appeals to the Boer Government have resulted in the present war. This is, of course, the case from the British side.

Whether the Boer's view of the question counterbalances the above facts is a matter for the Nation to decide.

America's opinion is naturally an important issue. It will be the only absolutely unbiased judgment possible. The positions taken by the European Powers are plainly swayed by diplomatic motives. Of the two powers favorable to Britain, Germany and Italy, German reasons for non-intervention are superficially plain. The French and Russian satisfaction over British reverses are as easily explained as that of Belgium and Austria. Aside from the mere fact of rejoicing over the reverses of any dangerous factor in the ring of the powers, Russia and France especially, have old wounds that have never lost their smart.

The firm stand taken by McKinley as to non-mediation in the Transvaal, apart from its showing the trend of the Government's feeling towards Britain, also serves as a reminder that from a strictly legal point of view the question of mediation in the Transvaal is parallel to our own situation in the Philippines. The substance of the dispute is the status of the Transvaal, as the Philippines, whether the two republics are to be recognized as "sovereign international states."

Putting aside the merits of the individual cases, this is the point of view and all governments proposing mediation must view the question in this light.

Any attempt at mediation on the part of foreign powers between our own Govern-

ment and the Filipinos would be promptly regarded as an insult and it must be remembered that, legally, Great Britain is proclaiming her supremacy in the Transvaal just as we assert our rights as the paramount power in the Philippines.

If we recognize, by consent to mediation, the status of the Transvaal as a "sovereign international state," we place our own Philippine situation under a glass house and must look out for stones.

The stand shown by America is a well-taken point in diplomacy.

The New York press is with one exception, the "World," in favor of Britain. Boston in the Post and Advertiser, favors the Boers, while westward to the coast the press becomes more favorable to the Afrikanders.

England decidedly sided with America in our late war, in the face of diplomatic relations then being carried on with Germany, in view of the present trouble and the present should be a time for sympathy rather than crowing over British reverses. The ultimate end of the Transvaal war is certain, while it must be remembered that all the English victories have hitherto been gained in the face of odds, resisting the Boer attempt to crush out the English forces before the reinforcements can arrive. The time must inevitably come when America and England will stand side by side against foreign aggression in the Pacific and it is to be lamented that out of forty-four of the principal papers of the States, twenty-five are strong in their unfriendly comments towards the British Nation. Blood should be thicker than water.

The Trans-Siberian railroad, the longest in the world, though two or more years from completion, is already an enormous financial and commercial success, the freight tonnage is estimated this year at 700,000 tons and, owing to the large immigration along the line and the taking up of grain growing land by settlers, this will rapidly increase.

The chief difficulty is the lack of rolling stock, both freight cars and locomotive; an order for 700 locomotives is going begging among European and American manufacturers owing to the great shops being already overcrowded. Last autumn although the freight handled exceeded half a million tons, over seventy thousand truck loads of grain and foods rotted for lack of transportation in Asiatic Russia, whilst in Europe, millions of the White Czar's subjects died of famine.

According to the British Statistical Abstract for Colonial and other possessions the United States ships to Cape Colony practically as much as all non-British nations put together. The American exports to South

Africa comprise a great deal of machinery, mining and electrical, with regular and direct steamship connections, and in eleven years have increased more than twenty times. With regard to the gold supply temporarily closed in Africa " * * * It is evident that upon the world at large the constantly increasing product of Australia, the mines of the United States, and the Klondike are contributing a sufficient incre-

ment of new gold to maintain the supply, even with the African mines forever closed."

A Letter From Manila.

A Washington man, who is an officer in the Philippines, writing to a friend, tells of the outlook there. The letter was written at Manila, and is dated September 5, 1899. It is as follows:

"This city is old—looks older than any city in Cuba. Everything is so damp that mold covers the outside walls of the houses and the old city wall. Tropical plants of all kinds are found here in great numbers. There is a beautiful drive along the bay, lined with cocoanut and palm trees. There is also a band-stand situated on the driveway, where a band plays every evening when it doesn't rain, which is not often. Crowds are to be seen on the drive when the weather is good, and by December 1, the dry season will set in, when, I am told, it is beautiful for a few months.

"There is a good deal of fighting going on now in a small way—that is, a few men and officers killed daily. Yesterday a lieutenant of the 12th Infantry was killed a few miles from Manila. Eighteen men were drowned trying to cross the river on a raft. These men I brought out, which makes 14 men killed that came over with me. Aguinaldo has 12,000 men concentrated about forty miles up the railroad track, many of whom will be killed or wounded. The rebels are well armed, and, as a rule, fight from trenches or in ambush. They are improving in their marksmanship.

"The country now is flooded. There is continuous rain, and it makes it hard to get around, but the rebels are active all the same. I think a great mistake is made in treating all who come into our lines as friends, as they only wait for a chance to kill our men and stir up strife in our rear. We have too many of them, and they should all be driven out and kept out until Aguinaldo and his forces lay down their arms. That is the opinion of all the officers with whom I have conversed with privately, though they don't and cannot make it public.

"This island is fertile and rich if properly handled, but is priest-ridden to an extent not imagined by the general public of America. Much time must be taken to improve the conditions existing here, even after peace is made, and many troops will be required to keep the people in control and teach them true civilization, as the average American understands it.

"The hospitals are full of people suffering from malarial fever and typhoid fever. How can it be otherwise when men have to be exposed to rain, and sleep in water day and night, as they do at the front? One-half of the army here is sick, and the same conditions will exist with the new troops.

"The city is under martial law, and no one is allowed out after 8 o'clock p.m., either soldiers or citizens. All places of business are closed and guards patrol the streets at every corner. Officers in uniform only are allowed out. They are challenged at every street corner and made to show why they are out. This is necessary, as there are 150,000 natives in the city, all of whom are in sympathy with the insurgents. These people don't fear death, and think if they die fighting they go straight to paradise.

"There is one thing to be criticised. That is the hospital department. It is badly managed. I saw three wounded men lay on a launch at the city front from 12 m. till 3 p.m., waiting for an ambulance to take them to a hospital. An ambulance was telephoned for several times, and it only had a mile to come. This is a fact I know personally. My heart ached for those poor men there without attention. I should have liked to have had the power to make the responsible parties suffer for their neglect. It was simply neglect pure and simple, and there is no reason why such a thing should be allowed. It was nothing more than inattention to duty.

"Five miles of the railroad is full of rebel scouts. They are in our front and between San Fernando in small bands. Five men were attacked to-day, about three miles from here, one was killed, one wounded, and one was captured which was worse than death, for they kill and mutilate captured and wounded men worse than Indians."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*



Oliver Stillman brought in from J. R. Holt's plantation at Waianae a vigorous branch of coffee. The berries were closely clustered, and the whole branch a promising harbinger of the future of the berry. The accompanying illustration was drawn from a photograph of the actual specimen.

ANCIENT AND MODERN HAWAII.

BY THE EDITOR.

[Written for the Paradise of the Pacific.]

All authorities agree that the Polynesians, and especially the Hawaiians, are one of the oldest peoples on earth. Although a colored race, they are as unlike the African negro as the white man is unlike him. They undoubtedly sprang from Aryan stock, and are probably closely related to the Hindoo. Their philosophy, such as has been retained in their legends and folklore, points to Chaldean origin, and they must have possessed at one time many of the arts of that ancient civilization. They were probably driven from the Mesopotamia basin by the Chaldeans and settled in Borneo, from which place they were again dislodged by the Malays or the race that inhabited this island just prior to the advent of the Malays. This theory is supported by the fact that the Dacks of Borneo are the only people that resemble the Polynesians in manners, customs and language. The path traveled by the Hawaiians and other Polynesian races is easily traced by the names they gave the localities through which they passed. These names are similar, and, in some cases, identical with those of the localities the Polynesians now inhabit. The antiquity of these races is established not only by the philosophy so carefully retained in their folklore, but by the fact that their language is derived from the same roots that form the basis of Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Sanskrit,* and has retained, in a greater degree than any other known language, its primitive simplicity.

Somewhere about the sixth or seventh century Nanaulu, a hardy sailor who had been roaming the seas from island to island, discovered the sequestered and uninhabited islands of Hawaii. He was a chief of the highest rank, and brought with him all his wives, servants, retainers and warriors. From this beginning the Hawaiians multiplied until, at the time of their discovery by Captain Cook, they numbered about four hundred thousand people. During the eleven or twelve centuries that elapsed until they came in contact with modern civilization, being unsustained by competition with other peoples, they relapsed into a savage state, losing nearly all of the arts of that ancient civilization which they at one time must have possessed. This decline is easily traced through their folklore. Especially is this noticeable in their religion which, at the outset, recognized one supreme God—Kane the originator, assisted by Ku the builder, and Lono the executor. This trinity was surrounded by numerous lesser gods and goddesses representing the elements. All were endowed with poetic attributes, and their organization was similar to that of the Homeric hierarchy. Their sacrifices were simple, usually consisting of fruits and flowers and, at grand festivals, a pig or a white chicken. This beautiful and poetic religion prevailed for 400 years, and the descendants of Nanaulu dwelt in peace under the palms of their sea-girt isles. But little is known of this period, for there were no wars to inspire the bards to chant the heroic deeds of their chiefs; but we have the carefully-kept genealogies of the reigning chiefs and priests, together with a record of their exploits, each family having a herald who orally transmitted these records to his children.†

* See Father Lyons' Researches on Hawaiian Philology.

† We are indebted very largely to Fornander's Polynesia for information, although King Kalakaua's Hawaiian legends and talks with old natives have had great influence upon the thought and theme of this article. Especially is this so in speaking of the ancient religion from the period from Nanaulu to Maweke.

In the eleventh century a state of extraordinary activity of mind seems to have taken possession of the Polynesians, and they again sailed the seas in their double canoes, guided by the stars. They took with them on these voyages their priests and astrologers, and frequently evoked the assistance of the gods having the elements in their keeping.

Thus the descendants of Nanaulu were awakened from their dreams by the appearance of explorers from the south, led by the redoubtable Maweke and Laa Maikahiki, and, being aroused to enthusiasm by the tales of distant lands, some of the most adventurous spirits were induced to return with them to Tahiti or Samoa. For about 150 years this activity prevailed, and a large immigration to Hawaii of the most noted chiefs of the southern islands was the result.

This immigration was disastrous to the simple and poetic religion of the Hawaiians, and such of the arts of civilization as were retained by the earliest settlers of Hawaii. Priestcraft, with all its attendant evils, had reached an advanced stage of barbarism among the immigrants and soon coiled itself about and absorbed the simpler faith; the dreadful *tabu*, which had heretofore only been observed in a mild form as the prerogative of chiefs, was introduced into religion, and human sacrifices superceded the simple offerings of fruit and flowers; new and awful deities represented by hideous idols were created, and the old poetic faith lived only in the minds and hearts of the people.

This state of barbarism prevailed up to the time of the discovery of the Islands by Captain Cook and until 1819, when Liholiho (Kamehameha II.) through the influence of Kaahumanu, one of the wives of Kamehameha I, who upon her husband's death, became the advisor of Liholiho, broke the famous *tabu*, which denied certain privileges to women, chief among which was the *tabu* commanding that men and women should not eat together. Liholiho ate in public with his Queen, thus defying the Goddess Pele, who was supposed to have imposed this unjust restriction. As the outraged Goddess did not rise in her wrath and devour the sacrilegious monarch and his domains with her volcanic fires, the back of the tyrannic and barbarous religion was broken. The temples that had been held sacred for six hundred years, were destroyed, while anarchy, licentious and riotous living still further sapped the vitality of a people already greatly reduced by the intercentine wars of Kamehameha I. From this lawless condition the Hawaiians were rescued by the early missionaries in 1820, and in a marvelously short period of time they have imbibed the arts of modern civilization, without losing any of their primitive simplicity. It almost seems as if in rescuing them from the toils of priestcraft, they have only been restored to their ancient state of civilization; that they have been taught nothing but modern methods of government and education. Note, for instance, their reception of Christianity.

The missionaries came from Puritan New England, armed to the teeth with doctrine, and austere regulations for the minutest details in the conduct of life. If these restrictions were in any wise infringed upon, the culprit was supposed to be visited, in a future state, by the wrath of the Almighty, with the eternal pains of hell fire.

The natives readily embraced Christianity, for even on these terms, it was a better religion

than the one they had foresworn; and when they found that the *tabus*, as they called the new restrictions, were placed at so remote a period as the future state, they were happy. Discarding all that was austere, they clung with child-like eagerness to the poetic tales of the Old Testament, the miraculous birth, beautiful life and touching martyrdom of Christ, even weaving into the new found faith the poetic superstitions of their earlier religion. Many instances have been known of their offering, with touching simplicity, thank offerings of fruits, flowers and white chickens to the God of Moses, enthroned in their hearts as a loving God through the mediation of Christ. Once this happened, to the writer's own knowledge, in a Christian church with the consent of an ordained native pastor.

The early missionaries were wise in their treatment of the natives and dealt justly with them, never under any circumstances offending their characteristic sensitiveness. In their intercourse with them they initiated the suavity of manner and punctilio in the observance of forms, so natural to the Hawaiians. A native prefers to tell a lie that will make one happy rather than a truth that will make one unhappy.

By pursuing this wise policy the missionaries acquired great influence and were held in reverence by the natives, who were willing to be guided by their superior intelligence in the affairs of government. Many of the descendants of the missionaries, however, and foreigners who have recently settled in Hawaii, have failed to follow the wise policy of the early fathers.

The Hawaiians are an intelligent, liberty loving people. Nine-tenths of them can read and write their own language and over seventy per cent. read, write and speak the English language. Even on the basis of those who read, write and speak English, the percentage is five per cent. higher than in the United States.

Although it seldom shows on the surface, the native Hawaiian retains in his heart a deep seated resentment at the loss of independence; but this feeling can be neutralized and finally wiped out, if Congress will have the justice to extend unrestricted suffrage to Hawaii and President McKinley has the wisdom to appoint a native Hawaiian as the first Governor of these beautiful Islands of the Pacific.

EXECUTION OF TIM MYNAH.

A BIRD STORY FOR CHILDREN

"Mamma! mamma! see the minah birds going to mate. There they are under the banyan tree. Come mamma," and little Flora excitedly grasped her mother's hand. Sure enough, there was a great congregation of minah birds all jabbering at once.

Flora was about six years old and a very peculiar child. Birds were her special delight. They had no fear of her. When the child came into the garden the birds would crowd around her, eat crumbs from her hand, hop to her shoulders and even perch on top of her head.

Flora had one particular pet among the minah birds whom she named Tim. The child pretended that she could understand bird language and used to tell her mother long stories of what the birds were jabbering about.

While the birds were jabbering, the female birds gathered in a row on one side and the male birds stood in a row opposite. Suddenly all was quiet and the largest male bird hopped into the center and began to jabber, while all the others listened.

"What is that bird saying, Flora?" asked the mother.

"He is the judge bird and is telling all the young birds what the law is in mating."

"And what is that?"

"He says each of the male birds must walk before the female birds and he must love and take care of the female bird who chooses him for a husband."

When the judge bird ceased jabbering, the first male bird left his place and ruffling up his brilliant feathers, strutted down in front of the lady birds. Suddenly, a female bird darted from her place and pecked at the male bird's feathers, both flew off a little way and began jabbering to each other. So it went on.

Just before it became Tim's turn he left his place and, flying to the porch, lit on Flora's

shoulder. After jabbering a moment in her ear, he flew back to his place.

"Mamma, mamma!" cried the excited child, "Tim's in trouble. He thinks the lady-bird he loves is going to choose some bird with prettier feathers than his."

Hardly had she spoken when a demure little female bird darted from her place and plucked the wing of a male bird of brilliant plumage who was strutting down the line. Instantly Tim flew from his place and, pouncing on the lucky male bird, began to pick him savagely. All was commotion at once, while the judge bird separ-

ated the combatants. Tim withdrew to one side and hung his head down as if ashamed, while the judge-bird jabbered at him. Then Tim held up his head and jabbered back.

"Oh mamma! the judge says if Tim doesn't obey the law he will be killed, and Tim says he will die before he will have any other bird for his wife. Mamma, I must save him."

But, before the child could reach her pet, all the other male birds pounced on him and killed him. Poor Flora came running back to her mother, the tears streaming down her cheeks, with her mangled little Tim clasped in her arms.



Local * and * General.

What has become of the Coconut Club?

C. F. Wall left an estate valued at \$46,500.

Kauhane, a member of the Ewa police, fell from his horse and broke his neck last week.

A. B. Loebenstein is another independent delegate who is going to Washington.

President McKinley has proclaimed the 30th inst. as a day of national Thanksgiving.

Chinese and Hawaiian are the only languages spoken fluently at the Fish Market.

The native jury have their innings in the Circuit Court this week.

The big Spreckelsville mill, which will grind the cane of H. C. Co. and Kihei, will be built a mile and a quarter back of the race track.

Rev. W. M. Kincaid's series of Sunday evening talks at the Central Union Church promise a large attendance of young men.

There was a tramcar collision on Beretania street Monday afternoon, but no casualties to report.

The Thirty-first Regiment Band gave a very entertaining concert at the Hawaiian Hotel Monday afternoon.

William H. Goetz was married to Miss Jessie Whitney last Tuesday evening, Rev. G. L. Pearson officiating.

The four Sisters of Charity who arrived by the Hongkong Maru have joined the convent of the Sacred Heart.

Among the arrivals by the Hongkong Maru was Walter G. Smith, who was a well known journalist here in the troublous times of '93.

Robert Levy, a hackman, has sued T. B. Clapham, a veterinary surgeon, for \$500 for killing a valuable hack horse.

Every incoming steamer brings carpenters and masons from the city, and they don't have to hunt more than twenty four hours to get a job.

Public spirited citizens will be asked to subscribe money for the completion of the Pali road improvements. They will be reimbursed when the Legislature convenes again.

The danger of ascending Tantalus in a carriage with an unmanageable horse, suggests the practicability of the automobile. Two more of the novel vehicles are to be imported by a prominent liveryman.

A \$2,000,000 gold surplus in the Treasury of little Hawaii, where gold has always been the standard and where silver is used only as counters, presents an instructive object lesson for Mr. W. J. Bryan.

The funeral of Pio Anakalio was held Monday morning. The deceased had performed more service in the Hawaiian Band than any other member with the exception of its leader, Captain Berger.

Deputy Sheriff Faneuff was mistaken for a burglar at Waianae C. H. last Saturday morning and shot in the knee by one of his own officers. He is recovering from his wound at the Queen's Hospital.

The reports of so many fights at plantations are indications of much discontent on the part of the employed. Field lunas are not graduates in diplomacy, and the sensitive Oriental ear is not attuned to their gruff and blunt utterances.

John Nott, who takes rank as the leading stove-dealer, though not an imperialist believes in expansion. He is putting a fashionable front into his large store on King street, and will soon make a much more attractive display of stoves and other kitchen goods.

Two privates were sauntering along Beretania street as an army surgeon on horseback came towards them. "Shall we salute?" said one private. "He's only a doctor, but we might as well," replied the other. Both men saluted. The surgeon returned the salute and passed on. "He doesn't get that every day," said one of the men.

The question of getting pure water out of the Nuuanu reservoirs is still a debatable one. The city of Philadelphia is considering the slow sand filtration process for its new supply. Natives of the South Seas, when marooned on an atoll or reef, will procure drinking water by repeatedly passing salt water through sand, thus separating most of the saline properties of the water from the *aqua pura*.

Music and Drama

The Opera Season.

There was a very amusing criticism in the Star anent the performance of Fra Diavolo. The critic of our esteemed contemporary remarks that Fra Diavolo doesn't amount to much musically. Shade of Lyr! An opera that has been played by almost every grand opera company in this and other lands, the last act music of which, in its wierd intensity of coming misfortune, has been quoted and requoted in novels, papers and magazines, and suddenly in Honolulu at the end of the century, we discover it is not very much from a musical standpoint. The low comedy business in the second act, which is one of the traditions of the Lyric stage, our captious critic also wishes eliminated, notwithstanding that the curtain would have to fall, as the pith of the plot would be extracted from the opera. The criticism on Martha will be interesting though I feel sorry beforehand for poor Flotow.

Miss Stanton deserves no little credit for her work in Zerlina, her vocalization was excellent, making the utmost of a very sweet voice while her acting left little to be desired; the test of it in the disrobing scene being very ably and daintily handled. Mr. Hallam who invariably brings to his work the ease and assurance of many a hard hour's training was most successful in Fra Diavolo, his characterization being clearly cut, the devil may care nonchalance was that of the bandit chief distinct from the gasconades of Don Ceasar which he so ably assumed the other evening. Mr. Hallam brings an amount of dramatic talent in conjunction with his singing that is much to be desired, but seldom met in Opera. He sang the music excellently. Mr. Kunkle as Deppo was good, he is evidently thoroughly capable in the more serious roles of opera aside from his comedy work. Henderson, as usual, was excellent. The chorus was again good. Constant and skillful drilling has produced a volume of tone and a precise crispness in attack and light and shade, that is much to be commended. The costumes were tasteful and correct. Mention of the opera is not complete with a special word of praise for the rendition of the Sextette.

In the Mascotte on Saturday, the piece of course belongs to Henderson, who ably assisted by Kunkle as the farmer, made the most of his kingly opportunities. Henderson is genuinely funny and will be a great favorite ere the season closes. The Amazon march in chic hussar costume was a feature in Saturday's performance that will bear repeating: Miss Andrews who maker her initial courtesy to a Honolulu audience on Thursday will revive new interest in the company, and the Last Rose of Summer will reappear on many piano racks in the next few days.

Miss Mindell Fern Dreyfuss.

Miss Mindell Dreyfuss is one of the brightest little visions Honolulu has seen for many a day. Imagine a petite brunette, vivacious, chic and up-to date. Never still for a moment and never ungraceful. A figure *le plus ravissant* statuesque and supple by turns. Add an unusually sweet bird like voice and a number of winning little ways, nods and smiles, arch little glances and moues, *voila!* Miss Mindell Fern Dreyfuss. All these charms are natural to the little lady as is

probably her taste in dressing which is most dainty, and to the sum of these attractions hard study has made her a past mistress of Dancery. Light on her feet as a fairy and intuitively graceful, the mysteries of clog, buck and wing, breakdown, jig, waltzes, hornpipes, gavottes and minuets own her their mistress. But in the cake walk Miss Mendell reigns supreme, she is original and—well altogether she is a clever, charming, provokingly "swate bit of a colleen" and a great acquisition to the Orpheum program.

by the regret and good wishes of all. The popular Australian baritone has undoubtedly a future before him with that magnificent voice of his, he is besides a "jolly good fellow," and we are all very sorry to see him go. Winton the inimitable, returns assured of a hearty welcome to self and McGinty. Heardes has been steadily growing in popular favor as his opportunities have increased and he is doing clever work. His turn with Miss Dreyfuss would be excellent in any house. Miss Dixon's duet



MISS MINDELL DREYFUSS.

Dainty dresses, ebon tresses, eyes that droop and smile and wink,
Graceful motions, airy notions, voice like any bobolink;
First a dainty little ballad, next a coon on Dress Parade,
Then a mandolin you're handlin' as you sing a serenade.
Cake walk prancing, fancy dancing, pirouettes or Highland fling,
Hornpipes, hoedowns, jigs or breakdowns and the Queen of buck and wing.
Hearts are aching, some are breaking, eagerly we watch your turn,
May you stay here till the New Year, Dreyfuss surnamed Mindell Fern. —A. D.

The Orpheum.

The latest improvements round the doors are eminently satisfactory, and the program is at its best. The results of the booking of the Orpheum's special agent are becoming apparent. The Willards and their elaborate paraphernalia leave on the Australia after a successful engagement, and Hamilton Hill accompanies them followed

work with Mr. Hill proved very acceptable. The Rands are very funny, Rand the longer, I forget his front name, has a dry humor of his own, accentuated by the failure of the audience to always see it, that coupled with clever dialect make him very refreshing. Billy Armstrong makes a good end man, while Livingston's song of the Turnkey from Rob Roy was well rendered, though Marcus still seems to have it in for him, and played the accompaniment like an automaton that wanted rewinding. Altogether the program with Mr. Bogg's farce is a capital one, and the house is doing its utmost to provide a first class entertainment.

Della Fox is dying in New York from a general breaking down of her constitution, the immediate cause of her condition being inflammation of the bowels. Her death is expected at any moment.



I wonder what the joke is?

Well of all the—

What, old M —?

Sure! Seal of Confession, you know

Plantation Labor.

It is sometimes remarked that Hawaii is destined to become a coolie country, with two widely separated classes of inhabitants—planters and coolies—but this statement, in view of the advantages coming with annexation, can hardly be borne out by facts. Sugar culture brings with it such a train of other industrial pursuits that there will always be enough of professional men, tradesmen and artisans to make up a so called middle class of goodly proportions. While sugar is king and the means of support, directly or indirectly, of almost everybody in the country it becomes the bounden duty of the public to encourage by legislation and every other reasonable way the efforts of the planter to increase his acreage and facilitate the production of cane. The problem of obtaining profitable labor is going to be a perplexing one at no very distant day, when contracts cannot be made abroad, and when the cry for more help will be much louder than it is now. The only solution in sight is in granting leaseholds to free laborers for cane culture. There is a good working force in the fields at present, thanks to the activity of the national and private immigration bureaus, and the mills will put out a product by next July that will astonish the most sanguine. Twenty-five per cent. of the population are engaged in actual manual labor on the different sugar estates throughout the group, and thus "the man with the hoe" becomes a large factor in producing the leading staple of export.

A WEEKLY representative learned from Mr. T. Tanaka, the Japanese Vice Consul, that there are 20,000 of his countrymen employed on sugar plantations in the Hawaiian Islands. To this large number will shortly be added 10,000 contract laborers, they being due to arrive before January 1st. The Japanese population now in the country is, in round numbers, 50,000 souls. Mr. Tanaka says they generally contract for \$15.00 per month, but this amount is reduced if, on arriving here, they are not found to be good workers. The free or day laborers usually get \$17.00 per month, while women, whether free or contract, are paid \$10.00. Mr. Tanaka is of the opinion that his people prefer Hawaii to any other foreign country, as the cost of living here is cheaper and the climate is everything that can be desired for outdoor work. To be sure a large number go to America, Australia, New Zealand, and South and Central America and other countries, but the Paradise of the Pacific has the call every time. These immigrants do not work at home with the regularity, they do here and they have to accustom

themselves to somewhat severer habits, but they become better workmen thereby, and when they finally return to old Japan make good farmers. Mr. Tanaka says very little sugar is grown in the land of the rising sun, consequently the cane field is quite a novelty to the Japanese, who require some instruction in sugar farming. However, most of the immigrants come from agricultural districts, and will soon handle an American hoe and strip cane with the deftness of Louisiana plantation darkies.

Mr. Canavarrh, Portugal's representative, believes there are about 1,800 Portuguese engaged in sugar production exclusively in all the islands. Though his duties respecting immigration are simply to see that his countrymen are properly treated, he is the best authority on immigration matters. In earlier times the laborers were better treated, but in later years the plantations, with two or three exceptions, paid but little attention to the comforts of the Portuguese and consequently Hawaii is not considered by those in the home land a good place to emigrate to. Asiatics have demoralized the domestic life of Europeans on plantations. Brazil gets the bulk of emigrants, and the South African and other colonies get nearly all the balance. Quite a number go to Boston. The immigration here during the past 18 years has been spasmodic, sometimes three or four years elapsing between steamers. There are no contract laborers here now to speak of, most of those engaged in raising cane having their own leaseholds, or else tracts in fee simple. That the Portuguese are thrifty and desirable citizens is attested by the fact that the colony in all Hawaii own real and personal property of the value of \$2,000,000, while \$160,000 of this sum is in cash deposits in the Postal Savings Bank alone.

Mr. Goo Kim, China's Vice Consul, is of the opinion that \$12.50 is too little to pay a laborer for a month's work if one wants to make anything out of him. Even if the restriction law were repealed very few Chinese would ever come here for so small a figure. It costs the coolie \$1.50 per month for his expenses in getting here, and after that is deducted only \$11.00 remains for living expenses. There is good and there is bad labor among Chinese as among other nationalities, and like other nationalities the inferior element comes mainly from the large cities such as Canton and Hongkong. Very few of them are used to sugar culture when they arrive in Honolulu, but they learn rapidly and become better workmen than they were in China. The sugar plantations in all Hawaii employ the labor of at least 8,000 Chinamen, while rice culture requires the services of about 3,000 more. The more ambitious laborers like the plantations that grade the quality of work, as such estates pay as high as \$20 per month to the strongest and most active workers.

THROUGH RICE AND CANE FIELDS**To a Haven of Rest.**

I cannot leave this beautiful land without expressing my enthusiasm, not only with Hawaii in general, but particularly of the trip over the Oahu Railway, through rice and cane fields to Haleiwa, Waialua, which is a veritable paradise—a haven of rest.

The railway traverses the sea-girt coast past the great sleeping, peaceful lagoons of Kalihi and Pearl Harbor. For miles there are lesser lagoons after lagoons with the deep blue sea in the distance lashing itself against the coral reefs. One passes through miles of waving rice fields flooded by the springs that crop out near the sea.

Inland, upon the slopes towards the mountains above, are vast areas of green sugar-cane fields, and every few miles one passes a large sugar factory. The train passes through the suburban village of Pearl City, situated on the great lagoon of Pearl Harbor, with its tree-embowered cottages.

It is all a beautiful picture hemmed in, or framed, by brown mountains with ever changing tints, as the sun rises to the zenith, then descends into the sea. Then the train passes the cliffs, rounding Waianae Point, that are perpetually enveloped in the ehukai (sea mist). Here another revelation meets the eye. There is a great valley completely surrounded by mountains. The lagoons are gone and the sea beats against the rocks, lashing itself into spray. The whole valley is one great sugar estate and more rice fields on the Waialua river, whose placid waters wind through the valley.

Haleiwa.

Coming around a curve the train stops at Haleiwa (twice beautiful mansion), and the place is true to its name. Twice beautiful, indeed, is

the spot first created by Dame Nature, and beautified by the hand of man. The hotel is situated among the trees on the banks of the Waialua river, where the river makes a bend before emptying into the sea. The pretty little depot is on the sea-side of the river, and one has to cross on a rustic bridge to get to the hotel. This bridge is a curiosity. At either end there are little summer houses with thatched roofs, and tables and rustic seats, where drinks may be served while one whiles away the lazy hours watching the dashing sea and the placid river that flows lazily under the arched bridge.

But the hotel itself is a dream of beauty. It resembles a magnificent country mansion with its great roof, broad verandas surrounding the house, and massive pillars that support the roof. The architecture of the building is conspicuous for its beautiful curves. Viewed from every side it is massive and symmetric; but the interior appointments are no less surprising, for their beauty and elegance. The whole of the first floor, with its lofty ceilings and hardwood finish, is given up to a richly-furnished drawing room at one end and dining-room at the other end. In the center, between these two rooms, is the office facing a grand staircase leading to the upper story. At either end of the counter are two Corinthian pillars and two entrances from the broad veranda. By throwing open two large folding doors these three rooms can be thrown into one.

In a curved portico in the drawing room, and a corresponding portico is at the other end in the dining room are two little fountains playing surrounded with pots of ferns and little palms. The whole place teems with romantic elegance. The bedrooms in the upper story are capacious and elegantly furnished having the same air of wealth and luxury. Surrounding the place are a number of cottages

(Continued on page 8.)



Haleiwa

Iha Ehukai
o Puana.

Waialua

This beautiful Seaside Resort at Waialua is now open, and affords the best accommodations for tourists and others seeking health and recreation. . . . The Hotel is furnished throughout with the most modern conveniences having its own Electric Light Plant and Water of the purest quality from Natural Springs. Terms moderate.



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FRANKLIN AUSTIN, Managing Editor,
ALLAN DUNN, Associate Editor and Artist.

Subscription, \$4.00 per Year. United States and Canada, \$5.00 per Year.
Other Countries in Postal Union, \$6.00 per Year, Postage Paid.
Single Copy, Ten Cents.

Business Office and Editorial Rooms, Lincoln Block, King St., near Alakea.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 11, 1899.

Announcement.

The Christmas Holiday Number.

Cash Prizes For Original Stories.

THE WEEKLY intends making a strenuous effort to produce, in its Christmas Edition, a publication beyond anything yet attempted in Honolulu. The Christmas Edition will be especially adaptable, not only for home reading, but to send abroad to give an Xmas "aloha" to friends and relatives, and show them the Christmas of the Southern Seas. A special cover in colors will be a feature; the size of the paper will be enlarged and will teem with original illustrations from wash drawing, pen etchings and photographs. Tales of Hawaiian folk lore and articles of literary interest will fill the pages. A feature will be the offer of the following prizes for Original Stories to be of a "spooky" and generally Christmas-like flavor:

First Prize.....\$20.00 in Gold.
Second Prize..... 10.00 in Gold.
Third Prize..... 5.00 in Gold.

CONDITIONS: The Stories must be original and hitherto unpublished, not to exceed at most 2000 words; not necessarily of Hawaiian character, though other things being equal, these will be esteemed preferable. The Stories will be adjudged by a competent critic, not a member of the Weekly's staff. The tales will be fully illustrated by the Weekly's artists and the rights of future publication reserved by the Weekly. The Weekly also reserves the right to retain for its use any Stories sent in and not winning a prize; the same to be paid for at regular rates. Address all manuscripts care of

THE ASSOCIATE EDITOR,
Austin's Hawaiian Weekly.

All Stories should be typewritten and submitted not later than November 30.

MR. DAVEY has furnished the WEEKLY with an unusually artistic example of picture-photography, printed on page 5 of this issue, which deserves more than passing mention. The treatment of the subject is exquisite, the phases of child-nature being most happily handled. Subject and art alike have made the sitting a gem of photographic art.

THE spectacle of a naked regiment career-ing over public roads and property at Waikiki calls to mind the story of Kipling's where the British swam the river and stormed the town "mother naked." According to Kipling, the "Tommys" blushed when they reformed after the engagement; but our Manila-bound, or rather hide-bound, soldiers seemed not to mind the garish light of day. The blame lies with the military. If the Government consider it necessary, as it doubtless is,

to the health of its army in the tropics to take salt-water baths it should, in the name of common decency, supply at least trunks as a part of their equipment, or arrange for an excursion apart from the view of embarrassed householders.

THE hog-pen problem has been solved, but the Waikiki swamps are rapidly re-filling with decaying vegetable matter, and the breezes along Honolulu's only boulevard again becoming aught but balmy.

THE Advertiser's editorial on swindling hack-drivers, on Thursday, was well taken. The prices charged at times are exorbitant. An instance came lately under the notice of the WEEKLY where a driver, immediately after the departure of the last car for Waikiki, demanded of a lady who had just missed it,

and wished to be driven to the Annex, where she resided, \$8.00. Such charges are calculated to bring discredit to the town. Unfortunately the number was not taken, or the WEEKLY would take pleasure in advertising the driver's name gratis.

W. O. SMITH's mission to Washington should place an accurate statement of the labor system before the Government which will tend to remove the unjust opinions held by many of the legislature.

KING STREET has been in the wars of late. First, the two car-tracks left the road without a margin, then a house-moving blocks the car-line; now the combination of alterations to the Hobron block and the operations in the street monopolise the right-of-way to one side of the block, while the residence block waikiki of the Native church on the makai side is similarly cut off by a gurgling rivulet from the newly-tapped well. It is annoying to have our main arteries thus clogged when steps could easily be taken to remedy such congestion.

GENERAL OTIS has informed the War Department that the loss of the 300 animals on the transport Siam was a serious matter, as the mules and horses were greatly needed in the Philippines, and that they should be replaced immediately by others at Honolulu. There is, however, no immediate danger of the mules now attached to the street cars being pressed into service.

THE Advertiser mentions that bets are being made locally on Jeffries. The next item to be expected is the arrest of the daring sportsmen, and a consequent fine of \$25 and costs.

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Through Rice and Cane Fields.
(Continued from page 7.)

as elegantly fitted as the main building with baths and every convenience. Water is pumped from a crystal spring near by, and a special electric light plant furnishes light for all the buildings. In the evening the summer houses, the depot and the lawn, which slopes down to the river, are lit up shedding a soft light over everything. Apart from the hotel in the grounds, there is a cottage of pretty architecture with two billiard tables and card tables that are free to the use of guests. No pains have been spared to provide for the comfort of guests. And the cuisine, nothing could be better under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Iaukea.

Such a spot for romance, for rest, for elegance, for royal treatment by the best of hosts, I do not know of on earth and I have traveled everywhere. No tourist coming to Hawaii should miss going to Haleiwa—and the residents of Honolulu should all spend their leisure hours in this beautiful spot.

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Hawaiian Weekly

Echoes of Religious Thought.

BY W. K. AZBILL.

A Notable Convention.

A religious convention of unprecedented attendance has just been held in Cincinnati, O., the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the American Christian Missionary Society.

The disciples of Christ, who are collectively known as the Christian Church, or as Churches of Christ, represent a movement for Christian union which is progressing with wondrous strides, especially in the United States where it began in the early years of this century, and the American Christian Missionary Society is its oldest organization for cooperative efforts on the part of the congregations.

Over ten thousand delegates attended this Jubilee Convention; the collections of the various churches and boards for the year aggregated \$5,470,497.00; and the increase in membership during 1898-9, was 111,838, the total membership being far over one million souls. The statistics show that this army of union men and women of the Church of Christ, is increasing in the United States twice as fast as the population of the country is increasing. It is gathering strength and advancing in the spirit of the Christian age which has called out the Y. M. C. A., the Y. P. S. C. E., and other like armies of religious workers who are climbing over and tearing down the exclusive walls of sectarianism in the interest of Christ and his Church.

A Grand Communion Service.

On Sunday, Oct. 22nd, a grand communion service was held in connection with the Jubilee Convention of the disciples of Christ, in which about ten thousand persons participated. After six thousand communicants were seated in Music Hall, the overflow went into Odeon Hall and the Central Christian Church, filling these places to their utmost capacity. Rev. Francis E. Clark, of Christian Endeavor fame, who had addressed the great convention and was present at Music Hall, pronounced this the grandest and most impressive communion service he had ever witnessed.

The Plea of the Disciples.

The phenomenal increase of "the disciples of Christ," is attracting attention to the plea they are making for Christian union, especially as it is showing itself to be a most reasonable and practicable one. We may, therefore, take occasion of the mention of their Jubilee Convention to call attention briefly to the main features of this plea.

Chiefly, it is a proposal to go back to the teaching of Christ and the Apostles, and to the practices of the primitive disciples, so far as their practices are approved in the New

Testament, and to dispense with all creeds and articles of discipline other than the Holy Scriptures. As regards the plain teachings, commands and promises of the New Testament, they extend fellowship to all who are loyal and faithful to Christ, as the Son of God and Saviour of the world; in matters of opinion they allow the greatest liberty, especially where opinions are modestly held and not pressed to the subversion of the faith or disturbance of the peace of the churches.

They end the creed question by taking the Bible; they end the contention over names by wearing only the names employed in the New Testament; they end the baptismal controversies by practising immersion which no one has ever disputed as legitimate, and adult baptism or believers baptism about which there is no dispute. In benevolent work and mission work, they are in hearty accord with all other Christians.

Trend of Thought as to Higher Criticism and Evolution.

ZION'S HERALD, commenting on the addresses delivered at the Congregational Council held in Boston, September 20th, says:

From the opening paper on "Fundamental Principles in Theology," by President-elect Harris, on through the entire meeting, in the papers on the "Message of the Old Testament for Today," by Professor Porter, of Yale, on "The Historical Method in Theology," by Professor Fisher, of Yale, and notably in the paper by Principal Gossman, of Australia, on "Theology and the Order of Nature," the underlying assumption of the master minds was that the higher criticism in its method, if not in all its results, has won its right to frank welcome by the Christian Church, and that the hypothesis of evolution as the mode of creation is the only tenable one in the light of what we know of God as revealed in nature and the history of the race.

Such comments as these, couched in words and phrases of uncertain import, must be taken with more than a grain of allowance. For example, "that the Higher Criticism in its method, if not in all its results, has won its right to frank welcome by the Christian church."

The Higher Criticism has had a frank welcome by the Christian church ever since the days of the so-called Christian Fathers. The method of reverent Christian scholars has been substantially the same from the early centuries till now. 'If not in all its results' indeed! It is precisely in this, 'its results' that devout Bible students cannot all agree with infidel, destructive criticism. And again, 'that the hypothesis of evolution as the mode of creation is the only tenable one.' Certainly; but evolution how explained? The Darwinian theory of evolution, or more recent and more tenable notions of evolution? There is a vast difference between the idea that the azoic age preceded the protozoic, and the idea that the azoic produced the protozoic.

The names in the quotation from *Zion's Herald* are great names, and the themes of these great men are great themes. It is not at all certain that these scholars would accept unqualifiedly the implications of the *Herald's* comments; but, even allowing that they are all Darwinian evolutionists, they do not possess enough power, (horse power or power of any other measure,) to remove from the path of that doctrine the encumbrance of a solitary mule.

Bishop Potter on Divorce.

Bishop Potter's recent presence here will lend interest to his utterances on divorce, especially as the matter of revision of canons on marriage and divorce is now to the front for consideration in the Episcopal Church.

The canon of the Episcopal Church permits the remarriage of the offending party to a successful suit for divorce. The Roman Catholic Church prohibits absolutely the remarriage of divorced persons. For several years there has been a tendency towards this position on the part of all Christendom, and a movement was made not long ago to amend the canon of the Episcopal Church on divorce, at which time Bishop Potter opposed the proposed change. But at the Diocesan Convention held in New York, the latter part of September, he said in his opening address with reference to the discussion on the general convention:

I need not re-open the discussion here. The Church will, doubtless, always be divided as to the authority of those words of Holy Scripture (Matthew ix:9) to which I have referred, and no less divided as to the measure of discretion which it is wise to vest in the Ordinary. But, meantime, the whole subject has gained a new aspect by events to which I need not more particularly refer here, which undoubtedly awakened in all sober-minded Christian people a profound sense of alarm, and the consensus of opinion among them as to the necessity of legislation which shall

prohibit the re-marriage of divorced persons under any circumstances whatever, was greatly widened and deepened. I am by no means sure that such a conclusion is not the wisest that we may reach at present.

The reason for his change of opinion and position which Bishop Potter goes on to express, are those derived from observation upon the shameless tendencies in the so-called upper classes of New York society. But viewing the whole matter from a still higher point of observation, the wisdom of Scripture teaching is justified by the facts of current history. If the question as to what the church canons should permit or prohibit is to be decided in the light of Scripture teaching, fairly interpreted, the stricter rules of the Roman Catholic Church will be found to be nearer the truth. The New Testament does not prohibit divorce in certain cases, but it does clearly forbid the remarriage of divorced persons.

"Is Saul Among the Prophets?"

The leader in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 7th inst., "Closing the Gap," approves of the course of the *Outlook* (Lyman Abbot's paper), in disregarding the common distinction between religious and secular matters, instances the example of the *New York Sun*, which recently invited a discussion in its columns of immortality, and then proceeds to pound religious pessimists, to applaud liberal minded ministers of religion, and to prophesy an approaching day of light and truth. "Is Saul among the prophets?"

An interesting and spirited discussion on the Book of Revelations was led by the Rev. R. L. Howe at the regular meeting of the Union last Monday evening.

The Rev. Wm. Kincaid is preaching a series of sermons at the Central Union Church on "The Elements of Manhood."

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Digital Echoes

Americans After China Trade.

The establishment of an immense American warehouse and salesroom at Shanghai for the sale and exhibition of American products is practically assured. The project is in the hands of the National Association of Manufacturers, and membership is limited to 100 firms. Already ninety-seven firms have been accepted, and the other three will be chosen from among the large number anxious to subscribe. Each firm has been required to pay \$200, and that money will be used for the preliminary expenses.

Germans and Samoa.

The Neueste Nachrichten declares that the Colonial Council has adopted a resolution declaring it compatible with German colonial interests to abandon Samoa in return for sufficient indemnification. The National Zeitung, which confirms the statement of the Neueste Nachrichten, says: "This, however, is not the view of the Imperial Government, whose policy is directed now, as hitherto, to acquiring at least Upolu island."

Naval Hospital for Guam.

The Medical Department has secured an allotment of \$10,000 for a hospital and dispensary at Guam. It appears from the report of the naval commandant that with 8,000 people on the island there is not a single physician, and there are no medical stores outside of the ship's surgeon and supplies.

Yunnan-sen in Persia owns the largest man in the world. His name is Chang Yan Miun, and he is just the sort of creature Frankenstein would have modelled. He is 7 feet 3 inches in his bare feet, and is proportionately broad, besides which he is a man of weight, for he turns the scale at 27 stone 4 pounds. He was formerly a coolie, and as he carried double loads he earned double pay. Now he guards the entrance to a mandarin's yamen, and receives the remuneration of three soldiers.

Vegetarianism would probably find itself in difficulties in Brisbane, Queensland, where a leading cash butcher has just issued his list of prices. No kind of meat soars in cost above the high water mark of 3 pence a pound. Here are a few examples: Per pound, prime ribs of beef, 1½ pence; beefsteaks, 1½ pence; rump steaks 3 pence; mutton chops, 2½ pence; corned brisket, penny; sausages, 2½ pence.

The Queen of Siam owns a thimble which was a present from her royal husband; it is made in the shape of a lotus bud, of the finest gold, and is studded with diamonds which are so arranged that they form

their names and the date of their marriage.

It is no unusual thing for a vessel plying between Japan and London to carry 1,000,000 fans as a single item of its cargo.

"Mamma, why should landlords object to children?"

Mother:—"I'm sure I don't know. But go and see what the baby is crying about and tell Johnny to stop throwing things at the people in the street, and make George and Kate cease fighting, and tell Dick if he doesn't stop blowing that tin trumpet I'll take it away from him."—Trifles.

Major Hennerly:—"Want a job, eh? What are you capable of doing?"

Applicant:—"Well, suh, I kin whitewash chicken coops."

Major Hennerly:—"Anything else?"

Applicant:—"Oh, yes, I kin disinfect chicken coops."

Major Hennerly:—"Anything else?"

Applicant:—"Yes, suh, I kin repair chicken coops."

Major Hennerly:—"Anything else?"

Applicant:—"Well, yes, but dat's about all I kin do to chicken coops in de day time."—Judge.

Mrs. Finnigan:—"Bedad, yer hoos bind drisses as iv he wor a flure walker or a banker? Phwere is he wurkin'?"

Mrs. Flannigan:—"Shure he's got an iligant job in a horseless livery stable, fadin' air t' thim hobo-mob troocks."—Puck.

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Our Trade With China.

In a recent report to the Department of State, United States Consul A. B. Johnson at Amoy gives some interesting information regarding the opportunities for increasing the fruit trade with China, from which we take the following:

"The condition of the fruit crop in China has little or no effect upon the importation. The tropical fruits do not come into competition with the product of the United States; and in the more northern districts, where northern fruits might be grown, the quality of the products, owing to the ignorance or indifference of the people, places them outside the pale of competition with good fruits. The only exception to this rule, possibly, consists of grapes grown in the north of China, some varieties of which are excellent. There is a steadily increasing demand among the natives for foreign fruits, whether canned, dried or preserved. The European population look to these imported fruits almost exclusively to supply their tables. Tinned pears, peaches and apricots come principally from America, while preserved fruits, jams and dried fruits still come largely from Europe.

The American manufacturer will not or does not meet the conditions required. Since there are no peaches or pears in Europe which can compete with those from California, the Oriental merchant has no choice; in other lines he is not so restricted. Prunes and raisins are largely used. The dried fruit is put up in bottles and sealed. In no other way can it be shipped to the tropics without great loss, as the humidity of the climate or insects will soon render it unsalable. No fruits, biscuits, crackers or any other food products can be safely shipped to Central or Southern China without being sealed in glass bottles or tinned. The English or Continental merchants and manufacturers understand this and put up their fruits accordingly. If tinned, the tins are either painted or varnished to prevent rust and consequent loss to the merchant. The American manufacturer has found a market for his product without these extra expenses, and is slow to meet the demand; hence dried fruits, jams and tinned fruits are usually bought in other countries, where these necessary details are looked after. American oatmeal finds little market here except via England, where it is put up in tin boxes of two to four pounds each. If our exporters of fruit expect to hold the market in the Philippines or to gain a better footing in China, they should begin by studying the conditions and promptly meeting them. Prices realized in China for fruits justify the expense necessary to put them up so as to insure their being in good condition when they reach the consumer."—San Francisco Trade Journal.

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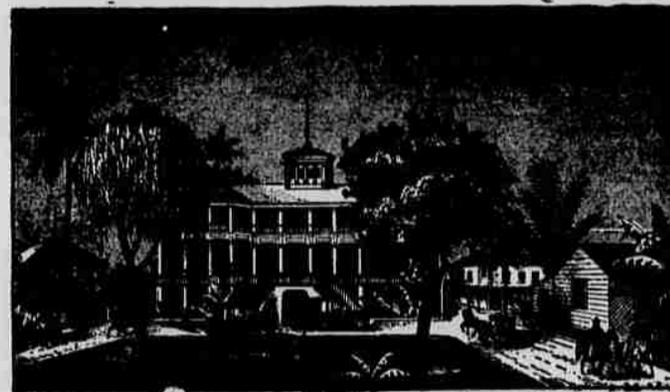
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