

Foreign Missions.

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

The Record for October.

Comparing the receipts for October with the corresponding month of 1894, we have the following for Foreign Missions.

	1894	1895	Gain
Number of contributing churches	37	41	4
Number of contributing S. Schools	18	23	5
Number of contributing Endeavor Societies	12	25	13
Individual offerings	101	28	loss 73
Amount, 1894, \$2,057.08; 1895, \$2,144.66			gain, \$87.58.

Note the heavy loss in individual offerings. We are pleased to note gains on all other points. Let us have a large number of individual offerings during November. Remember our expenses are much greater than one year ago. Our work will suffer if the friends do not faithfully support it.

Remit promptly to A. McLean, Cor. Sec., Box 750, Cincinnati, O.

A Circuit of the Globe.

A. McLEAN

No. viii.—*The Hawaiian Islands*—
continued.

Next to the churches, the most interesting place in Honolulu is the Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethology and Natural History. This museum is the most extensive and the most complete of its kind in existence. It contains between fifty and sixty thousand curiosities. Every group in the Pacific is represented. In this museum we can see how the natives lived. Here are models of their houses and specimens of their furniture and clothing and ornaments. We can see how they prepared and served their food. Here are their canoes and fishing tackle and surf boards and weapons of war. Here are the tools they used and the gods they worshiped. Here are specimens of the animal life of the Pacific—birds, fish, snakes, kangaroos, insects, and shell-fish. The Curator, W. T. Brigham, A. M., is a very intelligent and interesting gentleman. He took us through and explained everything. It was a rare treat. The houses of the people were of frame, and thatched with straw. The king's palace looked like a haystack. The building of a house was a religious act. The priest must select the timber and decide the time for cutting it. He must select the site. A man must be sacrificed and placed

under the main post. After the building was thatched the priest must locate the door. A raised portion of the floor served for a bed. There was no chimney; the smoke got out as best it could or stayed within. The thatch soon got full of vermin, and the house being poorly ventilated became nasty and unwholesome. The furniture was simple. It consisted of a few calabashes to hold food and clothing, some dishes for pig, dog or fish, some water bottles, a few rolls of mats and bundles of cloth. The mat could be used for a bed, or for a coat, or for a sail. The chiefs used no spoon or fork. The greasy nature of roast pig or dog or the sticky nature of poi, made finger bowls a necessity. Slop-basins were used to receive the refuse of the food, such as fish bones and banana skins. These were often made with the teeth or bones of slain enemies. We saw one that must have two hundred teeth in it. A chief when dying would strictly charge his friends to see that his bones were buried where no enemy could find them to make of them arrows to shoot, or fish-hooks, or to adorn his slop-basin. Clothing was made from the bark of a tree; it was beaten out thin on a wooden anvil. They had a method of coloring it. Some patterns are quite pretty. The principal source of food was the taro plant. This was beaten in a wooden dish with a stone pestle. When it fermented it was called poi. It was palatable and nourishing. It was man's work to prepare food; it was woman's work to prepare clothing. Their ornaments consisted of bracelets, fans, anklets, bangles, necklaces, ear-rings and combs, made of beautiful shells. Their canoes were well made. Their weapons of war are poor things compared with Krupp's guns, but they answered their purpose. The stone adze was their chief cutting tool; with it they felled trees and made canoes and paddles and spears and idols. They had gouges and chisels which were made of sharks' teeth and drills made from shells of lava splinters. They used lava and corals of various surfaces to polish with. With these simple instruments they accomplished surprising results. They made bowls as round as if they had been turned in a lathe. Among the thousands of things seen were pillows of quaint designs, sandals, scratches, stone lamps, loving cups, spittoons, bone needles, large tureens in which human flesh was served at cannibal feasts, coats of armor, cloth shields, swords, fish nets, mirrors, pipes. One curious thing was a chief's belt with one hundred and twenty human teeth fastened to it. The teeth indicated

that he had killed and eaten that number. The teeth were trophies and were worn as an Indian savage wears his scalps. The idols do not resemble anything in heaven above or on earth beneath. No doubt these gods are still worshipped by a few. We saw in one case an offering that was made in June of the current year. It consisted of two bottles of whisky. Each had a corkscrew for the convenience of the spirits, who have no teeth.

In one room are portraits of all the kings and queens beginning with Kamehameha the Great (1737-1819) down to the present time. Not only so, but there are portraits of many distinguished people who were connected with the Islands in some way. The Curator pointed out Princess Ruth. She weighed about four hundred pounds. It took five men to help her into the saddle when she went out for a ride. She measured around the waist, sixty inches. Once she proposed to compress her waist as foreigners do. She got a corset and got a number of court flunkies to assist. She emptied her lungs and asked them to haul in the slack. She repeated this process two or three times, but when she began to breathe everything broke and she was as large as before. She despaired of a waspwaist. Once the Curator tried to waltz with her. He might as well have tried to get his arm around a hog's head. He wished he had been able to take Sidney Smith's advice and dance with her by sections or read the riot act and disperse her. There are books of all kinds in this room relating to the Islands. The one that interested me most was a copy of the Hawaiian Bible, published in 1839. It contains 2,331 pages. In addition there are Bibles in the following tongues: Tahitian, Malagasy, Rarotongan, Toigan, Maori, Gilbert Island, Marshall Island. The Curator pointed out a cannon ball that was fired at Mr. Richard's house to compel him to permit the women to visit the ships as they did while in their heathen blindness. "Mr. Richards did not scare a bit," was the only comment. One of the blackest chapters in human history is that which records the deeds of some British and American seamen in their dealings with the natives. It would have been better for them if a millstone turned by an ass had been hung about their necks and they cast into the sea.

We visited the Palace and saw several members of the Cabinet. As we

drove up, ex-Queen Liliuokolani came out on her balcony. She is a state prisoner, and is not allowed to receive visitors. We found the Legislature in session. The question before both houses was that of a subsidy toward a cable between the Islands and the United States. In the lower house an interpreter repeated every speech; the Senate needed none. The government is a republic in name. In some important respects it differs from our American notion of a republic. For example, the Constitution was "promulgated"; it was not adopted by the people. The Constitutional Convention elected a president to serve six years. His successor will be elected by the Legislature; but in his election there must be a majority of all the Senators. The aim seems to be to keep all the power in the Senate. No man can be a representative unless he owns property in the Republic worth not less than one thousand dollars over and above all encumbrances, or has received a money income of not less than six hundred dollars during the year preceding the election. To be a Senator one must own property worth three thousand dollars, or having been in receipt of twelve hundred dollars during the year just before the election. And no one can vote for a Senator who has not real property worth fifteen hundred dollars over and above all encumbrances, or has actually received a money income of not less than six hundred dollars the year before the date of the election. The franchise is in the hands of the property-holders very largely. There is no such thing as manhood suffrage. All agree that the government is wisely and honestly and economically administered. It is by far the best government the islands have ever had.

The commerce of the islands is constantly increasing. In 1893, the imports and exports amounted to \$16,089,467.08. In ten years (1884-1893) they aggregated \$157,815,052.77. There are 81 corporations registered with an actual paid up capital of \$21,937,160. The gross income for the year ending July 1, 1893, was \$10,004,187. The cultivation of sugar cane is the chief industry. In 1893, the crop was 150,000,000 tons. This, at 70 cents a ton, represents \$10,500,000. The rice crop is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds. The raising of cattle comes third. The coffee industry is yet in its infancy, but 5,000 acres being planted. The people claim that it is the best coffee in the world. The real and personal property is assessed for taxation purposes at nearly \$40,000,000. It is said that all the tropical

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