

Foreign Missions.

Send all contributions for Foreign Missions to A. McLEAN, Box 750, CINCINNATI, O.

Official News from the Foreign Society.

The Executive Committee met in regular session in the Mission Rooms, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cincinnati, September 20, 1895. Present: C. I. Loos, G. A. Miller, George B. Ranshaw, J. A. Lord, F. M. Rains. The devotional exercises were led by G. A. Miller.

FINANCES.—The receipts for the month amounted to \$2 572.47; the disbursements, \$6,967.90.

NOTES FROM THE FIELDS.—*India.*—Mrs M. D. Adams is in a sanitarium. Her health is the cause of anxiety.—W. E. Rambo is down with fever and both his children are sick.

Turkey.—G. N. Shishmanian reports that he is not allowed to receive any more newspapers, owing to the opposition of the Government.

China.—Dr. Macklin's family is sick, and the physician recommends that they go to Japan. Miss Emma Lyon, Nankin, is now in Japan upon the recommendation of her physician.

E. E. Paris is working among the churches in Texas before leaving for Africa. He is being cordially received by the churches, and they express much interest in his great undertaking.

Dr. F. Haigh and wife, of Sparland, Ill., were present for a conference on Africa.

H. D. Smith, of Marshall, Mo., was engaged as Secretary of Foreign Missions for Missouri. He will begin November 1st.

M. B. Madden and wife sailed from San Francisco, September 3rd, for Tokyo, Japan, their future field of labor.

Miss Stella Franklin sailed from New York, September 4th, for Damoh, India, her future field of labor.

A. F. H. Saw and wife sailed from Vancouver, September 16th, for Nankin, China.

A. McLEAN, } Secretaries.
F. M. RAINS, }

Eureka College to the Front.

The Missionary Board of the Christian Association of Eureka College, Eureka, Ill., sends \$600 this week for Foreign Missions. Fred E. Hagan, the Treasurer, says: "I wish it were ten times as much. We expect yearly to pay more definitely into the work. We hope to send about \$200 more before January 1st, 1895."

Our colleges are certainly catching the fire of missionary enthusiasm. The college is a mighty power-house in this cause. This contribution and the ex-

INDIGESTION
CONQUERED BY **K.D.C.**
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH
TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM

pressed purpose of this Association are certain signs of larger things in the cause of world-wide missions.

A. McLEAN, } Secretaries.
F. M. RAINS, }

A Circuit of the Globe.

A. McLEAN.

No. vii.—The Hawaiian Islands.

Our ship reached her moorings in Honolulu on Saturday morning, August 10th. We remained there three days for repairs. T. D. Garvin came on board and invited me to his home. W. C. Weedon was on the pier to repeat the welcome already extended. Mrs. Garvin had a hot breakfast waiting. She knows the direct route to the heart. Miss Wrick had arrived on the Belgic the night before, and was domiciled with the Garvins. She was on her way from Tokyo to Des Moines. Miss Harrison and Mrs. Beard and the gentlemen who are members of the preacher's family, showed me much kindness. This brief stay enabled me to see the place and the people, and to learn some things that otherwise I should never know.

The Hawaiian islands lie between the tropic of Cancer and the Equator. They extend from northwest to southeast, a distance of three hundred and eighty miles. They are in the track of commerce between the United States and Australasia, and Panama and China. They are now, and must continue to be, an important commercial center. They are not a group, it has been said, but a string of islands, or rather a string of pearls in the sapphire center of the great American seas. They are of volcanic origin. They contain many extinct craters, while on one island there are two craters still active. On the island of Maui there is the largest extinct crater in the world. The mountain is ten thousand and thirty feet above the sea. The crater is twenty miles in circumference and two thousand seven hundred feet deep. London and New York could both be placed in it. The island of Hawaii has the two largest active volcanoes on the globe. One is as high as Pike's Peak. Oahu is the most important island, since it contains the capital, Honolulu, and possesses the best harbour. Hawaii is much the largest, and gives its name to the group. Though the islands are within the tropics, the weather is mild. The average temperature for the year is 74°. The average of the coldest months is 69°, the average of the warmest is 78°. The trade winds and ocean currents moderate the heat. The weather consists of sunshine and breezes.

Captain Cook discovered and brought these islands into connection with the rest of the world in 1778. He called them the Sandwich Islands, after his patron, the Earl of Sandwich, but the official name is the Hawaiian Islands. Cook left goats and pigs and seeds of melons, pumpkins and onions with the natives. He left, too, diseases unknown before, which spread and caused misery and death. For a time Cook was worshipped as a god. Pigs were offered and prayers were recited to him. He was installed as an incarnation of the God Lono. He moved among them as an earthly deity, observed, feared and worshipped. His men were looked upon as supernatural beings. The messengers sent to the other islands said: "The men are white; their skin is loose and folding; their heads are angular; fire and smoke issue out of their mouths; they have openings in the sides of their bodies into which they thrust their hands, and draw out iron, beads, nails and other treasures, and their speech is unintelligible." On his second visit Cook was killed. The natives grew weary of the conduct of his crews. Quarrels arose and several perished. George Vancouver, a captain of the British navy, visited the islands three times, in 1792, in 1793 and in 1794. He introduced orange trees and grape vines and cows and sheep. He refused to sell firearms or ammunition. He was a friend of the natives and his name is held by them in grateful and loving remembrance. Horses were introduced by Captain Cleveland in 1803. Some of the men who visited the islands were kind and courteous and did what they could to uplift and ennoble the natives. The most were not so. They debased and debauched them; they outraged and robbed and shot them without cause. The king that was on the throne in Cook's time and Vancouver's time put an end to petty wars and feudal anarchy and consolidated the islands under one government, and thus prepared them in part for Christianity and civilization.

The first missionaries landed in 1820. Some Botany Bay convicts had preceded them and circulated all sorts of evil reports about them. It was a question whether they would be allowed to remain. God decided the issue in their favor. It was not long till the term missionary became one of honor. If a man was decent and paid his debt, quarterly he was set down as a missionary, though he might have no more to do with the spread of the gospel than Claus Spreckels has to-day. The missionaries found the idols abolished. But although idolatry was formally and

legally done away, its superstitions were destined to survive for generations to come, and to blend with and color their conceptions of Christianity. In the first group of missionaries there were two clergymen, five laymen and their wives, and three natives who had been educated in America. The names of the clergymen were Hiram Bingham and Asa Thurston. To some the whole enterprise seemed the acme of folly. A ship owner said: "These women are fools. They can not live there, and will, every one of them, be back within a year, and I have given my captains orders to give them their passages whenever they apply." He had more of the milk of human kindness in him than faith. The women were neither fools nor cowards. They did live there and many of them died there. The first sermon was preached April 25, 1820, by Mr. Bingham, from the text, "Fear not, for behold I bring you tidings of great joy." The first church was built the next year. It was a thatched house. In course of time a second was built on the same site. It was of thatch, and seated 2,000. Some years later a large stone building was erected. The stones were carried for about a mile on the shoulders of the men. Trees were cut on the mountains and dragged to the sea and floated round to Honolulu. This house still stands. A slab of marble in memory of Mr. Bingham states that he preached there for twenty years, taught confiding kings and queens and chiefs, faced dangers, bore calumny from abroad, aided in reducing the language to writing, translated most of the Bible, composed books, hymns and tunes, baptized a thousand converts, planned this edifice, and, with his loving people, on June 8, 1839, laid the adjoining corner stone, beneath which was placed a Hawaiian Bible, which was first published, May 10, 1839. From here, amid loud wailings of many of his flock, he sailed on August 3, 1840, to visit his native land, but, never returning, was not with us when, on July 12, 1842, with joyful acclamations, they thus dedicated this church to Jehovah our God for ever and ever. More than once his life was in peril. A drunken sailor, brandishing his knife, said, "You are the man every day." Another aimed a blow at him with an ugly club. His pupils interfered and saved his life. He had interfered with their passions and lusts; that was the head and front of his offending. The first printing was done in 1822. The first marriage was solemnized in the same year. The relations between the sexes had been very loose in the dark days. Almost everything connected with the

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