

animals unless we except a few dogs, hogs, goats and cattle which run wild in the mountain forests and furnish game for sportsmen. Of reptiles and insects there are few venomous ones. Centipedes, scorpions, ants, spiders and wasps are abundant, but their venom is modified by the climate. Mosquitoes and fleas are in many localities. There are no snakes in the group. Besides domestic poultry there are not many birds.

The principle products of the islands are rice and sugar. As one rides through the country, numerous little valleys will be seen dotted with rice patches furnishing a pretty view to the eye. This industry is carried on almost entirely by the Chinese. The fields of waving sugar cane likewise present an interesting picture. This industry is extensive and many large mills and well-regulated plantations are found on all the principal islands, about three-fifths of the capital being invested by Americans, the remainder principally by the English and Germans. Yet the Hawaiians, Chinese, Norwegians, Portuguese and Chilians have some interest; the total capital is about \$32,800,900. The labor is supplied by the contract system, chiefly with Japanese and Chinese, some Portuguese also being employed and all at the very low prices of about \$8 to \$13 and \$15 per month. Respecting coffee, it is said that there is no more delicious coffee in the world than that grown in Kona, Hawaii. Although the industry is in its infancy, it promises to be one of an extensive and profitable nature. Tobacco grows very rank on all the islands and is raised by the natives for their own use; but owing to a lack of knowledge in the proper mode of curing, it is not raised for export.

Now, leaving the islands in general, let us come to the city of Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian republic, a thriving sea-port town of about 25,000 inhabitants having regular communication per steamer with the Pacific Coast, New Zealand, Australia and China. The city is well supplied with good pure water, well lighted with electric lights, has a number of miles of street railway and drives, good, broad cleanly-kept streets lined with beautiful homes, surrounded with extensive grounds, which are ornamented with the grandest vegetation on earth. It is a land of palms and ferns; has fine stores and business houses in which first-class stocks are kept, in all departments of trade; good churches, good society, and everything that is conducive to good health and recreation. It is the only city of importance on the islands and about fourteen-fifteenths of the business is transacted there.

Leaving Honolulu and passing or going up Nuuanu avenue, on which are located the most fashionable residences and most beautiful gardens, past the Protestant cemeteries, which are indeed pretty, being nicely laid off with all kinds of lovely trees, shrubbery and grasses always looking fresh and green, and past the royal mausoleum—a neat, chapel-like building of gray granite, the windows of stained glass, where lie in state the kings of the last century, one comes to a point where can be obtained a splendid view of the city behind, embowered in

trees, with an occasional spire of rounded cupola piercing the green foliage, while the stately government building, the royal palace, the Catholic cathedral and a few other buildings are most easily distinguished, and beyond all lies the shimmering expanse of the summer sea. Continuing the ascent by this road one arrives at the Nuuanu Pali (or precipice), a distance of six miles from the city, 1,200 feet elevation, while the mountains on either side tower to the height of 3,000 feet and more.

Historically the Pali is interesting. It was here that Kalanikupouli, the principal chief of Oahu, made his last stand against Kamehameha I, the chief who conquered and thus consolidated the government of all the islands during the concluding years of the last century. The decisive battle took place in May, 1795. The people of Oahu fought with great bravery but finally broke and fled. Numbers of them were driven over the precipice and dashed to pieces on the rocks below. Skulls and bones can still be found at the foot, relics of the unfortunate survivors who fell in defense of the independence of their island.

The Pali certainly affords a magnificent view unequalled for mildness and rich coloring. The road takes an abrupt turn to the right and plunges down the face of the cliff, winding zigzag along for the distance of about a mile before it reaches the plain below. In this mile's distance, I think, the descent is about 1,700 feet. Passing through the country below, which is dotted with cane fields, rice and kalo patches, and continuing on to the distance of thirty-two miles from Honolulu, one comes to the little village of Laie which is in the Laie plantation near the ocean with a pretty grassy shore having a population of about 300 natives, who have land for homes given them rent free and are furnished to some extent with labor from the plantation, the acreage of which in all is about 6,000 acres, about 300 of which is under cultivation, growing cane, rice, taro (or kalo) and vegetables. The uncultivated land is mostly mountainous and furnishes good pasture on which at the present about 1,000 head of cattle are grazing. This place is headquarters for the Hawaiian mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which at the present is under the leadership and superintendency of Elder Matthew Noall, of Salt Lake City.

The mission premises, named Lanihuli, consisting of three residence buildings, church building, school house, barn, etc., are situated on a little raise or hill overlooking the entire settlement. The meeting house is a well constructed building and will accommodate about 700 people. The new residence building is of modern style, divided into about eighteen rooms, well arranged and furnished, making a comfortable home for the missionary families. At the present there are fourteen Elders, five sisters and nine children in the mission, now altogether here at Laie for general conference and to enjoy a rest and visit for a few weeks before the Elders depart to the different islands for another term's labor, the time of which is generally about five months.

I returned from my term's labors to Laie here on Saturday, the 22nd inst., and indeed it seemed like coming home to me, for wife and baby were here to meet and greet me on return. We are in perfect health, truly happy and our labors in the advancement of the noble cause of truth are indeed a source of pleasure. Time is rapidly passing with us and we feel that it will not be very long until, through the goodness of God, we will be safely returned home and again enjoy your company and society.

Now, in conclusion, we, who were once teachers in your midst, feel to express a few words of encouragement and advice to you. Through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Gospel in its purity, with the Holy Priesthood, with all the keys, powers and authorities necessary for the salvation and exaltation of the human family, have been restored to the earth in these last days and the true Church is established in our midst never more to be thrown down. The Latter-day Saints are the recipients of these great blessings. Oh, how thankful we should be to our Heavenly Father, and how we should strive to serve Him, for His mercy in granting us these privileges; and furthermore we must not forget that through Him we live and are kept each day. God never has and never will neglect or forsake His obedient children, and if we will but prove true and faithful to the covenants we have made with Him, in glory we will triumph in the end. "Storms have raged; the night has sometimes been long and dark and the waves of sin and iniquity have dashed against the earthly shores as if total destruction were inevitable; but amid the storm and the tumult have heard the silver tones ringing from the lighthouse of Revelation, pealing forth the message of hope to the struggling children of the Almighty, that there is a haven where rest, peace and joy await them at last." Therefore let us be awake to each and every duty that is placed upon us, and press onward to the mark of eternal perfection, and prepare ourselves so that when the Savior shall again come to earth to rule, and when righteousness will reign supreme, it may be said of us, "Well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the kingdom of your Lord."

Children, be obedient to your parents and to those placed over you; respect old age; be kind and cheerful to each other; be thoughtful in your actions, for remember, "Each act that is not inspired by a desire for righteousness will bring its condemnation, while each kind and thoughtful expression, each loving and noble deed, will lay claim to blessings that cannot be refused." Be diligent in your studies, for education, you know, is a priceless jewel; be attentive to your Sabbath schools and Mutual Improvement meetings, that you may become acquainted with the principles of the Gospel, so that if any of you should be called on a mission to the nations of the earth, you will be ready and prepared at any moment to intelligently explain Christ's doctrine. Remember it is through our faith and good works that we receive blessings, and that at some future time we will each stand before the judgment seat of God to be reward-