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Letter File

CHARLES REED BISHOP

Letter File

Compiled and Edited

by

Harold W. Kent

Prepared for the Sesquicentennial of Charles Reed Bishop

January 25, 1972
Honolulu, Hawaii

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FOREWORD

Charles R. Bishop wrote upwards of 2000 letters, largely in his own hand. There was not much spice in his comments, advices, references, congratulations, and admonitions—he was too serious and intent to use a light touch. His thinking and his expressing himself seem practically devoid, even, of humor, but he compensates with an unusual common sense and persistency, both direct and succinct.

There were only a few major correspondents represented in his letter file and to these he wrote frankly and fully, always with a word of advice or caution or with a comment on the contemporary scene. It is such musings and advices appearing in Bishop letters which have been reviewed and from which selections have been made that constitute the basis for this manuscript.

The excerpts herewith are arranged in a loose joining and sequence of interests. They are brought together for the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the birth of Charles Reed Bishop January 25, 1972.

It should be noted that these excerpts are of the correspondence of a man of another time. In a sense Mr. Bishop needs to be judged as a man of his own time. He would be considered an ultra-conservative today but his timeless qualities of integrity, charity and business sense are the real facts of his image—the ones that shine through the shadows of the past as contained herein.

I would like to acknowledge the editorial advice of Dr. Roland Force and Genevieve Highland of the Bishop Museum, Thomas Nickerson formerly director of the University of Hawaii Press, and Gwenfread Allen, author and reporter. The fact that I may not have followed their advice explicitly is not of their responsibility. My appreciation endures.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Charles Reed Bishop was born in Glens Falls, New York, January 25, 1822 of New England Yankee parents. After eight grades of schooling and several years of store experience, he left Newburyport, Massachusetts, February 21, 1846, on the brig *Henry* for Oregon via Honolulu. He had as traveling companion a friend and distant relative, William Little Lee. They left the ship in Honolulu to pursue careers of law for Lee and business and banking for Bishop. Lee was invited to codify the laws of the kingdom and later became its chief justice.

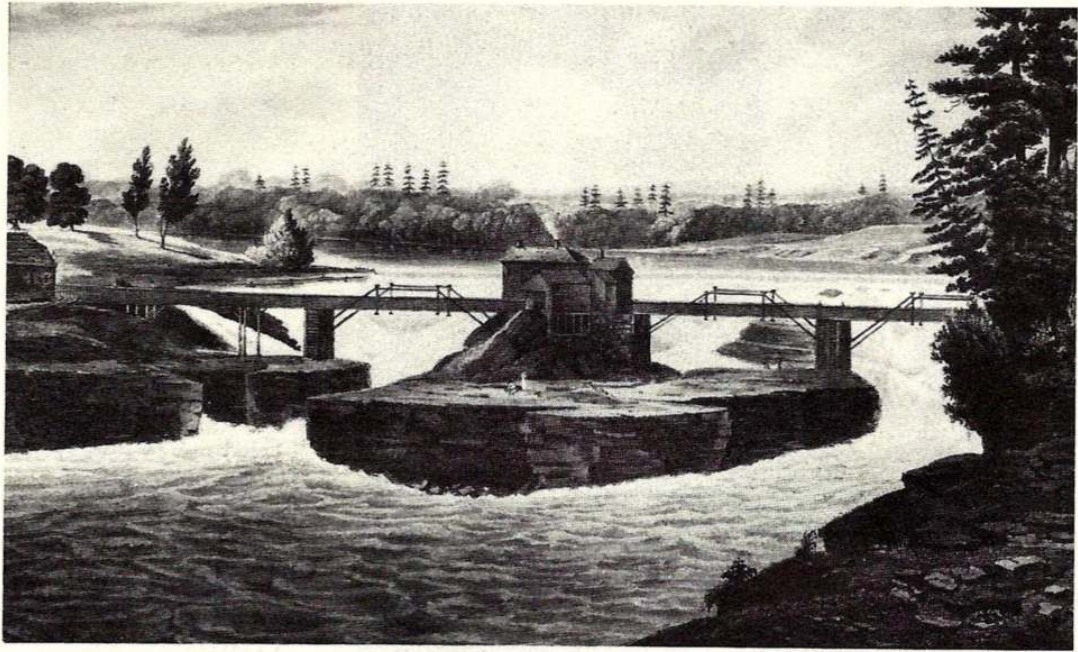
Bishop married beautiful Hawaiian Princess Bernice Pauahi Paki on June 4, 1850. He became Collector General of Customs, opened a partnership in a mercantile enterprise, established the Bank of Bishop & Company (now First Hawaiian Bank), served as Noble in the legislature, president of the Board of Education, secretary, president, treasurer, or trustee variously of the Queen's Hospital, Punahou School, Sailor's Home, Hawaiian Historical Society, Central Union Church, and the Honolulu Reading Room Association (public library).

He made his most significant contributions to Hawaii through the establishment of the Kamehameha Schools, the creature of Mrs. Bishop's estate, and through the founding of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum with his own resources and trusts.

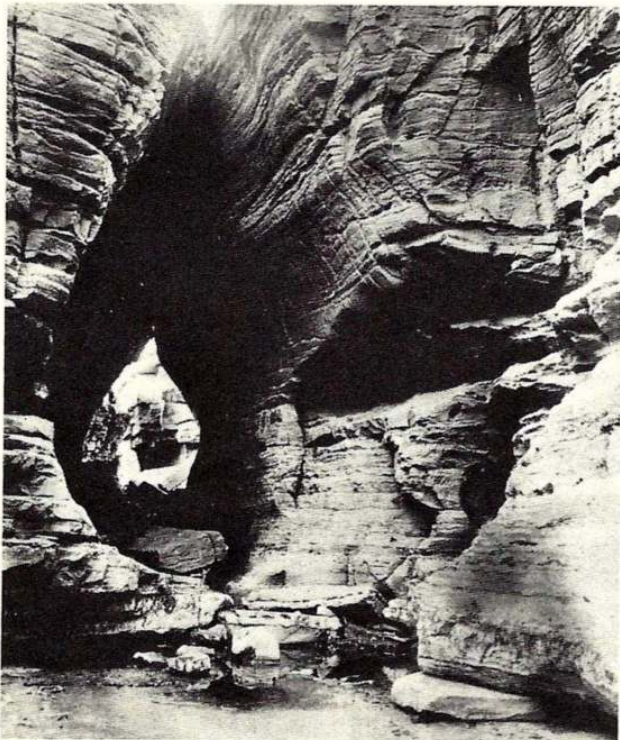
Undoubtedly he was Hawaii's greatest philanthropist of all time and his objects included almost every private school and hospital in the islands, several churches, the YMCA, American Relief Fund, leper settlement at Kalawao-Kalaupapa and a host of others.

After the passing of Mrs. Bishop in 1884, he decided to move to San Francisco, where, through frequent trips to the United States mainland, he had made substantial investments, initiated many business projects, and participated in the management of the Bank of California. Here he made another fortune, gave large blocks of it to

charities similar to earlier agencies in Hawaii, sold his Bishop & Company to Samuel M. Damon, remembered his relatives generously in his will and passed away in Berkeley, June 7, 1915, at the age of 93. His ashes were brought to Honolulu and interred alongside those of his wife in the Royal Mausoleum of Nuuanu Valley.



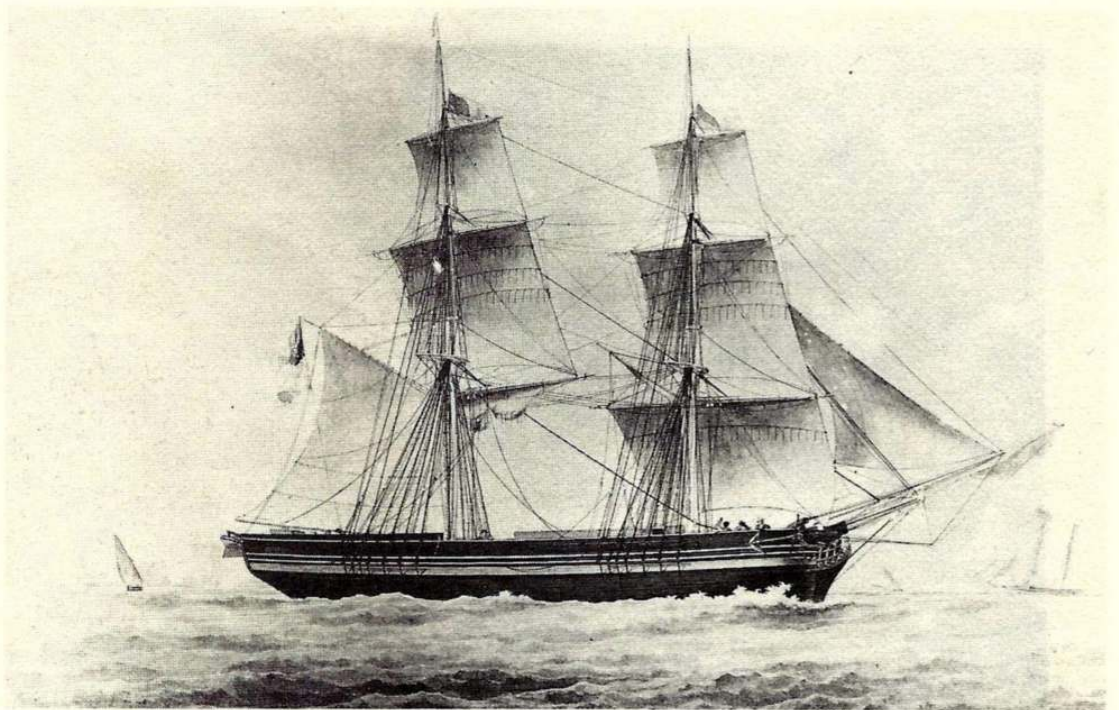
Toll Collector's cottage on bridge over the Hudson River at Glens Falls, New York. Charles Reed Bishop was born in this toll house, January 25, 1822. No. 6 of the Hudson River Port Folio, published by Henry I. Megarey.



Cave below the toll house made famous by James Fenimore Cooper in *Last of the Mohicans*.



Charles R. Bishop (right) 24 with lawyer friend William L. Lee, 25 at the time of sailing from Newburyport, Mass., for Hawaii in February 1846. From a daguerreotype in the Bishop Museum.



Prototype of the brig *Henry* which sailed from Newburyport, Mass., for Honolulu and Oregon February 23, 1846. C. R. Bishop and W. L. Lee were two of the dozen passengers.

GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The undersigned, a native of New York
United States, lately residing in Honolulu
Island of Oahu, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangel-
ists, upon his oath declares that he will support the Constitution and
Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, and bear true allegiance to His
Majesty Kamehameha the King.

Chas. R. Bishop

Subscribed and sworn to, this 27th day of February
A. D., 1849.

Before me, Wm. A. Jones
Clerk

to Minister of Int^l
" " "

C. R. Bishop becomes
a citizen of the
Hawaiian Kingdom
February 27, 1849.



Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reed Bishop on their wedding day, June 4, 1850. Mrs. Bishop was the former Princess Bernice Pauahi Pahi, great granddaughter of Kamehameha I. From a daguerreotype given to the Bishop Museum by E. Faxon Bishop who had received it from the New York State Historical Association.



The Aldrich & Bishop store (left in the picture) in Makee & Anthon's Building at the corner of Kaahumanu and Queen Streets, Honolulu. The store was across from the waterfront. Bishop's bank, opened a few years later in the area marked "office" to the right in the picture.

child of the name.
 20 months, aged 21 years, the
 The deceased was by many
 cry instigated and finally fell
 from childhood. Since he long
 is she long with patience and
 her last, leaving her bereaved

ERS.
 1858.—G. W. Whitmore, Rev. T.
 or Rev. Mansel Grant, T.
 B. Munro, Leaver, F. W. Smith,

JOURNAL.

HONOLULU.
d.
 late, from San Francisco for
 art under full sail at about 9
 about 1857.
 by the Pirates, from San
 and the port under full sail at
 ay, 19 guns, 19 days in Vi-
 a, Hawaii.
 Kona,
 9 tons, 30 days in San Francisco.
 was.

d.
 M. J. J. K. K. K. K. K.
 San Francisco.

nd His.
 John Young & Kona.

NDA.
 2 weeks on the coast, which
 days. After signing time
 and had to leave her against
 of course.

HONOLULU
 1858.
 1858.
 1858.
 1858.
 1858.
 1858.

L. KAMEHAMEHA,
 Minister of the Interior.
 Interior Office. }
 May 14, 1858. }

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

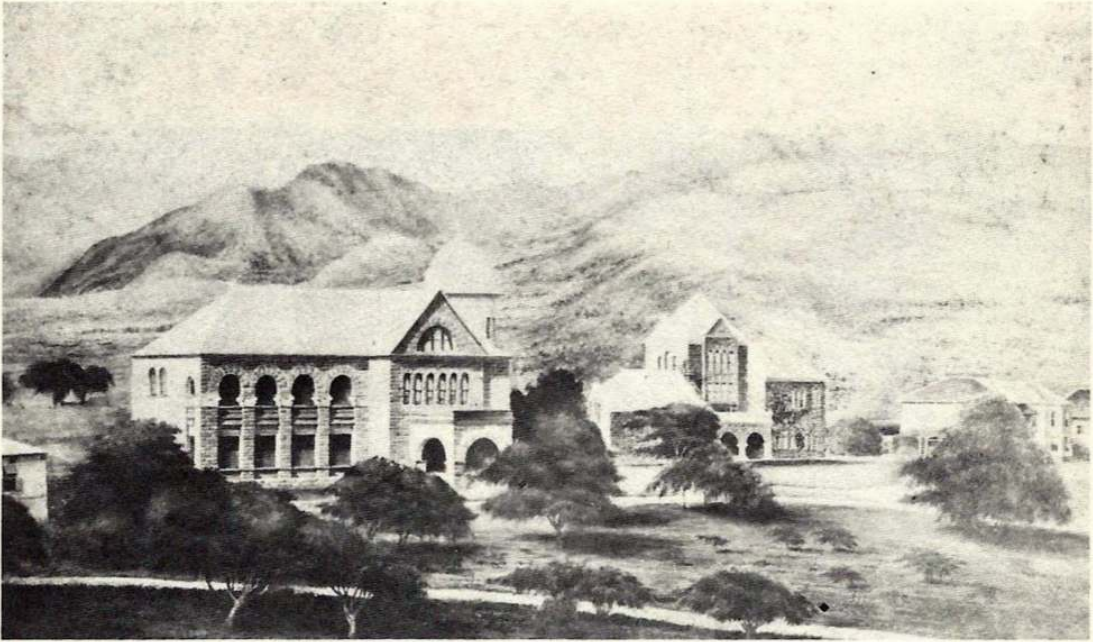
COPARTNERSHIP.
 THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPART-
 nership under the style of "BISHOP & CO." for the purpose
 of transacting a general BANKING BUSINESS, connecting their
 with a Savings Bank, in Honolulu.
 CHARLES R. BISHOP,
 W. A. ALDRICH II.
 P. S.—The Bank will be opened on the 17th inst.
 11—58—1858, August 17th, 1858.—15-4

**BISHOP & CO'S
 SAVINGS BANK!**

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE MONEY AT THEIR
 Offices, Here, upon the following terms:
 On deposit of \$100, or under from one hundred, they will pay
 interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum from date of de-
 posit, on all sums that shall have remained in deposit three
 months, or have been on deposit three months at the time of
 making up the a-
 The interest will be allowed on money withdrawn within three
 months after the date of deposit.
 Quarterly dividends shall be paid at the Bank, or to the holder in
 full or to any other party, and the Depositor's "Pass book" may
 be produced as evidence thereon.
 No money will be paid except upon the draft of the Depositor,
 accompanied by the "Pass-book."
 On the first day of September of each year, after 1858, the
 accounts will be made up, and interest on all sums that shall
 have remained in deposit, or have been on deposit, and interest
 will be credited to the Depositor, and both these shall be the gift
 of the principal.
 None of these terms shall be considered subject to special
 agreement.
 The Bank will be open every day, in the week, except Sundays
 and holidays, and on 2 o'clock, P. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.
 BISHOP & CO.
 Honolulu, August 17th, 1858.—15-4

**BISHOP & CO.,
 BANKERS.**
 Office in the East entrance of "Native's Block," on
 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu.
 WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS OF MONEY, AND
 PAY INTEREST THEREON, AND
 MAKE ADVANCES UPON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. &c.
 J. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

Bishop & Co's first bank announcement
 of the newly organized copartnership of
 silent partner William A. Aldrich with
 Charles R. Bishop. Opening August 17,
 1858.



Dressed lava stone buildings of the Kamehameha School for Boys (left), Bishop Museum (center), cottage of the president of the Schools (right)—a frame building.



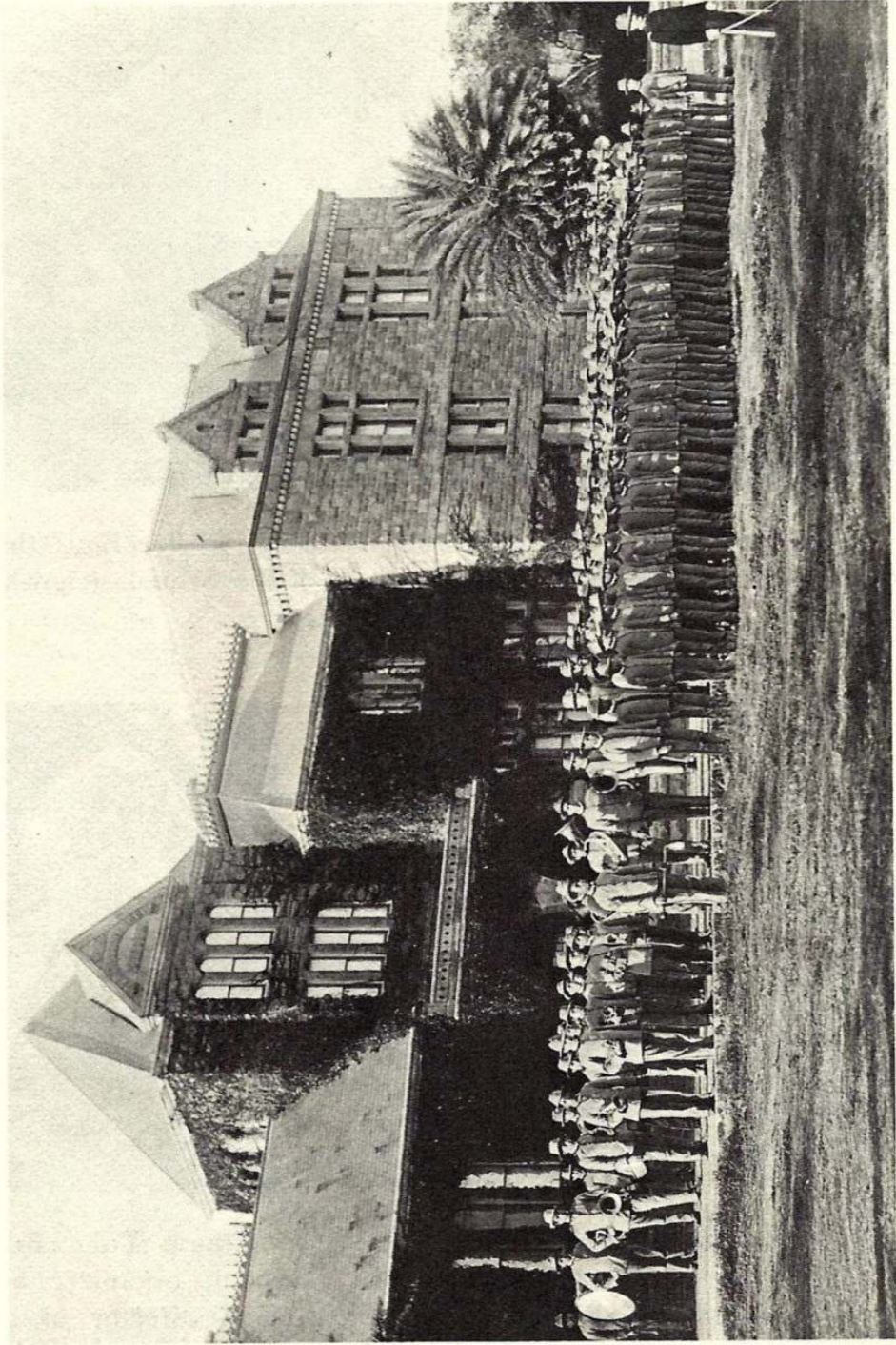
The Rev. Dr. Charles McEwen Hyde. Trustee of the Kamehameha Schools, Bishop Museum and Punahou School. Head of the North Pacific Missionary Institute.



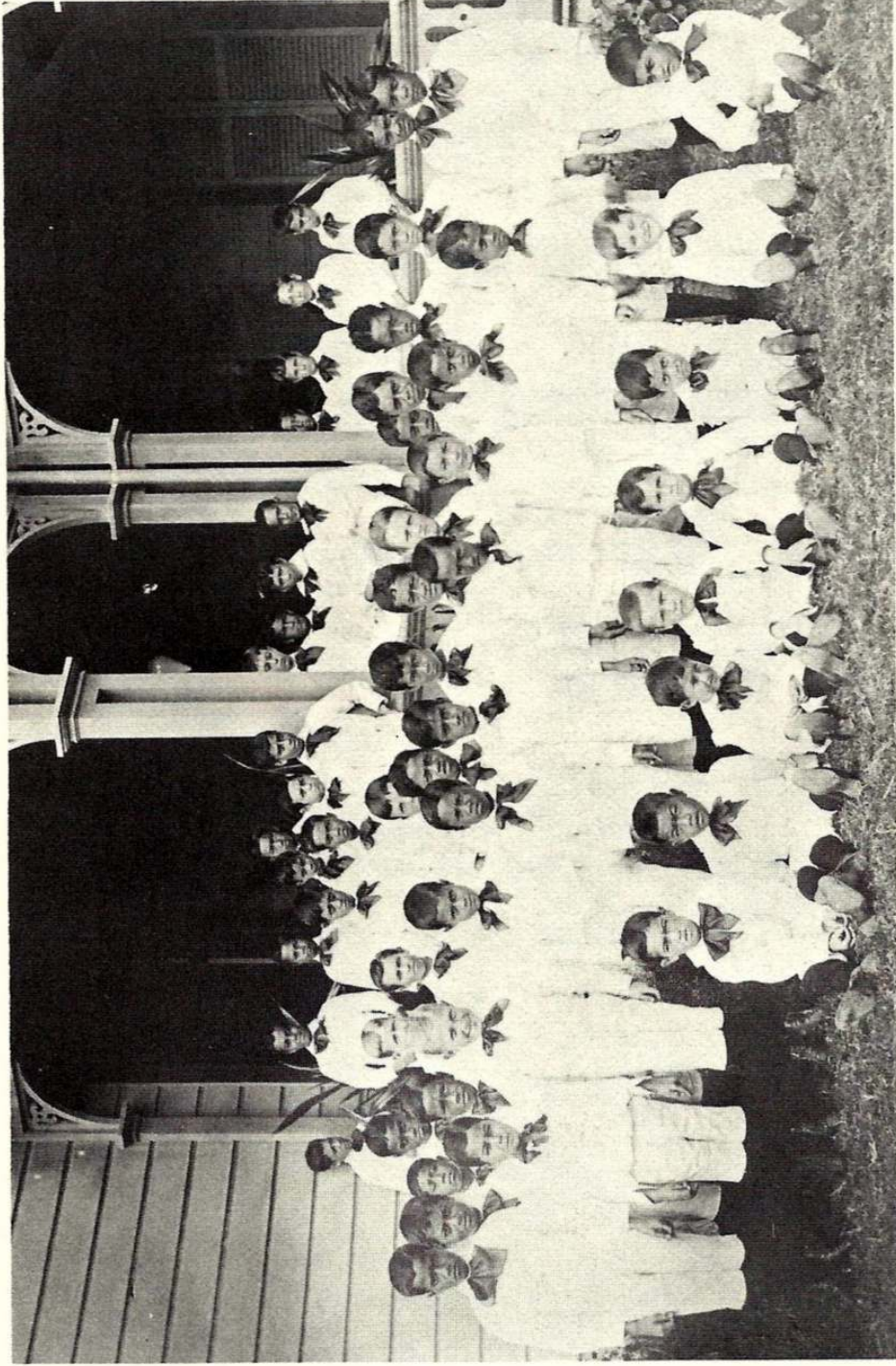
Joseph Oliver Carter. Trusted associate of C. R. Bishop in museum and school affairs. Archives of Hawaii photo.



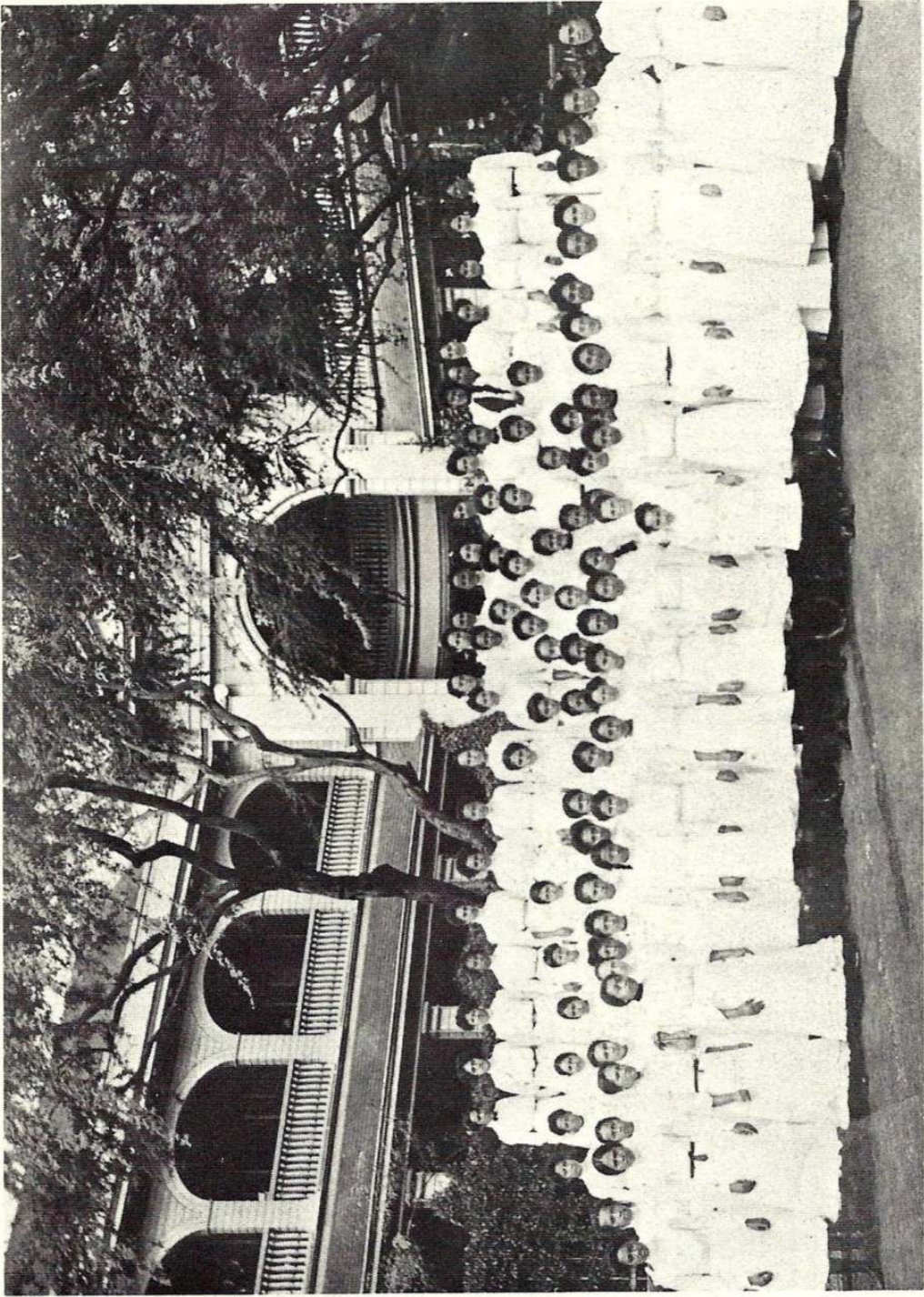
William Tufts Brigham, organizer and first director of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum 1890-1920.



Cadets of the Kamehameha School for Boys on the parade ground in front of the Bishop Museum. Founded 1887.



Boys of the Kamehameha Schools Preparatory Department in front of their classroom-dormitory building. This facility was financed in its entirety by C. R. Bishop. Founded in 1888.



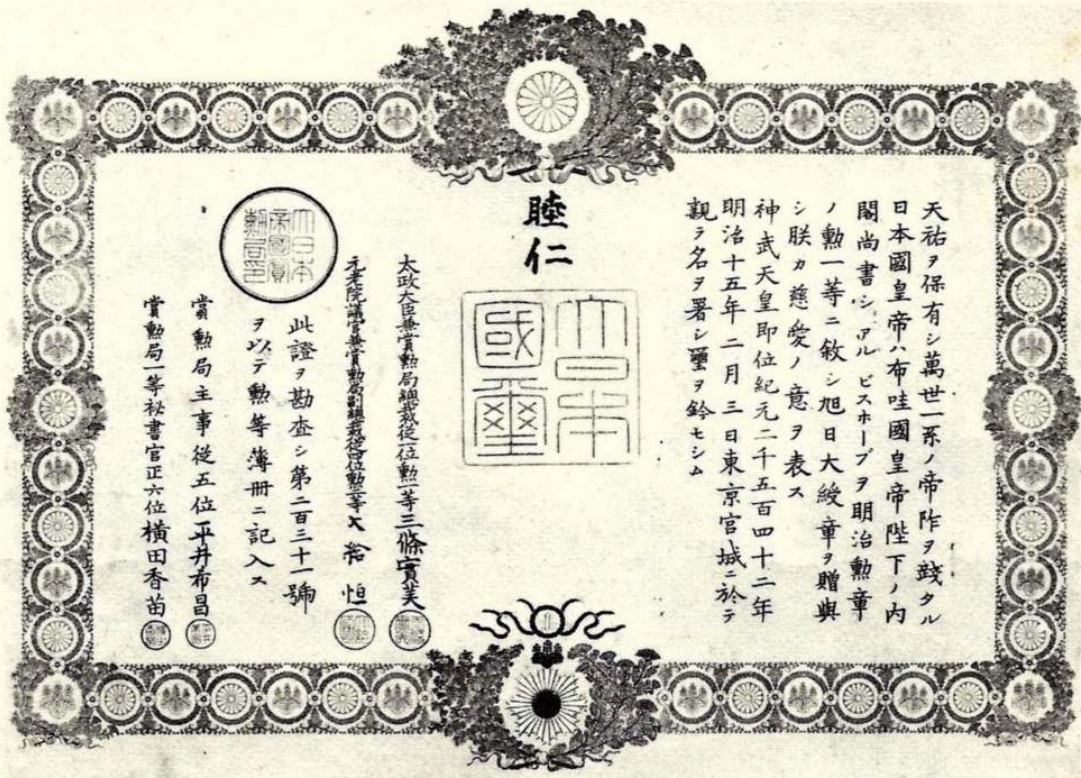
Student body of the Kamehameha School for Girls. The children are standing in front of the Girls' School all-purpose building. Founded in 1894.



Punahou Preparatory School in remodeled Armstrong premises on Beretania. Presently a part of the site of St. Andrew's Cathedral.



"Old School Hall" Oahu College in 1877.



Order of the Rising Sun, First Class, awarded to C. R. Bishop by the Emperor of Japan, February 3, 1882. Bishop was instrumental in assuring justice to Japanese defendants in a Honolulu legal problem.



Peter Cushman Jones. Capitalist, business executive and gifted community leader. Archives of Hawaii photo.



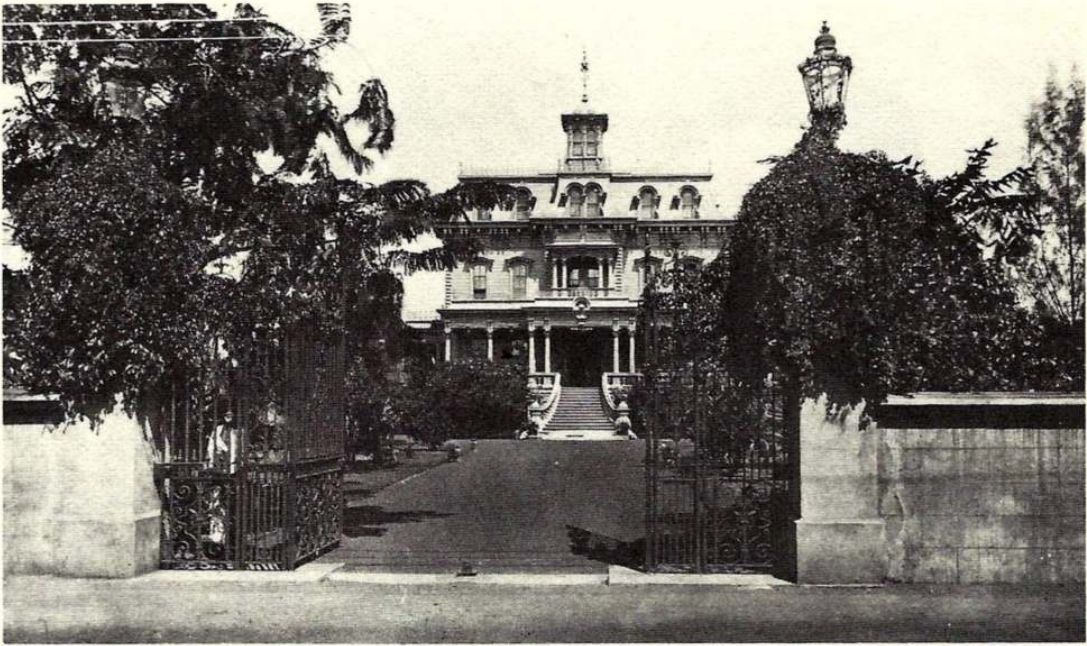
Theodore Richards. President of the Kamehameha Schools, leader in substantial religious activities in the Congregational Church in Hawaii and Japan.



Samuel Mills Damon. Banking associate of C. R. Bishop. He purchased Mr. Bishop's bank for \$800,000 of unsecured notes in 1895. Archives of Hawaii photo.



Princess Ruth Keelikolani, half sister of Kamehameha IV and V. Born February 9, 1826, died May 24, 1883. She willed her family lands to her cousin, Bernice Pauahi Bishop thereby contributing the larger share of the property which ultimately became the foundation of the Kamehameha Schools.



Keoua Hale (Kaakopua), 21 Emma Street home of Princess Ruth. The property was willed to her cousin Bernice who in turn willed it for the lifetime use of her husband.



King William Charles Lunalilo, 1835-1874, was Hawaii's first elected monarch. His reign was short, January 8, 1873 to February 3, 1874. C. R. Bishop was his foreign minister.



King David Kalakaua, 1836-1891, was Hawaii's second elected ruler. He assumed power February 12, 1874 and died January 20, 1891. C. R. Bishop was twice president of the Board of Education under Kalakaua.

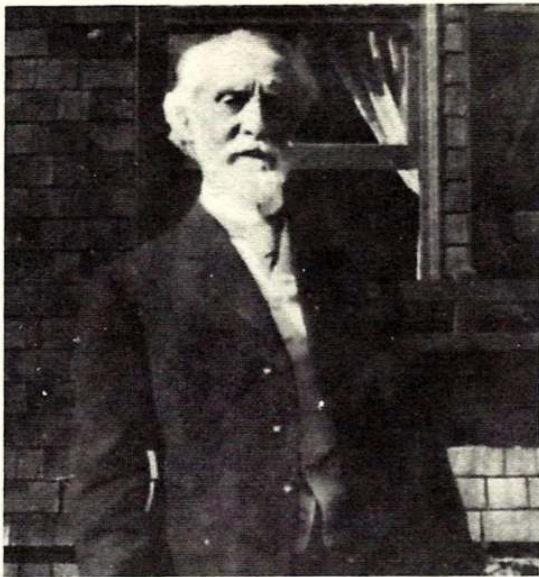
Queen Lydia Kamakaeha Liliuokalani, foster sister of Mrs. C. R. Bishop, 1838-1917. Her rule extended from January 29, 1891 to January 17, 1893. Her foster father C. R. Bishop advised her in financial matters after she retired to private life.



Princess Victoria Kaiulani, daughter of Princess Likelike and Archibald Cleghorn, was appointed heir-apparent to the throne of Hawaii by Queen Liliuokalani, March 9, 1891. She was a favorite "niece" of Charles R. Bishop. Archives of Hawaii photo.



The First Unitarian Church of Berkeley, California. Architect was the famous Bernard Maybeck. C. R. Bishop was a member of this church during the last nine years of his life.



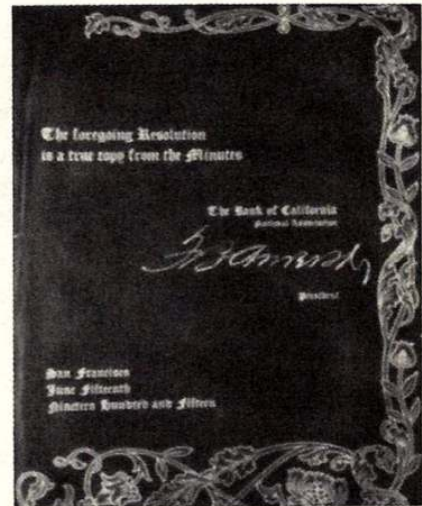
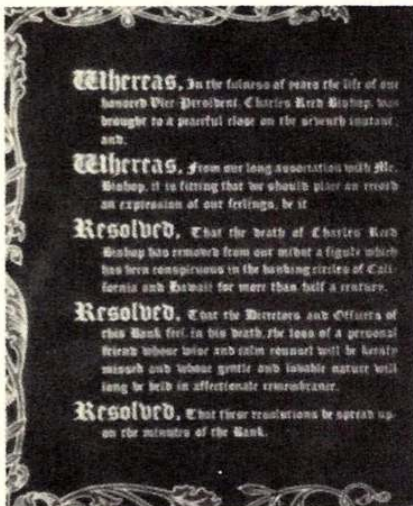
Charles R. Bishop, 90, in California.



William DeWitt Alexander. President of Punahou School 1864-1871. Highly regarded friend of C. R. Bishop. A founder of the Hawaiian Historical Society. Archives of Hawaii photo.



The Bank of California's business quarters in the 1890's. C. R. Bishop was a substantial stockholder and vice-president. From a sketch by Walter Yeager.



Resolution adopted by the directors of the Bank of California upon the passing of Charles Reed Bishop on June 7, 1915, age 93.



A centennial observance of the arrival of Charles R. Bishop, October 12, 1846. Participants left to right: Edwin P. Murray, trustee of the Bishop Estate, John R. Desha, graduate of the School for Boys, Harold W. Kent, president of the Kamehameha Schools, 1946–1962, William Bishop Taylor, custodian of the Royal Mausoleum and one of the first students at the Kamehameha Schools Preparatory Department, the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Judd, a distinguished clergyman of Hawaii, the Rev. Mr. Stephen Langhern Desha Jr., graduate of the School for Boys and chaplain of the Kamehameha Schools.



Stone marker honoring Charles Reed Bishop, standing in the Royal Mausoleum in Honolulu. His ashes rest alongside those of his wife in an adjacent crypt—that of the royal Kamehameha dynasty.

BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

*To Charles Bellamy Custer
New York, December 6, 1909*

The roar of the waters of Glens Falls New York helped lull me to sleep when I was a child, for I was born quite near there. I love the river, the rocks and caverns near them, so well known and described by [James Fenimore Cooper, *Last of the Mohicans*].

BERNICE PAUAHI PAKI BISHOP (MRS. CHARLES R.)

*To J. Turrill, Esq.
Oregon, June 4, 1850*

Please give my love to Mrs. Turrill and the children and tell her that the grass and trees in the yard are looking finely owing to the frequent showers this season. Tell her also that I would write to her, but that I am to be married this evening at Mr. Cooke's; and have a thousand and one things to do today. I hope to leave in a day or two for Kauai to spend three weeks. All well.

*To Princess Kaiulani
Honolulu, January 22, 1896*

The names Mentone and Bordighere always make my heart quicken its beating when I think of the most delightful drive of my life, made by your Aunt Bernice and me from San Remo to Nice, stopping

only at Mentone for lunch, Febr'y 22nd 1876. We had an easy carriage with four good horses, and only the coachman. It was almost, if not quite, the happiest day of my life.

*To Mrs. D. C. Bates
California, November 28, 1884*

When you left us I knew that in all probability you would never see my dear wife again in this life, for the cruel and relentless disease was making apparent progress, but we did not any of us expect to have to part with her so soon. I know that you all loved her, for nobody could know her at all well and not love her.

For myself I will only say that I am trying to bear my loss and my loneliness as reasonably as I can looking forward hopefully to the time when I shall find my loved one again.

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, November 24, 1884*

R. W. Meyer was Charles R. Bishop's Molokai Ranch manager and also superintendent of the Kalaupapa-Kalawao leper settlement on the island of Molokai.

We had a smooth run down [from Molokai], and I was quite comfortable in the Capt's. room on his lounge. I am greatly obliged to you and your family for your kindness, and I have reason for being pleased with my visit. The great drawback upon my complete enjoyment was the oft-recurring thought that the one who had long anticipated such a visit and who would have been so pleased with what I saw and for whose sake mainly I was interested in that property [Molokai Ranch], was not there, and could not even welcome me on my return home and hear from me my experiences and observations.

*To Mrs. Philip H. Weaver
Honolulu, May 5, 1910*

You know of my dear wife's intimate and confidential relations with the missionaries, which should have, perhaps, won her also an honorary membership [Hawaiian Mission Children's Society].

THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

The will of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop (Mrs. Charles R.), deceased October 16, 1884, contained provisions for the establishment and operation of the Kamehameha Schools. The two trustees of her estate who were most active in developing policy and giving direction to these new Hawaii schools were the Rev. Charles M. Hyde and her husband, Charles Reed Bishop. The role enacted by the latter in carrying out Mrs. Bishop's legacy is touched upon in the section of letter excerpts which follow.

Founder's Day

*Kamehameha Schools, Founder's Day
Address, December 19, 1888, given
by Charles Reed Bishop*

“The trustees of the estate of the late Hon. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deeming it proper to set apart a day in each year to be known as Founder's Day, to be observed as a holiday by those connected with the Kamehameha Schools, and a day of remembrance of her who provided for the establishment of these schools, have chosen the anniversary of her birth, the 19th of December, for that purpose, and this is the first observance of the day. If an institution is useful to mankind, then is the founder thereof worthy to be gratefully remembered. Kamehameha I, by his skill and courage as a warrior, and his ability as a ruler, founded this nation. Kamehameha II, abolished the *tabu* and opened the way for Christianity and civilization to come in. Kamehameha III, gave to the people their *kuleanas* and a Constitutional Government, and thus laid the foundation for our independence as a nation. Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma were the founders of the Queen's Hospital. Kamehameha V was a patriotic and able sovereign, and Lunalilo was the founder of a Home which bears his name. All these should be held in honored remembrance by the Hawaiian people.

Bernice Pauahi Bishop, by founding the Kamehameha Schools intended to establish institutions which should be of lasting benefit to her country; and also to honor the name of Kamehameha, the most conspicuous name in Polynesian history, a name with which we asso-

ciate ability, courage, patriotism and generosity. The founder of these schools was a true Hawaiian. She knew the advantages of education and well directed industry. Industrious and skillful herself, she respected those qualities in others. Her heart was heavy when she saw the rapid diminution of the Hawaiian people going on decade after decade, and felt that it was largely the result of their ignorance and carelessness. She knew that these fair islands, which only a little more than a century ago held a population of her own race estimated at 300,000 or more, would not be left without people; that whether the Hawaiians increased or not, men from the East and from the West would come in to occupy them; skillful, industrious, self-asserting men, looking mainly to their own interests. The hope that there would come a turning point, when, through enlightenment, the adoption of regular habits and Christian ways of living, the natives would not only hold their own in numbers, but would increase again like the people of other races at times grew faint and almost died out. She foresaw that, in a few years the natives would cease to be much, if any in the majority, and that they would have to compete with other nationalities in all the ways open to them for getting an honest living; and with no legal preferences for their protection, that their privileges, success and comfort, would depend upon their moral character, intelligence and industry. And so, in order that her own people might have the opportunity for fitting themselves for such competition, and be able to hold their own in a manly and friendly way, without asking any favors which they were not likely to receive, these schools were provided for, in which Hawaiians have the preference, and which she hoped they would value and take the advantages of as fully as possible.

Could the founder of these schools have looked into the future and realized the scenes here before us this day, I am sure it would have excited new hopes in her breast, as it does in my own. If the Hawaiians while continuing friendly and just toward those of all other nationalities, are true to themselves, and take advantage of the opportunities which they have, and are governed by those sound principles and habits in which they have been instructed, and in which these youths now present are here being taught day by day both in precept and in example, there is no reason why they should not from this time forth, increase in numbers, self-reliance and influence. But, on the other hand, if they are intemperate, wasteful of time, careless of health and indifferent as to character; if they follow those evil ex-

amples of which there are so many on every side, then nothing can save them from a low position and loss of influence, in their own native land, or perhaps from ultimate extinction as a race. But let us be cheerful and hopeful of the best, and see to it that from these schools as well as from the other good schools; shall go out young men fitted and determined to take and maintain a good standing in every honest industry or occupation in which they may engage. These schools are to be permanent and to improve in method as time goes on. They are intended for capable, industrious and well-behaved youths only; and if Hawaiian boys of such character fail to come in, other boys will certainly take their places. We look to those who may be trained in the Kamehameha schools to honor the memory of the founder and the name of the schools by their good conduct, not only while in school, but in their mature lives as well. So long as we are in the right, we may reasonably trust in God for his help; let us always try to be in the right."

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, December 19, 1895*

This is Founder's Day, and I am pleased to know that it is the intention to observe it with enthusiasm. It should be the principal holiday of the Schools, and I think it will be important that the interest of the graduates of the Schools should be kept up wherever they may be.

Admissions

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, September 25, 1894*

It is better to have a limited number of boys who will learn, and out of whom men can be made than to take in a large number including stupid or lazy or vicious boys who would demoralize others, get little or no good for themselves and do no credit to the schools.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, February 11, 1897*

There is nothing in the will of Mrs. Bishop excluding white boys or girls from the Schools, but it is understood by the Trustees that only

those having native blood are to be admitted at present, that they are to have the preference open to them to a reasonable extent. We should be very patient with Hawaiians.

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, October 9, 1911*

It was decided that schools should be preferred, not for boys and girls of pure or part aboriginal blood exclusively, but that class should have preference . . . It is decidedly my wish that the native Hawaiians of pure and part aboriginal blood shall, in sufficient numbers to form efficient and convenient schools, take advantage of the preference given them by the Will, with the understanding, of course, that they be obedient to the rules and conditions made by the Trustees under the Will . . . she [Mrs. Bishop] intended to give full power to the executors.

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, March 15, 1901*

“Ordered spread on the Minutes and Copy sent to Mr. Dyke”

Considering the understanding and past policy of the Trustees of the Estate, I think that Mr. Thompson was justified in declining to admit a boy to the Manual School who had no Hawaiian blood in his make-up. According to the reading of Clause 13 on Page 8 of the Will as published, the *preference* to Hawaiians of pure or part aboriginal blood, applies only to education of orphans and others in indigent circumstances; but it was intended and expected that the Hawaiians having aboriginal blood would have preference, provided that those of suitable age, health, character and intellect should apply in numbers sufficient to make up a good school, and provided, of course, that they should observe the rules and meet the conditions as to payment etc. made by the trustees. Education of the natives was the first, but not the exclusive and perpetual purpose of the Founder of the Schools. It was expected at the beginning that the boys would do a good deal of cultivating and other work in the fields and grounds and all the work in the kitchen, dining room or laundry; that the food should be simple, inexpensive and wholesome, suited to the habits of the natives.

The boarding schools in Hilo and Lahainaluna were in large degree

held as examples, with expected improvements of course. The schools were intended to be perpetual and as it was impossible to tell how many boys and girls of aboriginal blood would in the beginning or thereafter qualify and apply for admissions, those of other races were not barred or excluded. In speaking in the school before the pupils and teachers I have said that if the advantages provided to be enjoyed on such exceptionally favorable terms were not appreciated and availed of by the natives they would be offered to others. In the beginning the bill of fare and general arrangements were suited to the natives; poi and beef were comparatively cheap; to have taken white boys also would have led to complaint and annoyance. It was wise to prepare for and admit natives only and I do not think that the time has yet come when it is better to depart from that rule. The natives have got to try to hold their own in competition with races whose habits of life are comparatively inexpensive and who can thrive on moderate wages. To educate the natives out of simple and economical habits into habits that they cannot afford is not good for them. It will stand in the way of their marrying and living decently. In the schools the changes have been many tending toward less work and more and more expense. The amount paid by or for the boys I do not regard as a "tuition" fee exactly, but as so much toward the expenses made by them directly and personally for food etc. used or consumed by them.

*To the Rev. D. Taylor
Connecticut, April 25, 1893*

[The Preparatory School] is a school for small boys of pure or mixed Hawaiian blood.

Boys and Girls

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, October 21, 1899*

Character building and preparation for successful struggle with the conditions in life which they cannot avoid and which belong to the common people who are obliged to earn their living, were the objects and the class which the founder of the school had in mind.

*To Orville Pattison
Pennsylvania, October 14, 1903*

No doubt you value character first, health next, and then learning and success.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, October 23, 1893*

Sympathy with the boys and the object of the school are necessary to really useful work; and they help to lighten the work load too. Narrow routine and selfish interest make a wearying drudgery of duties in which there should be cheerfulness and satisfaction.

Work and economy are two *important* considerations . . . The principle of making a fair return so far as possible for value received, and gratitude for favors and opportunities provided, are essential parts in a sound education. Neither minors nor adults should expect to get anything worth having, gratis. Such a habit of mind is unmanly and degrading.

Self control and discipline should be inculcated . . . Order in the rooms and cleanliness in person and apparel need to be carefully looked after . . . Soap and water are cheap and plentiful, and untidiness is inexcusable.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, September 25, 1894*

Whatever form the Government may take, our duty toward the boys and girls is the same. They will need Kamehameha Schools, and the schools will be valuable to them and to the community. We need to cultivate our patience and forbearance in all teaching, and more especially in working with and for Hawaiians.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, June 4, 1894*

In order to fill up the school with promising Hawaiian boys, some of them will need to be helped . . . we can hardly do better than by giving them work. But they should work *well* and do *faithful* work, and at moderate pay. The labor may not always make full return for its cost, but if it is well and honestly done at fair wages, it will accom-

plish our desired object. To let them do slovenly work, tolerate laziness, or encourage an exaggerated idea of the value of ordinary labor, is damaging in its effects. There are many thousands of men in this country who refuse to work for such wages as farmers, orchardists, and other employers *can afford to pay*, now living as tramps, beggars and thieves.

You know that I am very desirous of having such of the students as are likely to be thorough and do well, instructed and prepared for teaching, because they can have no better or more useful employment, and because they will, if they have knowledge and *good character*, exert a good influence in those places where they may be sent.

August 1, 1894

Of course the girls are to do all the work under the supervision of the matron. It is to be a very important part of their training . . . If I thought they were to be excused from the housekeeping I should regret that the house (KSG) had been built and that Kawaiahao had not been taken over . . .

In bathing most people in the islands use and *waste a great deal* of water. For cleanliness and health only a small quantity is necessary for a single bath, and teachers and scholars should know that fact and be required to act accordingly. There is no utility in soaking one's body in fresh water.

October 31, 1895

Probably the new school [Kamehameha School for Girls] will be ready . . . by the 15th of Nov. . . . I think with such an outfit, such terms and disposition it must win and be a success after a while. The footing of the account, when all is completed and in order, will no doubt concern us that we did not carefully "count the cost" before hand nor make any good guesses. But it is not done or intended for the present only, or for a few years, but for many generations to come, I hope. We can only do the best we can and *trust*.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, November 3, 1894*

Some . . . say there has been too much of school and too little work; that they get the wrong ideas about the "dignity of labor," and

feel above ordinary labor. I have heard intelligent foreigners talk to natives, young men and school boys about "working in a taro patch" as if it were something degrading, if not absolutely disgraceful. Some talk to the young as though nothing short of a college education and a profession or office-work were respectable—and all should be learned and great! They say too little about honesty, truthfulness, industry and helpfulness.

September 25, 1894

There should be utility and, if possible, instruction, on all work paid for . . . to plant with little or no probability of gathering a fair crop, or to work for the mere sake of working and getting wages for it, cannot be according to your ideas.

*To Uldrick Thompson
Honolulu, June 2, 1898*

There have been dairies at which the milk has cost near the price of champagne, and farms and gardens which required the profits of a good business to support them. Such as these do not afford safe examples for poor men. It is my wish that the Hawaiian young men should make themselves handy, if not skillful, in many ways, so that they may hold their own in the strong competition of workers of other races. Intelligent and honest industry with *inexpensive* habits of living is their necessary equipment.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, August 22, 1899*

Just enough [agricultural instruction] for instruction—object lessons—and to produce things for the use of the schools, is about all that should be attempted. Such gentleman-like farming as makes "milk cost about the same as champagne" and other things in similar proportions may not be a very useful object lesson. The Hawaiian farmers will not have an estate behind them to foot the bills.

To Perley L. Horne
Honolulu, March 9, 1908

The soil there (KS) is too poor and rebellious—as they say of some of the ores—and water too scarce and costly to make farming a success or possible at any reasonable outlay. He [Oleson] is right too as to the importance of a thorough knowledge and correct use of English in the Schools.

To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, February 11, 1897

Those old Mothers' Meetings, as they were called that used to be held by the Missionary women years ago were helpful to the young native wives, and there needs to be something to take their place, partly perhaps in the boarding schools, and partly perhaps by an organization of the more intelligent of the native women, assisted by their white friends.

February 16, 1898

Any teaching or style of living that does not take into account the relationship, home life, opportunities and probable future of the student, especially in Hawaii, may lead to disappointment and misery.

To Orville Pattison
Pennsylvania, December 16, 1898

Up to a certain point all boys require very much the same kind of educating, but later it is interesting and important to study their natural endowment and bent, in order to give them the help that will be most useful to them. It is very desirable for a man or a woman to know how to do at least one thing well, and that may be turned to account in "getting a living."

To Uldrick Thompson
Honolulu, October 7, 1899

It is not likely that many of the boys entering the Manual [Kamehameha School for Boys] from their homes will be able to keep pace

in the classroom with boys of like ages from the Preparatory. Can you put the latter into an advanced class in studies and the beginners class in shop and outdoor work?

June 4, 1900

Is there not a tendency now a days to teach a little (a smattering) of too many things and nothing very thoroughly except perhaps in *special* schools? I think that the drill in the use of English should be *thorough* in Kamehameha.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, September 28, 1896*

Proper accounting is not as simple a matter as many people think it is. Most of the "bookkeepers" are not entitled to be called accountants.

*To Uldrick Thompson
Honolulu, January 11, 1899*

The young people—and the older people too if necessary—should be taught to make or pay for their own fun and entertainment, and not expect so many advantages and privileges at someone else's expense. Self-reliance and respect for the rights of others are important factors in an education . . . I know how habits, especially wrong habits, grow from small beginnings into great faults or abuses. It is the steady work of the right sort that does the most good and many changes for the sake of novelty or so called progress are *not improvements*.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, May 2, 1899*

Young people [should] learn to help themselves and as far as possible pay for the valuable things which they consume or enjoy. In Kamehameha there is too much giving away to teach parents and pupils.

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, May 21, 1889*

Character and reputation should be precious in one's eyes & heart and we are all very human. The moral character of all connected with the schools is of the greatest importance, and that the trustees realize fully.

November 10, 1899

You must know Hawaiian boys very well by this time and there is a difference in them as in other nationalities, even without taking into account the admixture of races now so noticeable. The good and kind treatment received in the school and the friendships formed there should make the graduates helpful to each other and to the school, during their whole life. The country and population being small, acquaintances and friends are never far separated.

June 4, 1900

Too little is required in return for what is received at Kamehameha; that the work done by the boys is overvalued and there is a constant tendency to give more than is best for them, or right toward the estate . . .

There is too much of it [Report of the Schools from the founding date] . . . In these days of hurry and much publishing and reading, people are apt to be impatient with long descriptions unless they are unusually important or exciting.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, October 3, 1901*

It is pleasing to know that the schools are doing good work and it is to be hoped that with increasing intelligence the Hawaiians will more and more highly appreciate the advantages they enjoy there, and will be less inclined to get *much* for little or nothing, though it is not expected that education will revolutionize human nature.

Were I to make the C.R.B. Trust over again—or amend it—I think instead of providing for any of the Kam. graduates to enter Oahu College, I would place the sum provided in the hands of the Trustees

to be used in assisting such graduates in any school at home or abroad in their discretion.

July 21, 1902

I am glad to know that you think that there is no neglect or letting down in the training and practice in the domestic departments. The improvement of the young Hawaiians (especially of the girls in being more dependent upon help and protection and more exposed to harmful influences than the boys are) was an object and desire constantly near to the heart of the founder of the Schools.

Teachers

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, July 31, 1894*

Mr. Thompson is, in his quiet way, a *teacher*.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, February 14, 1896*

It is a detriment to the School to have too frequent changes of teachers.

March 30, 1896

It is right that we should as far as possible get teachers who can sing and teach singing. There is altogether too much specializing nowadays, and the teachers like mechanics seem to be working to help each other more than to serve those who employ them.

*To Henry Holmes
Honolulu, October 1, 1897*

It will never be possible to adjust salaries exactly according to merit. There will always be jealousy, and pegs upon which an excuse for asking for more pay can be hung. It is so with clerks, teachers and salaried people generally and with mechanics, miners and others on wages.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, October 22, 1897*

The probability of longer or shorter residence in Honolulu is one of the things to be taken account of, for frequent resignations or changes are undesirable.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, December 17, 1897*

To fix a salary in advance and try to fit a stranger to it is like fitting round pegs to square holes.

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, June 14, 1889*

Of course we must make our rules to suit our circumstances; and in sending for teachers should be careful to tell the whole story so that there may be no misunderstanding or disappointment.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, February 23, 1893*

. . . That appears to be the groove into which the salary question runs. First put up one salary for some reason supposed to be special and then put up others to satisfy *their* feelings. The leveling is all in the *upward* direction; . . . we are not able to do as we would, or as we think right in all cases, but must do the best we can.

*To the Rev. D. Taylor
Connecticut, April 25, 1893*

We want a teacher of mature years, and tried ability, one competent to take charge of the school should the Principal be temporarily disabled or absent; to take charge of the singing, lead and train the whole school; a Christian who will take an interest in and help in the moral training of the boys.

*To Uldrick Thompson
Honolulu, November 10, 1899*

Of course it is not expected that the principals of the schools or any teachers should give much study to the affairs of the estate or interfere in the management, but they can and should have a general knowledge of the resources and expenses.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, October 31, 1894*

In my letter to Mr. Richards I too have warned him against making changes or new departures or expenses without first getting the approval of the Trustees. It *must be so*. He has reasonable men and good friends to deal with.

On Debt and Contingency

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, November 3, 1894*

I am afraid of encouraging the impression that everything is to be done for them [students] at Kam., that the "estate is rich," and that if they do not get all that they ask for, it is because the Trustees are at fault and do not do their duty.

February 8, 1895

The present debt [of the Bishop Estate] gives me a chill. Money which comes easily is usually spent freely—often too freely. I do not like to find fault, but I do wish to have all proposed improvements and changes well considered before spending the money. In short, I ask for real and constant economy.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, November 6, 1895*

Is it not wise for us to finish what we have under way both in the Schools and the Museum, and to snug up affairs, before we branch out into anything else?

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, January 27, 1896*

On two points I am clear and decided in my opinion; they are, that there should always be a reserve of funds to meet unexpected requirements and demands, and that there shall *on no account be any debt.*

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, March 7, 1896*

Mr. Richards and the Principals of the other Schools should feel an interest in trying to free the Estate from debt. There are many things which may be desirable, but which under the circumstances could be waited for. Many of the great schools of the world have been built up gradually, and it was never expected that the Kamehameha School was going to be perfected in a few years.

*To Henry Holmes
Honolulu, February 22, 1897*

To pay off the debt of the Museum, and forever after to keep out of debt, should, I think, be the aim and the settled policy of the Trustees. No new thing calling for money should be undertaken without funds in hand or immediately available.

*To Uldrick Thompson
Honolulu, October 7, 1899*

I have more fear of financial embarrassment or of undesirable reduction of the property of the estate than of being troubled (!) with a surplus.

*To Charles Bartlett Dyke
Honolulu, March 21, 1902*

If the Kamehameha Schools are to *endure* and to accomplish the good work that has been and still is expected of them, the yearly expenditures must soon be brought and kept *clearly within* the net income of the Estate, on which they are entirely dependent.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, November 5, 1895*

I think it is desirable to have, whether in business or in a matter of the Estate, a reserve to meet contingencies.

*To the Trustees, Bishop Estate
Honolulu, March 10, 1909*

The Trustees of the Kamehameha Schools, owing to conditions peculiar to this country [Hawaii], and the pecuniary circumstances of the aboriginal Hawaiians, who are to a degree to be preferred to all other races, are caused expenses which would not apply to other countries. The character of the property from which the income for the support of the Schools is derived is peculiar . . . the country is still passing through experimental experiences, making the finances of the Estate unusual in importance.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, May 5, 1904*

I am pleased with the cutting down of expenses of the Schools. It is necessary and reasonable. The size of the garment should be according to quantity of cloth and leave a good amount for repairs.

Capital and The Land

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, August 1, 1894*

One reason why I have used so much of my own funds for the schools has been to protect and save the estate from diminution, and reduction of revenue.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, October 6, 1894*

I have no respect for the economy of anyone who would expend and reduce the *capital* of the estate, although the Trustees have the authority in the will to do so. The Schools have been established on a scale

of efficiency and *expense* not anticipated when the will was made, and they are intended, of course, to be *permanent* institutions which may be changed and improved from time to time as experiences and income of the property warrant, always within the intentions of the founder.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, November 5, 1895*

It is true that the Trustees have power under the will, to sell property for the purpose of establishing schools, but considering what kind of schools have been established, my feeling has been very strongly opposed to any reduction of the capital of the Estate, and partly for that reason have given up a large amount that belonged to me during my life, and contributed largely of my own means. I admit that it is better for the Estate to overdraw for the time at the Bank and pay interest rather than to sell property which is desirable to hold as an investment.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, March 9, 1896*

. . . To deliberately increase that debt or to neglect to reduce it as far as possible, without further sale of property would be little short of crime.

My contributions to the Estate were intended to protect the capital and prevent debt.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, October 13, 1896*

My own feeling is strongly against selling real estate of the Estate, or doing anything that shall reduce the capital of the Estate. Of course there may be good reason sometimes for selling a small piece or making an exchange, but the policy of the Trustees should be against disposing of land.

November 6, 1896

The Estate cannot have any better security than the real estate it owns.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, May 14, 1897*

You know that I have been in the habit of advising and almost pleading in favor of economy, in order that the expenses of the Schools might be kept well within the income of the estate, so that provision might be made for emergencies in the form of a reserve. Some of the Trustees have been so confident of continued prosperity that they have expressed some fear that income might exceed all reasonable requirements. So much has been said about the large revenue of the Estate that I think the effect of it has been eliminated.

*To Henry Holmes
Honolulu, August 11, 1897*

Should the property be sold, the proceeds should be *entirely* treated as capital, and invested or used in such a way as to bring in *revenue*.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, October 4, 1897*

. . . I have repeatedly . . . written regarding the propriety and *necessity* for watching and keeping down expenses. There should be a reserve from income, and under ordinary conditions something added to it every year, so that when loss by fire or other calamity or any extraordinary outlay becomes necessary, there will be something in hand to meet it. Such an Estate cannot look to the Govt. or to the generosity of individuals to make up deficiencies; and to cut into and reduce its capital anymore would be a shame amounting to a crime.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, July 25, 1898*

. . . but somewhat less rent, with the security of owning the land, is better than loaning the value of the land on interest.

August 25, 1898

The plan of leasing the Estate lands as suggested by Mr. Damon in the offer to Mr. B. F. Dillingham seems to me wise and just, espec-

ally for large tracts and long time; i.e., to take a share of the gross income, with a minimum fixed. In some cases a maximum of rent might also be agreed upon in some instances.

August 30, 1899

To see property sold and the proceeds used in any way other than as an investment hurts my feelings. Unnecessary ornamentation and improvements should be postponed until they can be paid for out of surplus revenue.

*To A. C. Lovekin
Honolulu, December 18, 1899*

One item [in a kind of Daily Balance Book] of receipts will be for lands sold, and I trust there will be no entries on that a/c [account].

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, September 17, 1901*

As security for permanent investment there is nothing as safe and good for the estate as land that will produce a fair income and I know that is the policy of the Trustees—to hold on to such property When the time comes that income shall exceed the outlays, these things can be easily regulated.

*To Charles Bartlett Dyke
Honolulu, March 21, 1902*

The capital of the Estate, which is the endowment of the schools, must be protected and preserved.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, June 20, 1902*

. . . it is a good thing for the estate to have its property in income-producing real estate, rather than a form too convenient for expenditure.

January 11, 1906

. . . I think that the best security for the estate and the support and perpetuation of the Schools is in its real estate, even if it pays but a modest return.

BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP MUSEUM

World famous Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum was funded and founded by Charles R. Bishop as a memorial to his wife. It was erected on the grounds of the Kamehameha School for Boys and was originally intended as a museum adjunct of the Kamehameha Schools. Under the direction of Dr. William Tufts Brigham the museum grew out of that status into an independent institution of Polynesian cultures of the Pacific. It was founded in 1889.

*To William T. Brigham
Honolulu, August 18, 1890*

The building for the Museum is a part of the Kamehameha School premises, and with what is intended to be put into it, is virtually the property of the same estate, and under the control of the same trustees as the school is.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, February 23, 1893*

My intention is to confine the collection to what belongs to the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and to make it quite thorough as far as the Hawaiian islands are concerned, but *much less so* as regards the other islands.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, October 6, 1894*

The school and the museum should work together, and but for the peculiar temper of the Curator I think there might always have been harmony and mutual helpfulness.

November 22, 1894

Have the boys and girls with their teachers, go *leisurely* through the Museum, in holiday attire and in small squads, and that should be done at least twice a year. Of course the teachers can go often on open days. The natives should *all* be treated kindly, and their interest excited in the museum.

*To William T. Brigham
Honolulu, February 12, 1897*

Like other Yankees, I suppose I should be disposed "to beat all creation" in this matter [aquarium and biological laboratory], but your ideas as to what is wanted, and your estimate of cost of establishment and support, so far exceed my present ability that nothing more need be said about it now.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, August 30, 1894*

Had I foreseen the cost in time and money of the fitting up of the annex, it would have been done in different material and cheaper style, or not at all. Of course it is handsome and the work is good; but it is almost if not quite a sin to expend so much for such a purpose.

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, January 27, 1896*

I started with the idea of making an Hawaiian Museum . . . pretty soon I saw that it should include all that could be procured and paid for with the money that I felt using for such a purpose, belonging to any or all of the Polynesian Islands . . . later still to all or any of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and stretched the point to include Australia . . .

*To Henry Holmes
Honolulu, February 12, 1896*

As the buildings of the Museum are on the property of said Estate by permission of the Trustees, and others are to be added, it may be

necessary or at least prudent to have a lease or some formal writing, confirming and extending these privileges.

As to the number of Trustees, I am now inclined to make it seven, to include the five Trustees of the Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, and two others to be appointed by justices of the Supreme Court or highest Court of the Country.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, April 23, 1896*

I do not at all like the idea of loaning anything from the Museum.

*To Henry Holmes
Honolulu, February 22, 1897*

There is a matter that should not be lost sight of. I mean the acquisition and control of the Heiaus and Puuhonuas, say those of Mookini in Kahala, of Puukohola at Kawaihae, of Pakaalana in Waipio, of Honaunau in Kona, and perhaps one on the Islet of Mokuola in Hilo Bay, and any others of interest and worth preserving . . . once in the control of the Museum they should be protected perpetually.

OAHU COLLEGE—PUNAHOU SCHOOL

*To the Trustees, Oahu College
Honolulu, June 1, 1891*

Oahu College and Punahou School are one institution.

DEAR SIRs—I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you, to join with the friends of Oahu College in the celebration on the 26th instant, for I anticipate for all those who will be present much pleasure and encouragement, and for many it will be a rare reunion. My part of the labor (which pertains to the finances) will be well done by my efficient associates on the committee, but I shall miss the opportunity of personally uniting with you all in thanksgiving and congratulation for the past, and in expression of hope for a bright and

successful future, and must be content with offering some remarks in writing.

Fifty years—so short a space of time in the history and institutions of Asia and Europe seems a long time in the history of Hawaii, where the beginning of civilization is so recent and where important events and great changes have followed each other so rapidly since that beginning, and therefore any institution which has had fifty years of useful life in that country is entitled to congratulation and worthy of a celebration.

With Punahou School—now Oahu College—I have had no connection except to serve as a trustee for a number of years, and consequently have no reminiscences of school-life there to awaken either satisfaction or regret for past experiences or enthusiasm for the future; but having enjoyed agreeable acquaintance with those who have composed its faculty from the first, also with most of its patrons and with many of its students during forty-five years, and knowing that it has been of great value to the nation, and invaluable to many of the native-born sons and daughters of Hawaii—including a considerable number of aboriginal blood—I am thankful for what it has done, and interested in its future prosperity.

Although other schools have in late years been established, and the Government schools have much improved, the present patronage of the College show that it is wanted by a large number in the community, that it is a necessity in the educational system of the country, and should be maintained with efficiency.

Its present condition is encouraging, but not complete. The present needs and future promise, with the recollections of benefits already received, should awaken an interest leading to action, which will start the old school on its second half-century with an impetus that shall send it along rejoicing in increasing usefulness to its centennial year.

Punahou's "circumstances" have, from the beginning, been from "poor" to "moderate." She has had her periods of thatch, adobe and rubble, with necessity for close economy all the way along, and that experience, very trying and disagreeable at times, has been useful. Careful economy cannot safely be neglected hereafter, even should the endowments be largely increased, and under no circumstances should debt be incurred. The great prosperity from the chief industries of the country, which has for a number of years made money plentiful and liberality possible, and led to great extravagance in public affairs and private life, has received a serious check, the effect of which will

be realized by and by. While necessity, combined with carelessness, has been putting up the expenses of living, the earning power of capital has depreciated, so that now a much larger endowment than formerly is required to get the same result. For a number of the present scholarships only \$500 was received, the yearly income from which sum is not more than two-thirds of what it was when the money was paid.

Punahou has been a cheap school, and in order to realize its highest usefulness hereafter the charges must be kept as low as possible, so that its advantages may be within the reach of those with limited means as in the past.

Extravagance in any and every form should be discouraged, neatness and simplicity commended and good manners and honor preferred before brusqueness or "style."

Calling the school a college will not make it a rival of the great colleges of America or Europe, and fine buildings would not, of themselves, make it even a high school. The name does not signify, but what can be done and should be persistently tried for, is to make it a High School in the best sense of that term, vigorous and thorough in all that it undertakes or pretends to, high in moral tone, high in the quality of all its instruction, and high in its elevating and refining influences.

While providing well for those students intending to go abroad later for higher studies, it should be borne in mind that, for the majority of those who will attend, this will be their finishing school, from which they will graduate while yet quite young, with such equipment of knowledge and principles for making their way in their life-work as they may have received here; hence the importance of making that equipment as good as possible.

There are many strong and peculiar influences in Hawaii which tend downward, to which the young are the most exposed. The schools are to furnish a resisting force to that tendency, and Oahu College should try to be the leader in the contest against vice and ignorance. Physical training should receive more attention at Punahou, especially with the girls. It can be made beneficial, graceful and attractive. With a larger endowment, great care in selection of teachers, a liberal supply of apparatus, vigilance and considerable sacrifice of time by the trustees, and helpful interest of parents and guardians, the College can be made so excellent and attractive that the best teachers and the scholars will be proud to be connected with it. It is

mainly the teachers, of whom the president is the most important, that make the character of the school, and they need and should have all the support that can be given them.

For the kind letter from the committee of the trustees I am much obliged, and the letter from the students of the College also shows an interest in their school and appreciation of help to it that is very gratifying to me.

Hoping that the coming celebration may, in enjoyment and good results, exceed your highest anticipations, I remain,

*Address, 40th Anniversary
Honolulu, June 18, 1881*

. . . No considerable portion of the youth of a nation can be educated in boarding schools or away from their parents and friends; and it is not reasonable to expect that they should be. The masses must work up together, gradually; and the character of the masses (not the favored few), will be the character of the nation. In a field of cane there are large hills and terracing stalks scattered here and there, but the crop depends upon the average of the field, and the good cultivation of the whole.

Is it not possible that a majority of the children of foreign blood in our schools, will spend most of their days on these islands? If so, here will be their field of duty and labor; and here their influence will be felt. Should they not be taught, in common with the youth of aboriginal stock, to look upon this country and upon themselves as Hawaiians . . .

*To Arthur F. Griffiths
Honolulu, June 4, 1908*

The improvements at Punahou interest me and please me greatly. I mean by improvements, all that adds to the strength and value of Oahu College. Necessary and convenient as are good buildings, they are not the mind and soul of the institution, and those who direct and supply its activities are conscious of the fact.

To W. D. Alexander
Honolulu, October 3, 1900

Oahu College being the home of a number of students living a large part of the year the character, manners, education and intelligence of the president's wife is of more importance than is usual in colleges and high schools.

To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, August 1, 1895

Good people can be very bitter and spiteful when they set about it! I shall hope to hear of a mending of the breach [a teacher relations matter] as far as can be. There is a need for charity and concession in schools, churches and state—in fact, in all the relations of life.

July 31, 1894

Prof. Hosmer would not think of engaging teachers, making new rules or expenses without *first* getting the consent of the Trustees of Oahu College, and there cannot be good feeling and proper order between the Trustees and the principal and the other teachers under any other rule and practice.

ABOUT TRUSTEES

To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, June 23, 1889

You must, my dear Damon, be patient with the other Trustees including myself, for we must treat each other openly and frankly, and try to work together, even if we cannot think alike about everything.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, February 23, 1893*

. . . but I wish the Trustees to do as they think they would do if they were in my position. It would not be right for them to submit to *gross imposition*.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, August 1, 1894*

There will be constant attack upon the estate and the Trustees will need to be on the defensive always, considering carefully all proposed changes and "improvements."

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, March 19, 1897*

There is one point which I consider important in conducting the affairs of the various Trusts, and that is that there should be perfect understanding between all of the Trustees, so that each may know and have a voice in all that is done or proposed.

*To Henry Holmes
Honolulu, October 22, 1897*

It would be unbecoming in me to ask my friends to do what I would not be willing to do myself were I in their place, and I think I am not doing that now. I am satisfied that they will do that which they think is right and best and I shall not blame them in any event.

*To the Trustees
Honolulu, October 13, 1897*

It being important and desirable that the Trustees of the Estate of Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop should be residents of Honolulu, and as now I am a permanent resident of the City of San Francisco, I hereby tender my resignation as a Trustee under the Will of the late Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, with the hope that it will be accepted and the vacancy filled at an early date.

To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, January 27, 1896

For most things, to be managed, I do not believe in large Boards, for the responsibility is so divided that it is likely to lead to neglect, or to be left to one or two members. In cases where there are many directors it is usual to put the work and responsibility on to a smaller number in order to concentrate it and have it attended to. It seems to me that five trustees, all residents of Honolulu, are enough for the Museum, and I would have no objection to have one of them appointed by the Executive of the Government, and perhaps one by the Justices (in majority) of the Supreme Court. There is only this objection. There are good men who take an interest in the Museum as a Museum, and who would take an interest in an Aquarium and biological laboratory as Scientists, and who at the same time are so unbusinesslike in their habits and ideas of economy and finances that they would, left to themselves, wreck or embarrass almost any establishment. A Board of health or Education or any kind of a board in which there is to be money raised or expended, needs to have some (several) practical common-sense men of business on it. Would the Government and Court think of that and act accordingly!

To Henry Holmes
Honolulu, November 27, 1887

There should be harmony in the Board of Trustees, and while the members cannot be expected to agree on all questions, they should respect each other's opinions, and agree to disagree sometimes.

To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, June 7, 1899

With teachers and outsiders recommending and pressing for changes (called "improvements") and new things calling for more money, I know that it is not easy for the Trustees to keep expenditures within reasonable bounds; but if the Trustees do not set limits and *insist* upon true economy nobody will do it.

August 30, 1899

God bless the women. Do not think of appointing a woman on either board as a Trustee. It is not necessary nor would it be wise or right to do so. This is not disrespectful to the sex or any individual.

August 15, 1900

Plans for economy in one place seem to break out in larger cost in another spot. The Trustees are the wheel-horses and will have to do *all* the holding back.

May 5, 1904

The time will never come when the Trustees can safely or properly relax their grip on the finances or expenditures of the Trusts in their keeping.

CHARLES MCEWEN HYDE

*To Henry Knight Hyde
"Memorial to Charles McEwen Hyde"
Ware, Massachusetts, 1901*

I trust that you will permit me, one of his friends, to offer a few lines of testimony of my respect for him and my high appreciation of his work and influence in the Hawaiian Islands. He was a whole-souled missionary, a faithful friend to the Hawaiian people, and during all the years of his residence in Honolulu, he took a deep and active interest in all that concerned their moral, social and physical welfare. Much of his time, thought and strength were given to general education and uplifting of the various races represented in the islands, and he was especially devoted to Oahu College, the Kamehameha Schools and the North Pacific Institute.

"It was my good fortune to be associated with him as trustee of Oahu College; of the Estate of Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop; the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum and other trusts, and I am indebted

to him for many wise suggestions and efficient aid. In the management of the schools and museum his experience, culture and broad intelligence were of great advantage and value. He was systematic and rapid in his work, and hence, by constant application, accomplished great results. But few had so wide an acquaintance in the islands as he had, or will be so missed now that his work is done. His name and influence are deservedly held in honor by all who knew him well and will not soon be forgotten.”

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, August 31, 1885*

I have taken the liberty of giving Revd. C. M. Hyde, D.D. a letter of introduction to you. He visits the [leper] settlement on some church business. You will find him a pleasant gentleman, who takes an interest in everything Hawaiian.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, September 29, 1897*

Yes, I am sorry to hear of Dr. Hyde's poor health in Japan. His habits are so good, and he has so much will power, that I am hopeful for his recovery, and a continuance of his useful life, for some years to come.

*To William T. Brigham
Honolulu, December 11, 1899*

You are right in saying that the Museum and Trusts have suffered a great loss by the death of our good friend Dr. Hyde—and also in saying that there are but few men in Honolulu quite suited for Trusteeship of the Museum.

ON RELIGION, CHAPEL AND CHURCH

*To His Highness, John Young
Honolulu, June 22, 1852*

The undersigned* have the honor to represent to you that for want of sufficient room in the Seaman's Chapel, and for other good reasons, the foreign residents of Honolulu have formed a church and separate congregation, and raised by subscription sufficient to support their pastor (the Rev. T. E. Taylor) . . . respectfully request your permission, to hold their meetings in the new Court-room, until they shall be able to procure a more suitable place.

*Signed also by G. P. Judd, O. W. Gulick, John H. Waterhouse and R. Armstrong

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, July 8, 1885*

The [Kamehameha Schools] Chapel should be a place for worship, Sunday School and lectures (not lectures on chemistry) etc. and not for crowds.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, October 4, 1897*

Of course we do not expect to secure a great preacher, but we do want a broad-minded, cheerful man whose *everyday* life and personal influence will be worth more than preaching: not too young a man or an old man and not a man with any considerable family to provide for.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, October 11, 1895*

I am a liberal Protestant, and the differences which divide Christians into denominations and sects seem to me to be nonessential, petty and weakening. I hope that the teachers in the Kam. Schools will be sufficiently liberal and reasonable to worship together without

raising any question as to denomination or sect. Such as cannot do so are not suited to the place . . . Kamehameha Schools are Protestant as far as the faith of the teachers is concerned, but are not denominational . . . my wife was a *liberal Protestant*.

To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, December 17, 1897

About teaching any "special religion" in the School, I do not remember to have made any very positive statement. I did not build the Chapel for myself and I do not intend or expect to select and engage a pastor. Mrs. Bishop was brought up under the teaching of Congregationalists and was a member of Kawaiahao Church to which she was loyal and devoted to the end of her life.

For the Schools the pastor should be a cheerful and liberal-minded man who by his daily life and influence will attract and lead; careful as to what he says and more careful still as to what he does. For myself I favor a short, broad and liberal creed, probably too liberal to best switch to the position under consideration, and so I am willing to trust to the reason and sincerity of the Trustees in Honolulu.

To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, December 24, 1897

The appearance of the Chapel is much praised, and I hope that the services in it will always be attractive, elevating, and helpful toward right living, so that it may be a blessing and delight to all who are or may be connected with the Schools. It is intended for a place of worship most acceptable to you such as is taught in the life and words of Jesus and as wakens and strengthens love for and helpfulness to mankind.

To Uldrick Thompson
Honolulu, April 19, 1899

My own creed is very short, and I have but little respect for sectarianism. What a man really is and what his life shows month after month and year after year, is more important than what he says he believes. There can be excellent and effective preaching in short sermons without offending Christians of any denomination . . . but I will not attempt to discuss theology.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, May 25, 1905*

If a Church [at the Kamehameha Schools] is established you know as well as I do the importance of securing the services of the right kind of a pastor to take charge of it, one whose teachings will be the truth to last a lifetime and whose influence will be good in every day of the week.

I believe that there has been and still is a great deal of erroneous and injurious teaching of and from the Bible, a great deal that the young believe in a doubting way or try to believe, and later in life disbelieve more or less, and when they reject those things which they cannot credit as truth they often let slip at the same time some important and valuable truths.

ON CHARITY

*To the Rev. C. B. Andrews
December 12, 1870*

Enclosed you will find list of contributions for the Seminary, as they appear on the subscription paper in my hands; and I trust that this proof of the liberality of foreigners of all creeds and nationalities towards an institution, which perhaps none of them may enjoy any direct advantage, will stir the people of Maui especially the natives to do much more than they have done in fact to complete that which belongs to them and their children.

*To Charles Montague Cooke
Honolulu, October 12, 1883*

If a sum of \$15,000 or more is raised in cash, between this evening and the 1st of June next, I will give \$15,000 towards a scientific department for the college, to erect a building and provide chemical and other apparatus for the same [Oahu College].

*To Mrs. Charles H. Breen
New Orleans, November 13, 1884*

It is better that husbands and wives should have no secrets with each other, but then how can a man be a Mason or Odd Fellow under such a rule? My private opinion, after much experience is, that one does not lose much by being neither; he certainly does not lose the chance of doing good and helping the needy and suffering.

*To William B. Oleson
Hilo, Hawaii, February 3, 1885*

Let me know please how you are getting on with the Lyman Fund subscription and I may help more in it. Objects calling for money have got to go at a slower pace in this country for years to come. Expenses are "killing the goose."

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, December 13, 1885*

If you are sending sheep to Raupp or Mc Candless this week please put in an extra one and ask him to kill it on the 24th and deliver it to Kawaiahao Seminary on the morning of Christmas.

Christmas gifts of food, clothing etc. will be sent to the lepers. Who will be there to take charge of the distribution?

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, September 21, 1885*

Whenever you think it right please pay the \$25 for me towards finishing the [Siloama] Church.

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, December 4, 1886*

Of course I had expected to be home before Christmas and to provide something extra for the Xmas dinner of Kawaiahao Seminary as I did last year. It is my wish that Mr. Raupp should send them plenty of mutton, perhaps two sheep to be replaced from Molokai, unless the mutton can come dressed from Molokai at the proper time,

also that they should have two turkeys or some ducks, some oranges and cakes and perhaps some nuts, etc. . . . I am taking time by the forelock with this letter.

*To Mrs. Arno Hall
Watervliet, Michigan, August 5, 1895*

I send you this money [\$200] because you are good to our aged and respected relative Mrs. Lucretia Wood, and because I am satisfied that you will make good use of it and continue to be kind to her.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, April 14, 1902*

The Trustees ask for \$100,000!!—\$80,000 of which is for buildings and furnishings! It is a good school [Hilo Boys' Boarding School] and I wish they had or could get the money; but as Bobby Lawrence used to say: "I think they have opened their mouths too wide."

ROYALTY AND GOVERNMENT

Bishop commented more frequently on royalty-government and the Bishop Estate-Kamehameha Schools than on other subjects. Throughout the 48 years of his residence in Hawaii he was closely identified with the royal family. Indeed, he passed the larger share of those years in happy marriage to the beautiful talented Princess Bernice Pauahi Pahi. Fundamentally, he supported a limited monarchy as the form of government best suited to the temperaments of the regents. He served them all in financial counsel and one or the other of them variously as collector of customs, school board president, foreign minister, privy councillor, and noble.

As Collector of Customs

*To Gerrit P. Judd
Honolulu, December 24, 1852*

H. G. Crorell asks to have duties (\$8.38) remitted on one "Two Horse Power" and two packages sow wheat. He says "Horse Power" is for

his own use—intended to propel a Threshing Machine which he has on Maui, and the wheat is to be sown on East Maui.

February 2, 1853

I have the honor to enclose to you, to be laid before the Privy Council, an application from W. H. Foley . . . asking to be permitted to pay duties to the Amt. of \$23.25 and, to retain two mares from his circus establishment free of duties.

February 28, 1853

A. J. Cartwright applies for “remission of duties on one bay mare and a case of Masonic regalia imported by him in the *Zoe* from San Francisco . . .”

Privy Councillor

*Reign of Kamehameha IV
Privy Council Records
January, 1859*

I, Charles R. Bishop, do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, to support the Constitution, and observe strict secrecy in regard to all matters coming to my knowledge as Privy Councillor upon which a special injunction shall have been imposed by the King.

On Being Foreign Minister—1873

*To The Foreign Minister
Austria, January 20, 1873*

It is with great satisfaction that I learn your government is willing to negotiate and conclude a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the Government of Hawaii, and I shall take an early opportunity to lay your letter before his Majesty, my Sovereign, King Lunalilo for his consideration—His Majesty having so recently come to the throne (only on the 9th inst.) and internal affairs having so entirely engrossed his attention . . .

*To Major General J. M. Scofield
Honolulu, February 6, 1873*

General Scofield was on a secret mission for the U.S. War Department and was given this kind of "public visitor" treatment to cover up. His reason for the mission was to survey Pearl Lagoon for naval possibilities.

The Gov't. coasting steamer *Kilauea*, will sail for the island of Kauai on Thursday of next week . . . and if you are disposed to visit that island, on which there is some beautiful scenery, and several flourishing plantations, it will gratify His Majesty's Government to have you accept passage on the *Kilauea* . . .

Princess Ruth Keelikolani

*To Hon. Albert F. Judd
Honolulu, September 28, 1882*

. . . although I would willingly do anything in reason to aid and protect [Princess Ruth] Keelikolani, she is so peculiar that I do not feel like offering my services or advice unasked. Almost anybody else can do so better than I can, for my motive would be likely misrepresented by parties who wish to keep or gain an influence with her for their own advantage. She has been greatly misused and deceived, and she greatly needs honest and wise advice.

Kalakaua Rex

*To Hon. Elisha H. Allen
Maine, January 20, 1874*

I think Kalakaua has been a good deal misrepresented. Should he have the responsibilities of a Sovereign put upon him, I trust that he will be reasonable, impartial and careful. I do not think him prejudiced against any nationality. You and I are aware of his weaknesses and faults, but what can we do, except to make the best of our position.

To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, January 7, 1887

It is true that Kalakaua is not . . . to be entrusted with much power; but so long as he is *King* he is entitled to respectful treatment, on account of his office if for no other reason, and all such remarks as you mention, either verbal or written are wrong and will do harm. There is occasion for great patience and forbearance all round, so that affairs may be settled and work smoothly.

June 27, 1887

I know that to let things go from bad to worse is usually not right or wise, not right if you can prevent it without too great a sacrifice, but sometimes it is the only way of uniting the better part of the community. Something of oppression is necessary to move many to decided action, and to get for them the sympathy of friends at home and abroad. Things are tending in that direction in *Hawaii nei*. There are some here, I am told, who want to make strong demands, and if necessary to enforce them. *Demands* are offensive, and if made without the power to carry them out, may only lead to humiliation and trouble. Peaceable means must first be exhausted, and natives must, if possible, be made to see that what is wanted is honest government for all, in which they should be most interested.

Whichever way I turn affairs look discouraging to me. Demoralization is going on among the Hawaiians, and they do not realize their shame and danger. How much they need a good leader of their own race, a man of talents, character and eloquence!

July 2, 1887

It is my wish to have changes made in the Constitution by the people, and in a legal way, and not by a league of foreigners with guns in their hands. A Constitution made without legal form or sanction, under duress, would have no binding force, morally or legally, and might be changed again at any favorable moment.

July 4, 1887

An instrument proclaimed by the King without his hearty approval, and under compulsion, would not be binding on his conscience and might be condemned by the sober thought of the people here and by our friends abroad.

January 2, 1888

To adapt a Constitution to such a mixed population, of such a range of intelligence, to such a King and such a condition of affairs as existed in June last, required more wisdom than I profess I have. The central idea was to curtail the power of the King and make the ministers responsible; to place the authority and responsibility in the same hands, and that should be kept in mind constantly. The King cannot be reached by law, but the ministers can be.

Queen Liliuokalani

To James Lurth
Honolulu, February 5, 1891

The present Queen [Liliuokalani] has a great opportunity for a useful, honorable and happy reign; and I sincerely hope that she will improve it. By good example, conservatism and a faithful observance of law, she will succeed, and be a blessing to her race and to the whole community.

Queen Liliuokalani, half sister of Mrs. Bishop, was the object of much affection and concern of Mr. Bishop. This beautiful letter was written in the early weeks of the Queen's reign and bespoke a sincere counsel and hope. It is quoted in its entirety.

To Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani
March 5, 1891

Your Majesty's kind letter of the 24th ulto. reached me yesterday and I give you many thanks for it. On opening it and my other letters I was surprised and grieved to learn that the question as to whether or

not it was the duty of the Ministers appointed by the late King to resign because of his decease had not been settled authoritatively for I had received the impression that it was referred to the Justices of the Supreme Court some weeks ago, and no doubt settled satisfactorily as to the law. When the King died questions as to the effect it would have in the government and in business, and as to the disposition of his successor toward Americans and the American interests were freely and frequently asked. The impression was strong here that Kalakaua had been particularly friendly to this Country; and in some minds there was a suspicion that your Majesty had stronger sympathies in other directions.

I said without hesitation that the affairs of the Government would move on smoothly, without a jar, and with no important changes; that I had the honor of knowing you well, and that there was no reason for doubting your friendly disposition toward Americans or American interests; that there would be no change of Ministry, unless the incumbents chose to resign, which was not likely as they had been sustained by the Legislature only recently prorogued and had just gotten fairly to work; and that I was hopeful that your reign would be honorable to yourself and satisfactory to the people generally, etc., etc.

When abroad and among strangers it has been my habit to speak quite as favorably of Hawaiian affairs as truth and conscience would permit; always presenting the best side and not always saying all that was in my mind; but in my expression of confidence in your Majesty there was no reservation.

From my knowledge and impression of the terms, spirit and intention of the Constitution I was of the opinion that the Ministers were under no obligation, loyal or other, to resign—that their Commissions were good until the legislature should have passed a vote of want of Confidence in them; and I expressed that opinion without hesitation—just as frankly and sincerely as I would express it to your Majesty now. Should a majority of the Justices give a different opinion from mine, upon a proper submission of the question, I should accept and adopt it.

Under the former Constitution the Minister held office during the pleasure of the King, and as he could displace them at any moment—(besides its being the rule for them to resign on a vote against them by the Legislature) it was a matter of course for them to tender their resignations to the new Sovereign immediately—Messrs Hall, Sterling, Judd and I did so on the accession of Kalakaua. We were told to retain our portfolios for a time, and we did so. Our acts under the new

King and our old Commissions were perfectly legal. The theory is that "The King does not die" and the fact is that the Government does not die.

From the taking of the oath by your Majesty you were the lawful Sovereign according to the Constitution, and though you did not give new Commissions to the Ministers, there is no doubt about the legality of their subsequent acts.

The Constitution is the Organic and the Supreme law of the Hawaiian Kingdom and it does not matter that it is not altogether like that of any other country. It is supposed to be adapted to the condition and wants of the nation to which it belongs, and is subject to changes as provided in itself. No two countries have the same constitution. The Constitution of Great Britain and those of every Country of Europe have been changed from time to time and always in the same general direction that Hawaii's has. The present Constitution was intended to restrict the former power of the Sovereign in some things—notably, to make the tenure of office of the Ministers more secure, and to make them really responsible and answerable to the Legislature only.

Having in the foregoing hastily written lines stated some of my ideas about the Constitution, which have led me to express an opinion which may not accord with that of your Majesty or of that of wiser men than I am (but I still hold my opinion), I will not tire your Majesty by adding more on that point.

You have advised with some excellent men, and I shall not question the honesty of their advice. Were you to ask for my opinion or advice you would expect me to be honest, frank and truthful with you, though my opinion and advice might be ever so disappointing to your wishes.

I am satisfied that Your Majesty has been ere this become convinced that you have made one error unintentionally, and, intending to do what is right, you will not adhere to it.

What you have written about the Commissioner surprises me—for I had supposed that he was not only quite acceptable to the late King, but that he would also be the same to your Majesty; that he would exert himself to be obliging and kind so far as he could be so without detriment to his position as Minister or exposing himself to censure by legislature.

It cannot be expected that people with minds of their own shall always think alike—but they can differ and be friendly; and between Sovereign and Ministers there should be confidence, frankness and

respectful politeness, with a strong disposition to agree—bearing in mind that no one can relieve the Ministers of their responsibility or excuse any neglect or violation of law on their part. It is not an easy thing to make up a really good Cabinet, for many of the men best fitted to be Ministers, cannot afford to take office. I am in favor of appointing natives to such offices as they can fill fairly well and with safety to the public interests—but the simple fact of man's being a native does not fit or entitle him to hold a responsible and difficult position.

It is now only a little over a year to the meeting of the next Legislature, and there is much work to be done in the meantime. Frequent changes of Ministry are wasteful in the carrying on of the business of the Govt. and shaky confidence in the stability of the Country both at home and abroad.

If the Ministers feel that they cannot do their duty, or that the best interests of the public would be served by their giving way to others then they would be excusable for resigning. The King and the Legislature put upon them the duty and responsibility of carrying on the affairs of the Govt. and they accepted them. Would it be right for them to let others whom they believe could not or would not do the business properly, take their places, and hold them in spite of anybody until removed by the legislature? I am not saying that the present Ministers are altogether satisfactory or are better than any other available—but I am now trying to explain the principle against changes under such circumstances.

Your Majesty has in all the years past treated me with so much kindness and respect, and our relations have been as agreeable, that it has encouraged and helped me in the work for the Hawaiians, in which you have also taken a deep interest—and this friendly feeling makes me exceedingly anxious that you should make no mistakes.

Your love for our dear Bernice would of itself win my regard. Were she living now her large heart would be full of sympathy for you in every trial and of joy for every honor that you may gain.

There are not many left who have in years past associated with and enjoyed the friendship of the noble Chiefs old and young of whom you are the last of the higher class. Yourself, your husband and I have many pleasant and many sad recollections of those who have gone before. Permit me now, dear friend, to congratulate you upon your grand opportunity for usefulness and honor—and to give some advice which you have not asked for, but which I trust will not seem to be

bad. I regard the moral influence which you can execute upon the community, and especially upon your own race as of much more importance than anything you can do in the politics or business of the country. Your position as Queen gives redoubled force to your example and influence, and I have no doubt that you intend to take advantage of it. In the politics and routine of the Government the Ministers have the responsibility, annoyances and blame—and usually very little credits. Let them have them, and do not worry yourself about them. You will live longer and happier and be more popular by not trying to do too much.

The decrease of the Hawaiians which the recent census shows is still going on, in the adults, at least—is caused mainly by two things: intemperance, and the influence of Kahunas. Is there no hope of winning the people to wiser and better habits? The children are better cared for and are doing better than in times past, but the adults and old people are behaving badly.

Pardon me for inflicting upon your Majesty such a long letter.

Mrs. Allen is much better, but the doctor has not set a time when it will be safe for her to start from New York for home, but I think in two or three weeks she will be coming this way.

P.S.

The names mentioned in your letter would certainly make a better cabinet than those first reported here as being your choice.

It seems to me likely that the Ministers will resign after the justices hand in their opinions, which I cannot help thinking will sustain their views of their rights. If the opinion should be against their view, they will of course resign.

Your Majesty's old friend
and obedient servant
Chas. R. Bishop
[signed]

Occidental Hotel
San Francisco, California

*To Peter Cushman Jones
Honolulu, December 16, 1892*

Excuse me for giving my opinion unsolicited. I hope that you will keep well and learn to bear fault finding and abuse without worrying.

However hard you may try and however well you may do you cannot escape abuse. Humor the Queen when you can without sacrifice of principle or injury to public interests—and I hope she will be reasonable and appreciate your efforts and right intentions.

December 16, 1892

It is not safe to spend the money you have or may receive, for “improvements” or any other avoidable purpose, *depending upon replacing it with borrowed money*. Our people have not yet come down to bedrock in necessary economy; to the *practice* of economy instead of *talking* about it. Much wanted improvements will have to wait.

September 2, 1893

It is unwise to take notice openly of rumors and threats, or to be too quick in making arrests for conspiracy. Trying people and having them acquitted for lack of sufficient evidence does no good—but rather does harm—I suspect that some of the threatening rumors are gotten up by the Royalists to worry the Administration.

November 1, 1893

If in the foreign relations of this country one administration is to go entirely back upon the action of its predecessor, it may mislead its citizens to their ruin, and destroy all of security for life and property to those interested as we are in Hawaii.

November 25, 1893

The U.S. should stand by the P.G. until something safe for life and the principal property interests can be secured. If annexation or protectorate are impracticable at present, something else may be brought about by compromise and the friendly influence of the U.S.

I was not an annexationist until after the Queen had been deposed for violating the constitution.

It seems to me that Kaiulani and Mr. Davis captured the President and he made up his mind then. Mr. Blount was sent to investigate . . . and justify the restoration of the Queen!

I regret that the Queen was not persuaded to abdicate in favor of

Kaiulani last Jan'y. If she would now, through fear or for any other reason, compromise and get out of the way; it might be best to accept the Princess in her stead.

December 26, 1893

Now our people are thinking and talking of establishing an independent Republic! . . . there must be a popular side to the govt., and to protect business and property and keep down useless or ruinous expenses and maintain a conservative and stable Government, there must be a *strong* and *protective* side—exclusive of military! How can this be accomplished? It may not be difficult to start it, but how about keeping it agoing?

I would not object to her restoration [Liliuokalani], undeserving as she has proved herself—but I do not so believe—I would prefer to try Kaiulani if it could be safely and satisfactorily arranged.

January 15, 1894

There has been too little made of the *political acts* of the Queen which led to the Revolution, and too much said about her private habits.

April 4, 1894

It seems to me desirable and very important to win the support of a large number of natives to the P.G. both for the sake of the natives and for the P.G. the friends of good government. No government . . . which disregards the natives and leaves them out can be stable or satisfactory at home, or satisfactory to the moral and political sense of the people of this country (the U.S.) or other countries with which Hawaii has treaty relations.

It is not necessary nor desirable that the natives should *control* and govern themselves, but they should be liberally treated and hold such places as they can fill reasonably well.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, November 3, 1894*

The U.S. cannot avoid competition with the rest of the world. Tariffs are no better protection against competition—except as a tempo-

rary palliative—than wooden ships of war are against ironclads! . . . It is the countries whose people have simple and inexpensive habits, where labor is plentiful and cheap that are sure to make the prices of products and manufactures . . . The only way in which this country can avoid competition with the rest of the world is to prohibit the incoming of people as well as of products and manufactures. *Shut up* like old Japan and China!!

*To William D. Alexander
Washington, D.C., January 18, 1895*

Mr. Spreckels says it [Republic of Hawaii] is not a republic and cannot stand—but it does stand. What he says does not have much effect in any quarter because he cried wolf so long.

*To William D. Alexander
Washington, D.C., March 23, 1898*

I knew that the ex-Queen was conceited, but am surprised that she should make such an exhibition of that weakness as she has done in her book [*Hawaii's Story of Hawaii's Queen*]. Somebody besides herself, Capt. J. A. Palmer, I think, is no doubt responsible for a great deal that is in her book. I shall send to the Trustees under the Will of Mrs. Bishop, the statements of the late John Dominis and Stephen H. Phillips, and perhaps that of Mrs. Bishop, as to what occurred at the death bed of Kamehameha V, with regard to appointment of his successor, and they will if they approve consent to their publication by the Historical Society.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, September 14, 1898*

I hope that the influential people will not take too seriously the follies of the ex-Queen; and that they and the commissioners will be considerate of her and Kaiulani and of Hawaiians generally. The lives of those two Chiefess' cannot be very long at the most, and Fate has been against them.

Princess Kaiulani

Princess Kaiulani was Bishop's favorite niece—and royal family member. He would liked to have seen her settled on the throne as regent in a limited monarchy. The following letter is quoted in its entirety.

*To Princess Kaiulani
England, April 7, 1892*

My dear Niece—

I was much pleased to receive your letter dated at Sundown. Although I often hear of you from your father, it is not like getting a letter direct from your own hand.

When one is busy, time flies with wonderful rapidity, and I have been very busy since I came home. This is my excuse for not writing you sooner. Were you dependent upon my letters for news of happenings here, I should *make time* for writing to you often.

On my way home I stopped some days each, in New York, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco and enjoyed my visits.

I shall not forget the pleasant visit at the home of our good friends the Davies. The old ocean treated us very roughly as you know, but if I could get away conveniently I would be quite willing to go across again.

The Queen is in good health, and has lately given several large and handsome entertainments which have been much enjoyed by the residents and many strangers. Notwithstanding the "hard times," Honolulu has really been quite gay. Ships of war always make a stir in social life. Of the officers of the *San Francisco* several have their wives here. And more "tourists" than usual have been here during the Winter and Spring; many of them agreeable and refined people.

When I first heard that Mrs. Sharp was to give up her school I felt sorry on your account; but I now hope that the change to Brighton will be no disadvantage to you. Mr. Davies would be sure to find a good place for you.

I am very glad to know that you are interested in lectures on ancient and modern history. There is so much that is true and good and useful to learn and enjoy, that it seems a pity and a sin that so much time should be spent and wasted in reading and hearing things which add nothing of value to our stock of knowledge, as is done by many who live only for the present and, their own pleasure.

The Queen is much interested in the schools, particularly in the girls school at Kawaiahao. She is liked and respected by the better part of the people—native and foreign. A few, like Wilcox and Bush are dissatisfied, because they do not get appointed to places for which they are not fitted.

I think you will be pleased with the little museum at the Kamehameha Schools. Its name is the "Bernice P. Bishop Museum"—and contains only things belonging to the Pacific islands. When your old "uncle" is dead and gone, I hope that you will continue to take an interest in it, for the sake of your dear friend and "aunt" whose name it bears, and because of the love for her and for Hawaii nei which led to its establishment.

With love to you and very kind regards to Mr. and Mrs. Davies. I remain, affectionately, your uncle

Charles

The Allens send love.

*To Mrs. E. L. Youmans
New York, February 14, 1893*

I would have been pleased to see Kaiulani on the throne under a wise regency and to have a reciprocity treaty for a long period etc, etc. but all the suggestions that I have heard seem impracticable. The fracture is too severe to be used in that way, I fear.

*To William D. Alexander
Washington, D.C., September 27, 1893*

With annexation unobtainable it seems to me that a compromise with monarchy (Kaiulani at the head if possible) is the thing most likely to lead to good order, quiet and prosperity; and if an agreement looking to such a result is to be made, should it not be attempted soon, while the P.G. [Provisional Government] has the power and possession with the approval of the U.S.? The acts of the P.G., official and personal will have to be confirmed, annulled, excused, or forgiven.

To Princess Kaiulani
England, March 27, 1896

It would surprise and grieve me were I to be told that you had gambled either at Monte Carlo or any other place. Monte Carlo is a beautiful place, and the music there is sometimes delightful; but it is a very sad sight to see the playing at the tables especially that by the hard-faced and bony-handed old people, men and women . . .

It was not for anxiety for the return of any of the money which I sent you that I wrote you as I did, but to impress you with the importance of carefulness about expenses and to warn you against relying at all upon borrowing.

Hawaiians

To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, May 24, 1900

I am hoping that the natives will in political affairs side with their old *kamaaina* friends, those who have done something for them besides talking and who do really care for their welfare; and not decide to go by themselves and form a new party. There is danger of their being misled and used by blatherskites of their own race and of the various stripes of *haole*.

To Princess Kaiulani
Honolulu, November 27, 1897

Yes, the people are poor, partly by their own faults and largely by causes which they nor others could control. The changed habits of the people have largely increased their wants without adding proportionally to their means. They are not satisfied with the simple country life of former times . . . a good deal of poverty is chargeable to laziness and pride.

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, June 13, 1887*

The natives are naturally kind and easy-going, are much influenced by example. What a pity that they have so much of bad example in influential quarters.

RECIPROCITY

Reciprocity between the United States and the Hawaiian kingdom was not talked about in Bishop correspondence as early as sugar and annexation and the Pearl Lagoon. Yet it was an emerging solution to all those; sugar and economics, annexation and government, the Pearl Lagoon and international defense.

Sugar

*To J. Turrill, Esquire
Oregon, April 29, 1851*

These islands are bound to prosper, and become very important into whosoever hands they may fall. I wonder that more men of capital do not come here and engage in planting cane. None but those who have considerable capital can commence and carry on a plantation profitably and pleasantly.

Some of our planters and merchants are in trouble these hard times, as people should expect to be who undertake to do a large business without experience of capital.

*To Hon. Elisha H. Allen
Maine, June 4, 1879*

I have referred to the want of more capital. The planters have pressed very heavily upon their Agents and the latter and others have pressed the Banker. They have all tried to do too much on *credit*. Instead of providing the funds before making expenses they have branched out and trusted to somebody else to find the money. This is

going to be a trying year, as there are a number of plantations to be completed before they can take off a crop.

*To William D. Alexander
Washington D.C., December 2, 1893*

The present prospect is that our planters will have a *very poor* year—possibly several years, and that all of our people will need to be careful with their dimes.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, December 18, 1894*

You will be sorry to hear how the sugar market is working, for it means low prices and close times for this next year at least. There is *too much* sugar in the world.

Annexation

*To J. Turrill, Esquire
Oregon, February 25, 1851*

I do not think we shall ever be secure or that we shall ever enjoy our rights in peace until the protecting hand of some strong power is extended to us and who that power should be, it is unnecessary for me to state. I hope you will keep the eyes of those who have influence and authority in the U.S. turned toward us.

May 8, 1852

Question, whether our greatest danger is not from the ignorant, wicked and malicious people within our little kingdom, rather than from without. I hope the U.S. Govt. will stand by us like a true friend, as it has ever been. There is no doubt that the present form of government and perfect independence, is at present, the best for this nation, and all interested in it.

January 14, 1853

The French sloop *Brillante* arrived a week ago today, bringing the Commissioner Monsr. Perrin—his chancellor and his wife. Everything appears friendly now. The sloop saluted the Hawaiian Flag for the first time since Dillon's time, and it was ret'd. from Punch Bowl. Visits have been exchanged and everything appears as smooth as oil, (most too good to last long). It is reported that the French President (or Emperor!!) intends presenting the King with a yacht. The Lord only knows what's at the bottom of this sweetened cup . . . but the probability is, in my opinion, that they are afraid of driving us to annexation.

October 7, 1853

I'm decidedly in favor of annexation, not only because I'm an American, proud of the "stars and stripes" and expect to gain something by such a move, but because I'm an Hawaiian too, and believe that while such a change might bring its evils, it would in the whole be the best thing for the great majority of the population both native and foreign . . .

We have all sorts of parties and political schemes and what will grow out of it I am unable to tell, tho' I sincerely hope and pray it may be an equitable annexation to the U.S. by honorary and voluntary negotiation. I hope the President and Cabinet are disposed to do the fair and proper thing by this *poor* and *weak* people, and to discountenance all private schemes and representations.

January 20, 1854

President Pierce's maneuvering to unite all factions to service his re-election appear to be a perfect failure. I hope he will be favorable to annexation of the Islands upon terms that will be just and acceptable to this gov't. . . . We are too weak to defend ourselves even against filibusters and too poor to make any progress except at a dying rate.

April 13, 1855

Annexation, if not dead, is very sound asleep at present, and the Gov't. appears to be stronger than it has been for several years . . . If the present Gov't. can be maintained, and we can get a treaty of reciprocity with our good Uncle Sam, it will be better for the natives than, and quite as well for most of the foreigners as, annexation.

*To Edward Reeve, Esquire
New South Wales, February 4, 1873*

I am not aware that the United States *Government* has made any movement towards the annexation of these Islands, though the subject has been very much discussed in the American papers since the death of Kamehameha V, and before the news of the action of the people here in electing quietly and almost unanimously a new Sovereign—King Lunalilo—has reached them. There are parties here who are known to be favorable to annexation to the United States, but their number is small, and I assure you that His Majesty and his Government will not look with favor upon any schemes for annexing these Islands to the Government of other countries.

*To George K. Oakley, Esq.
Melbourne, October 20, 1873*

Your ideas regarding the Hawaiians' love for monarchical government and for national independence, are correct; and there is no reason to fear any forcible or improper interference with either on the part of the United States Government. That Government, has not, so far as I am informed, taken any steps towards annexation of this group.

*To Mrs. E. L. Youmans
New York, February 11, 1893*

The people of this country [United States] need not make faces or be frightened at our [Hawaii] population. The natives are in many respects superior to the hordes coming from Europe, and *they will not come* to this country, and cannot have any political influence here to amount to anything. Our Portuguese will not be so likely to come

with as they are without annexation, and so too are the Japanese. The Chinese will, no doubt be excluded from the United States, and we want them where they are. If annexed we will after a while, become a *Territory*, subject to the control of Congress.

The thought of giving up our independence and becoming annexed is really painful to us, but I do not see what else we can do or try for under the circumstances. It may lead us into deep and troubled waters, but I hope we may come out to solid ground and permanent stability and security. The terms which the Commissioners are likely to have granted them may not be acceptable to our people especially to the planters, but if they decline them, they will be in a very peculiar and embarrassing situation.

February 14, 1893

Annexing Hawaii could not lead to annexing any other place in the Pacific for there is nothing else left outside the nets of Gr. Britain, France and Germany, and there is no other land near here.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, February 18, 1893*

Nothing entirely satisfactory can be brought about *immediately*. Much will have to be taken on trust, and if the final result secures safety, stability, justice and prosperity, we will be thankful. The laws must apply equally to natives and *haoles*, but a restricted suffrage applicable to both may be necessary or best.

*To William D. Alexander
Washington D.C., January 15, 1894*

The only safe thing . . . is Annexation to the U.S. under territorial form of government; and next to that is a strong protectorate applying to both internal and external affairs—especially the former—There is no reason for this country to fear the population of the islands. It is as good on the average (ie the permanent population) as that flowing in from Europe constantly, and much less likely to make trouble.

It has become necessary for some outside power to give stability and security to the Gov't. in Hawaii. I am very sorry that it is so but I cannot blink or change the fact. Which power shall it be? Will the

U.S. Gov't. which has encouraged and helped build up an American colony there, abandon it to misrule, insecurity and possible—if not probable—anarchy and ruin?!

Within twenty years the statesmen of the time will be surprised and will regret that annexation was not secured if it is refused now.

January 29, 1894

I have respect for the honesty and right intentions of Mr. Cleveland, while I am displeased with the manner in which he has tried to carry out his views of justice to Hawaii. He got started wrong, does not understand the true condition of Hawaiian affairs, and is not easily convinced or restrained from his purpose.

With our population, monarchial Gov't., properly guarded and conducted, is better than a republican form with free suffrage.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, July 29, 1898*

There can be no doubt that many will be disappointed and dissatisfied [with annexation], and that many disagreeable things will come to pass. Many undesirable people will go there; competition in business will be sharper than it is now; the profits of the planters etc. will be reduced and the wages of laborers will be increased gradually; the native Hawaiians will need the advice, encouragement, and help of their old friends even more than they do now, for they cannot reckon on the good will of strangers.

Reciprocity

*To Henry A. Peirce
U.S. Resident Minister
Honolulu, July 7, 1873*

. . . I now have the honor . . . to negotiate . . . a Special Treaty of Reciprocity . . . and I am authorized to include in the convention a cession for purposes of a Naval Station, of the Salt Water Lagoon (to high tide mark, and exclusive of fish ponds) known as Pearl River, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, together with such a limited

extent of land in and upon the lagoon as may be agreed upon, under such reservations, restrictions and conditions as the interests of the contracting parties may seem to require.

*To Hon. Elisha H. Allen
Maine, September 5, 1873*

He [King Lunalilo] is not heartily in favor of reciprocity *with any cession of territory*, and accounts for the other fact that many prominent natives who have really made the King's wishes their own, or apparently so, have spoken against cession.

*To Theo. H. Davies
London, October 27, 1873*

There is nothing new from Washington, upon the subject of Reciprocity; and in the meantime the people are very much influenced *against* what appears to be their best interests. Whether or not they can be made to see what is best, and to take advantage of any opportunities that may be afforded, is very doubtful. The ignorant and inexperienced are easily frightened and prejudiced.

*To Hon. Elisha H. Allen
Maine, November 26, 1873*

Every chief in the country was opposed to it [reciprocity], and only the fact that I was committed to it, kept my own good wife, from so expressing herself.

December 7, 1873

Mrs. Bishop consoles me by saying that I ought to have known that the natives would not favor cession.

January 7, 1874

Of course we want reciprocity, and with prosperity could do much for the benefit of all classes, and especially for the sick, the ignorant and the poor: but we can do tolerably well as we are; and no good comes of so much croaking and exaggeration of our difficulties. There

has been quite too much croaking; it has damaged our credit, and served some of our enemies.

ON BUSINESS

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, December 4, 1886*

The stock excitement is intense, fortunes large and small changing hands. Brokers failing for having sold "short" while prices have advanced and still go up. It is tempting but I do not touch it.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, November 28, 1898*

That [extravagance] is the spirit which is evidently abroad in the islands. How long it will continue to go "to and from and up and down" and the result therefrom, remains to be seen.

June 7, 1899

Yes, Honolulu is a "boom town" now and the disease is not confined to the city. A financial frost will nip some of the tender speculations sooner or later. The tides do not set constantly in one direction.

August 28, 1902

Real economy hardly ever follows a term of extravagance or very free expenditure except by enforcement and a streak—a pronounced streak—of hard times is often useful.

June 4, 1894

I do not like to "buy a pig in a poke."

September 28, 1896

The prospect for "sound money" etc. is improving, but it is too soon to crow. What a shame and disaster it would be to elect Bryan!

October 17, 1898

You are quite right in being careful in loaning money on security of stocks. If you should loan on such collateral, the margin should be very wide, unless the borrower is well off.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, March 5, 1895*

In nearly everything we do, in matters of State, Church or School, the business man's view of the dollar and cent aspect has an important place.

*To Orville Pattison
Pennsylvania, September 24, 1902*

It is a bad habit to rush on with expansion relying upon the Government to come to the rescue time and again in times of peace and plenty.

ON LEADERSHIP

*To Hon. Elisha H. Allen
Maine, January 7, 1874*

. . . for *you* know that men as capable and true as he [Judge Hartwell] is, are very scarce here. You know what our stock consists of: Harris, Stanley, McCully, Jones, Dole!

*To Uldrick Thompson
Honolulu, August 29, 1898*

It does not matter much what its business or profession is, it's the *man* at the head who will make it *succeed*, if there is any success in it.

Anyone can make a handsome *show* by free expenditure of money, and yet it may be only a costly failure.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, October 17, 1898*

There are many men who are excellent as assistants, who, as you know, are not fit to be at the head of affairs. Not one in fifty good teachers are competent to fill the place of principal.

*To Uldrick Thompson
Honolulu, October 18, 1898*

A good overseer or manager does not do the work with his own hands. The Captain of a vessel does not and should not do the work of officer and crew; and neither ship, military company or large school can be carried on under debating society rules.

ON HOLDING OFFICE

*To George S. Kenway
Hawaii island, April 21, 1851*

. . . it is exceedingly difficult to find men who will honestly and faithfully execute the laws, and take an interest in protecting and supporting the government.

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, August 28, 1884*

No office holder should be allowed to sit in the House as a representative of the people, but we have many district judges, deputy sheriffs, etc., etc., all afraid to act independently. The Assembly will be prorogated on Saturday, and then I hope to hear less of politics, and to see more attention to ordinary business.

*To Hon. Elisha H. Allen
Maine, March 15, 1878*

Business men cannot afford to break up or neglect their affairs to take an office the tenure of which, is so *uncertain*, and which to many is *certainly* disagreeable.

*To Hon. Elisha H. Allen
Maine, November 11, 1873*

Mr. Hall is heartily sick and tired of office, and is anxious to resign. He cannot be more desirous of being relieved than I am, but we cannot spare him, and if my holding on will help to keep him, I shall not give up unless my health or the King compels me to.

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, July 11, 1887*

My preference was for a Convention. It would have taken more time and cost more money, and might have failed, but I do not like Mexican methods. But since what has been done, was by honest and patriotic men without violence, and has been accepted, I hope that we may have better government under it, and by accepting a position which I do not want [Board of Education], and will be a heavy tax upon my time and patience, I am showing my disposition to help.

ON IMMIGRATION

*To Robert M. Brown
Japan, January 2, 1874*

As the Hawaiians have many characteristics similar to the Japanese, and are well disposed towards them; and as our laws and public sentiment guarantee to those serving under contract—whether native or alien—full and equal protection, Japanese laborers, if disposed to emigrate at all, can find no better country to go to than these islands; where the climate, proximity to Japan, and general conditions are favorable for them.

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, March 16, 1885*

Employers are generally pleased with the Japanese. Would it be wise to put down some for the Ranch from those expected in June or July and if so, how many, and would you have them married men or single?

March 23, 1885

As soon as I can attend to it, I shall see him [Minister of Interior] about the Japanese. If we send for six men, two of them should be married, though I hardly know what the women could be employed at.

*To Mrs. E. L. Youmans
New York, February 14, 1893*

Mr. Thurston's remarks upon the labor system of Hawaii as being "obnoxious" is a very *old* tale. It has never been satisfactory; but has been modified and held on to as a necessary system for the present, or indefinitely.

ON LEPROSY

*To David I. Lee, M.D.
San Francisco, April 28, 1873*

You will be sorry to hear that the Leprosy has spread a good deal since you were here. The sad work of separating them from the general community is being more energetically and strictly carried on than it has been heretofore.

*To Henry Severance
San Francisco, August 4, 1873*

It is said that people are afraid to come here, because of the leprosy. There is really much less danger now than there was a year ago.

Lepers are not allowed to be at large now, but are carefully looked after and sent to their place on Molokai. A stranger might walk on streets daily for months without seeing one, unless he chanced to meet someone on the way to the Asylum or to Molokai. For prudent and well conducted people there is no danger from leprosy.

T. C. E. DeLong
Tokyo, October 15, 1873

Your Excellency is doubtless aware that that awful disease, leprosy, has afflicted this nation for several years past. Those known to have the disease (about eight hundred in all) are strictly isolated and well cared for on the Island of Molokai, but no remedy is known to our physicians.

To Monsieur Theodore Ballieu
Paris, November 15, 1873

That there is an opportunity for the exercise of charity amongst the lepers at the Settlement on Molokai, I will not deny; and yet, I may truthfully claim that, provision made by the Government for the comfortable maintenance of that unfortunate class of the community is liberal; a large number of them being better provided with shelter, food and clothing than they were in their own homes; and others still having means of their own with which to add to the supplies furnished by the Government.

To Alex S. Webster, Esquire
Sydney, February 6, 1874

There has been a great deal too much published here in the English language upon the subject of leprosy. It has given a wrong impression abroad. It was necessary to publish a good deal in the Hawaiian language, in order to arouse the natives from their comparative indifference to the danger of that awful disease. Nearly all of those diseased are now in a confined locality on Molokai; and there is no danger to any person residing here who does not expose himself unnecessarily.

To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, July 12, 1886

It is very much as I had supposed about the complaints from the Settlement. There will always be unreasonable fault-finders among so many people.

January 14, 1887

I suppose that many of the *kokua** went to the settlement with sick relations for the purpose, real or pretended, of taking care of them: and in many instances they may have been useful and a comfort to the sick; but in many instances the sick friends must have died long ago, and the reason for the *kokuas* remaining there no longer exists, so that if in health, he or she might be cleansed and depart . . . if well and clean I do not see why they should not come away and stay away.

**kokua*, helper, comforter; friend or relative.

January 14, 1887

There is talk of placing some sisters, either Catholic or English or both, at the Settlement, as nurses. And also about having an establishment there, partly as a hospital, I believe, to which to send women only, especially the younger and unmarried ones, where they can be more independent of and less exposed to the men . . . I am asking you many questions, but it is not necessary that they should all be answered immediately.

April 3, 1888

There are nine Sisters at Kakaako who have their living and \$20 per month each, which is more than I supposed. They take care of the children in the Kapiolani Home as well as look after the lepers . . . It seems a large number for that place besides the other help. If they (the Bd.) reduce that establishment and send more to Molokai a part of the Sisters could go too, and if each would spend a part of her time at the Settlement, the change would be good for their health.

April 13, 1888

Having been told that there are a number of women and young girls at the Leper Settlement on Molokai who have no proper protectors or guardians, and that it is the wish of the Government to provide such patients with houses separate from the general community of the settlement, and to place them under the immediate care of Christian women, either Protestant or Catholic, or both, I hereby request the privilege of paying the cost of houses for the purpose above mentioned, up to the sum of five thousand dollars; the houses for the patients to be of such quality as have usually been provided there; and the house for the superintendents to be plain and suitable for their use; all to be erected under direction of R. W. Meyer Esqr., and afterwards to be under control of the Board of Health.

I wish to have it understood, if your Excellency grants my request, that in the control and treatment of the women and girls who may occupy the rooms to be provided, there shall be no interference, restriction or discrimination on account of their religious faith.

April 13, 1888

The fact that so many *kokua* who went to the Settlement well, are now lepers, is another strong proof that the disease is contagious.

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, May 9, 1889*

By the paper this evening I learn that Father Damien died on the 15th ulto. I am horrified.

*To L. E. Pinkham
Honolulu, March 22, 1905*

No other country that I am acquainted with has done as much as Hawaii has for the lepers within its borders.

MOLOKAI RANCH

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, April 27, 1884*

I am glad to have so favorable an opinion about the stallion. You are mistaken in one thing. *Young* mares are best for an *old* horse. The horse you have is of good blood.

May 4, 1885

I like to have young cows milked for a while because it tames them.

June 4, 1885

Would not some roasted oats or flour or bread help to check the looseness of the rams? Or can they not be shut up away from nearly all green grass for a few days?

April 30, 1885

I am very much pleased at what you say about the large Hereford bull, and hope that you may be able to tell which cows he goes with, for he is an extra fine animal.

May 10, 1884

We ought to carefully protect, improve and utilize the springs and water sources of the Ranch. All cannot be done at once, but we should as soon as possible do something in the best and most urgent places.

July 6, 1885

I have bought a handsome bay stallion of good breed for saddle horses, "Young Cator" by name for the ranch. If he can be kept in a paddock near your house, and have mares selected for him, we shall have some good colts, by and by, for riding.

*To Francis Sinclair
New Zealand, May 10, 1887*

We need a single man [for the ranch], not old nor too young, temperate and good tempered, who would treat animals kindly and who would try to learn a little of the Hawaiian language and get on well with the natives.

MOLOKAI PURVEYOR

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, March 30, 1885*

Yours of the 28th inst. with the basket of mutton and ducks came to hand yesterday. The basket will be sent per *Likelike* tomorrow. I shall be pleased to have some lamb when convenient for you.

April 6, 1885

Yours of the 3rd inst. with lambs, butter and birds (10 fat plover) all recd. per *Likelike* and all good.

December 26, 1885

Your letter of the 24th & 25th the lamb, butter, 6 pheasants and 4 ducks all come to hand.

May 4, 1886

Should an opportunity offer to send me a fat deer I would be glad of it.

August 29, 1886

If convenient please send me a *lamb* now and again instead of mutton.

March 28, 1887

Your letter with the baskets, birds, etc., came duly to hand, the plovers are fat and good now.

May 30, 1887

Messrs. Dole and Emerson enjoyed their visit very much, and I am glad that both had a shot at a deer and not altogether in vain. The venison was a little too old for me. If convenient please give me lamb again this week.

ON HORSES

December 12, 1887

The horse I lost from clipping, was driven out to Mr. Austin's funeral in Kapalama. He may have been a little warm; at any rate he got slightly wet by a passing shower and then stood some time in the shade & wind without a blanket, and took cold. Had he been exercised, covered, or turned loose, he would not have taken cold probably. It is not likely that old "Charley" will take cold under your care.

*To Uldrick Thompson
Honolulu, May 17, 1900*

Faithful old "Grant" has held on well and deserves a pension. Were I at hand I would give him some oats and sugar, or a "mash," which might suit the condition of his teeth better.

ON CONSERVATION

*To the Planter's Labor and Supply Co.
Honolulu, October 16, 1883*

What can and should be done by the Government towards protecting, improving and extending the forests? And in what way can private land-owners or holders under long leases be induced to do likewise? In leasing Government lands, crown lands and private lands on long terms, cannot a great deal be accomplished by requiring lessees to fence off or otherwise protect the woodland and to plant trees in consideration of the long term and some abatement of rent? Prizes or awards to those who plant—in extent—would have some influence; but it cannot be expected that individuals shall make large expenditures or sacrifices mainly for the public good.

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, January 3, 1887*

I am surprised at what you say about the number of deer; and such a number must destroy a great deal of young trees and shrubbery. Heretofore I have had a tender sort of feeling towards those animals, but now think that something will have to be done to reduce their number and perhaps make some use of them. They are so far no better and may be quite as mischievous as wild goats.

May 15, 1887

I notice that you killed off a large number of wild goats, and I wish it were possible to kill all the deer, for they are about as bad as goats and have done a great deal of harm in destroying young trees.

May 15, 1897

On this island the graziers are talking of killing off the Minah birds, to prevent the constant spreading of lantana. Those birds carry the seeds far and wide, so that after a land has been cleared, young plants show themselves. Nothing short of a great vigilance and a constant

fight, will prevent that worthless shrub from over-running a great deal of country good and bad.

*To William T. Brigham
Honolulu, May 15, 1899*

For a long time past it has been difficult to procure much *koa* lumber of desirable sizes and quality . . . it is important to have it sound and thoroughly seasoned whether plain or ornamental in grain; and it should be poisoned with creosote. The fight with insects will never cease.

December 22, 1909

Whenever I think of the handsome *koa* wood used in furnishing the Museum a twinge of anxiety comes to my mind, because of my recollection of the damages done by the ant or borer as shown in a table made in France of oak and mahogany and which was of course, thoroughly seasoned, and also of the other wicked acts of the same little pest.

ON WEATHER AND WATER

*To Hon. Elisha H. Allen
Maine, March 15, 1878*

We are having the most severe drought that I have ever experienced. You never *saw* finer days and nights, distressingly fine . . . cattle are dying on this Island, on Molokai and in some other places in considerable numbers . . . We have not had a Kona storm [Southwind] during the whole winter, and all signs fail. We pray for rain, but either our faith is weak or our sins are too great—both most likely, for the rain does not come . . . here we are as dry as a “powder house”.

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, March 10, 1884*

It is something to get rain even on the high land. We have had but *very little* here, and now it is dry and at night cold. The season is now so far advanced that I fear it is going to be a very dry year on the low-land at least.

April 7, 1884

The weather has been very boistrous about the islands lately, and it is likely the *Alameda* has had a rough passage.

April 19, 1884

The outcome of the little Kona [Southwind] is better than I had expected. I am quite satisfied to do without the birds [Meyer could not ship the usual weekly food supplies including fowl on account of the weather] and take the rain instead. It must do a great deal of good, if it does not bring forth too many worms.

April 21, 1884

It has been blowing like fury for several days, making the sea very rough, and drying up the moisture on the land.

May 3, 1884

About the water supply, it would seem to me that every spring whether a perpetual flowing one or one which flows only a half of the year or even less, should be cleaned out and carefully enclosed; so that the trees may be planted around it, and the cattle prevented from tramping in or around it. The water should be led out in a pipe into a strong redwood trough or into a strong tank or iron or stonework and if the supply is sufficient the pipe could be led to several such drinking places, some near and some far from the spring . . . It may be worth while to make one reservoir this summer as an experiment.

July 6, 1885

Mr. Monsarrat told me that you were about to go to Papohaku. He also told me of a place in the side of a ledge near which there used to be cultivation, in which the natives told him water could always be found by digging four feet or so, and he intends to tell you about it. It is not a good time for looking for permanent water sources, there having been so much rain this spring and summer.

July 11, 1885

In places where there is only a little water, or even signs of water in dry weather it may be wise to spend a small sum in digging to see whether or not the supply can be increased. I understood Mr. Monsarrat to say that there were signs of old taro patches near the place referred to by him.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

*To Frederick M. Hatch
Honolulu, May 10, 1898*

We are hoping that the importance of Honolulu as a supply station, a military outpost and a stepping-stone on the route to Manila etc. may bring about annexation by *joint* resolution, since it cannot be done through the Senate alone.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, May 27, 1898*

The delay of Annexation by the U.S. and the use of Hawaiian ports for coaling etc. may make trouble for Hawaii; and what the war with Spain may lead to is very uncertain. A great naval victory by the U.S. on the Atlantic, and that soon, may prevent serious complication.

*To Orville Pattison
Elkland, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1898*

The people who have property or business will soon begin to feel the taxes caused by this unfortunate war; and those who made the war will suffer the least.

December 16, 1898

I still regret the war and that we are involved with the Philippines, but my regrets are like regrets, generally, rather valueless.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, March 15, 1900*

Peace with Spain seems near at hand but this Government will have many difficult matters and questions relating to Cuba, the Philippines, etc. to settle hereafter. I wish that we were well clear of the Philippines.

EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE OF SAN FRANCISCO

*To Arthur F. Griffiths
Honolulu, May 8, 1906*

Great work is being done by civil and military authorities and committees of citizens male and female as you have learned from the newspapers. I am not so located nor am I strong enough to do any considerable service (84). There is no lack of able, brave and good hearted people, full of courage and hope, directing, planning and working, so that every passing day shows good results. Poverty and distress of body and mind cannot be *quickly* overcome.

*To William D. Alexander
Honolulu, June 17, 1907*

The memoirs of Mrs. Bishop, now undertaken by Mrs. Krout, should have been written by somebody twenty years ago. Many letters received by Mrs. Bishop from friends at home and abroad, with other memoranda and data preserved by her, and in my care at the time of the great fire in San Francisco, April 18th, 1906, were burned together with my letters and copies of letters, destroyed.

ON READING

*To Marguerite Neuman
New Orleans, April 14, 1906*

Do you have time for considerable reading? Such books as are really worth reading are good companions and make time pass rapidly and pleasantly. Three fourths at least of the books published are not worth the paper and ink used in the printing of them, and newspaper reading may easily become a dissipation.

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, March 22, 1886*

Of course "Ben Hur" is largely imagination, but it is good and not unreasonable. It is an interesting book and I am glad you are pleased with it. I hear it is being purchased in large numbers by Catholics and Jews.

*To Manley Hopkins
London, November 27, 1873*

Mark Twain's remarks either for or against any country or person, are not, in his own country, regarded as of much consequence. He sacrifices everything to humor and profit.

DROLLERY

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, June 27, 1885*

There is nothing in the Japanese contracts about hot water, but they think a great deal of hot water for bathing or washing themselves, and obliging them, in that way and in other things peculiar to them helps perhaps in keeping their employers out of hot water.

August 27, 1887

In three excerpts following, Bishop refers to the switchback trail along the leper settlement at Kalaupapa. The cliff is pali in Hawaiian.

You have taken many risks on that *pali* between your house and the Settlement, and I congratulate you on your escapes so far . . .

March 28, 1887

I hope it may be necessary for the members of the Board [of Health] and the doctors to go up and down your *pali* often, so that something may be done to that road.

April 4, 1887

If an accident must happen to somebody on that *pali* I hope it will be to someone in authority.

*To Mrs. Charles H. Breen
New Orleans, November 13, 1884*

The papers which you sent me with pictures of the Carnival were interesting, and would give one the idea that people of your city are a gay, excitable, extravagant and unAmerican community . . . Since you like a warm climate it is fortunate that you are settled in the South; and more fortunate still that your husband's temper is not *hot*, for which I have your unfailing word.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, December 3, 1898*

Musicians, artists, poets, scientists, etc. are mostly peculiar people and often difficult to get along with, and to get their best service requires patience and forbearance.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, October 5, 1898*

Great artists are sometimes "queer cattle".

*To Mrs. Frank C. McCafferey
Oakland, May 11, 1914*

According to custom which may or may not belong to the fair sex Miss Payne is now in the midst of a "shower". I have no extra teacups or other pretty things and can make nothing in needlework and shall not I trust be an unwelcome intruder if I ask you to present to Miss Payne the enclosed check for her use.

*To William T. Brigham
Honolulu, March 3, 1894*

After Mr. Seale's return from Guam I received a little fish, mounted and colored by Mr. Thompson I suppose and named for me. Now I have another namesake. I am satisfied to know about them without meeting them in their resorts.

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, December 27, 1895*

There are some people whom I like in a way, but with whom I dislike to have any business relations. Some mechanics, some merchants and some others have regarded me as a full fledged goose to be plucked, and the plucking pleases them more than it does me.

To William T. Brigham
Honolulu, February 8, 1895

"ABCFM" and the "Board" refer to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

It is still doubtful about our getting the Boston Collection of the ABCFM though I think that the Majority on the Board are in favor of it . . . If they found that the Museum building might be used as a fort they might conclude that Boston would be the safer place for the collection.

To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, December 18, 1894

We too [California] are having more than enough rain; and I can imagine that in the Girls' School premises the mud must be something terrible . . . planks and *stilts* may have to be resorted to. A stilt drill may be the first lesson in gymnastics!

To William T. Brigham
Honolulu, October 17, 1894

I think that Kamehameha I is credited with having been the owner of many things he never saw.

To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, September 27, 1894

I'm thankful that the mechanics are out of the Museum and that my credit is still fairly good. It was beginning to look as if they were to be a part of the *permanent* collection!

To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, May 2, 1889

Today I met on the street Mr. White who kept the White House in Honolulu, and who says he intends to keep a hotel in Hilo, and loaned him five dollars, which he promises to pay to you when he returns to Honolulu, the next trip the *Mariposa*! It is a suspicious case, and the \$5 may be another permanent investment.

May 2, 1889

Mr. . . . is going to New Zealand and Australia by and by, and I have a lot of duplicates which I would like to have him take and exchange for other native things, for a consideration . . . Probably he expects to get a lot of things to sell me at a large profit! He has struck a "bonanza" in me.

WILLIAM LITTLE LEE

*To Frederick B. Richards
New York, April 29, 1901*

[William Little Lee] was too unsparing of himself, too willing to serve his fellowmen. Overwork reduced his strength and invited disease, which cut him down in the prime of life and when it was hard to give him up. He and I occupied adjoining rooms until he married, and afterward we met very often when he was in Honolulu. I loved him more than I have any other man and the best wish that I can make for any young man is, that he may be in character, like William Little Lee.

ON FRIENDSHIP

*To Hon. Elisha H. Allen
Maine, January 2, 1876*

Was I not fortunate in getting through with so little loss by the suspension of the Bank of California! It made great confusion in my affairs for a short time. Gave me much of anxiety, travel and expense. But my affairs were sound at the bottom, and I had *excellent friends*, who helped me like real brothers. My experience of kindness, good will and confidence is worth a great deal to me and cannot be forgotten. There is more of virtue and true friendship among men and in mankind than many people will admit or that they know anything about.

*To the Trustees, Bishop Museum
Honolulu, February 9, 1907*

It is most fortunate that the administration of the trusts through which I have acted, has from their beginning been in the control of men devoted to the best interests and welfare of Hawaii and her people, and all of them personal friends of Mrs. Bishop and myself.

*To Mrs. Philip H. Weaver
Honolulu, May 5, 1910*

I have always been envious of those members of the [Cousins' Society] who are not to the manner born, because from the first arrival of my dear friend Lee and myself at Honolulu the missionary families took us into their homes with confidence and treated us as friends, which we on better acquaintance became and continued to be.

*To Mrs. R. W. Andrews
Honolulu, May 18, 1910*

From the date of my first arrival in Honolulu until now the American missionaries in Hawaii and their children have been my constant and highly appreciated friends, and my respect for those living and honor for those who have departed does not diminish by the passing of time.

*To Alfred S. Hartwell
Honolulu, February 5, 1912*

Ever since my first arrival in Honolulu in eighteen hundred and forty-six I have been treated with great kindness and respect, by the people of Hawaii, native and foreign of all ranks, making Honolulu more truly my home, wherein the people are really my neighbors, for a greater part of my life than any other place.

ON OLD AGE

*To Samuel M. Damon
Honolulu, May 19, 1889*

I came here (New York) via New Orleans, Mobile, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Cincinnati. Spent two days in N.O., half day in Atlanta, one day in Chattanooga, and the rest of the time was being shaken and dusted in the cars. Car travel does not agree with my health much better than steamer travel. I'll have to own up to being an old man [67] and come to quiet and easy life.

*To Princess Kaiulani
Scotland, August 3, 1896*

I am thankful for fairly good health [74] with which I am favored, for I am able to do a great deal of work and keep myself very busy. Sometimes I do too much. It is good to be occupied so that unprofitable thoughts may be crowded out. For those who are not too old and who have leisure time it is well to always have some study in hand, in addition to reading, to be pursued systematically.

*To Orville Pattison
Pennsylvania, August 3, 1903*

I am keeping on much as I have been [81], constantly busy or interested in some way and gradually yielding or losing somewhat to age, which is to be expected and cannot be wholly resisted.

*To Mrs. Lucretia Wood
Michigan, January 25, 1904*

Sometimes I feel very old [82] myself, but I still attend business daily and am kept quite busy, which may account in part for my present vigor. Very few people, comparatively, are injured by work.

*To Marguerite Neuman
St. Louis, April 10, 1907*

As you must have felt some anxiety about your health, and on examination by a physician have received a favorable report, your mind should be at ease about yourself. It is not a good habit to think about oneself. Prudence and confidence will serve you better.

It is said that medical students, while reading about diseases and symptoms, fall into the unfortunate habit of imagining that they are victims to all the ailments they are learning about, and almost make themselves ill, without good cause! I am fairly well [85] and have learned that worry is never in any way profitable. Many people go through life, much of the time carrying loads of "borrowed trouble".

*To Arthur F. Griffiths
Honolulu, January 25, 1910*

Such tokens of consideration from those whom we highly esteem and respect more than offsets the weakness and disability common to old age [90], and give cheer and contentment with life.

*To Annie Bishop (Mrs. E. Faxon)
Honolulu, February 5, 1912*

It is worth while to live to be old [90] if one can keep comfortably well and retain heart and mind to enjoy life reasonably and take interest in the events of the wonderful age.

A MISCELLANEY OF ADVICE AND COMMENT

*To Mrs. J. Turrill
Oregon, February 27, 1860*

Bishop's friend, J. Turrill, had died in Oregon, and news was brought by ship to Honolulu.

When the vessel was coming in, the Mail flag at masthead, I remarked to Bernice [Mrs. Bishop], there comes good news to some, and sad tidings to others. "Do you expect good or bad news?" she enquired. Some of both kinds, I replied, and my anticipations came true, but the good came from whence I looked for evil, and the sad from where I did not expect it.

*To Mr. J. Lazarno
Honaunau, Hawaii, February 20, 1871*

At 10 minutes past ten o'clock last evening we had the loudest shock of earthquake experienced by anybody now living here, but the damage caused by it is slight.

*To James Milledge, Esquire
Chelsea, Mass., May 23, 1873*

Your letter of March 6th was duly received, and in accordance with your request, which I passed over to the first clerk in the Post Office, he has been kind enough to prepare an historical sketch of, and to copy out the laws relating to, the Hawaiian Postal System, to which he has attached all of the postal stamps now in use here, and all of the old ones that are procurable.

In 1846-47, when a merchant ship from Boston or New York, arrived via Cape Horn, the mail matter was usually poured from the bags etc. onto the floor of the counting room of the consignee of the vessel, of the Harbor-Master's office, and those expecting letters gathered around the pile to assist in "overhauling" or "sorting", picking out their own, and passing over their shoulders the letters etc. of those standing in the outer circles. Letters for Capts. and crew of ships on cruise addressed to care of Ship Chandlers went to their offices, the Seamen's Chaplain took those sent to his care, and the remainder for sailors went into the old tea chest in the Consulate. When the whalers came into port to remit, their crews made the round of the Ship Chandlers, the Chaplaincy and the Consulate, in search of news from home, and the old tea chest was upset and overhauled, many times daily while the fleet was in port.

*To the Rev. C. M. Hyde
Honolulu, April 23, 1896*

I was not much pleased with Mr. Ripley's sketch [of the Kamehameha Schools chapel] in the elevation. There is more in the proportions of a building than most people imagine. Proportions count for more than ornamentation in striving for beauty in a building.

*To William D. Alexander
Honolulu, December 26, 1893*

If a thief were to snatch from a counter a bag of gold and run with it, but getting stopped and arrested, were to say he would give it up and not steal it again—would he be any the less guilty of theft?

*To J. Turrill, Esquire
Oregon, October 7, 1853*

Had we not better have a World's Exposition at Honolulu? We're in a very central position and might possibly call out our Japan neighbors.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, February 6, 1900*

It would be unprofitable to talk back [to abuse from the Advertiser], for to be disputed or corrected is just what an angry and ill disposed man (I will not say blackguard) likes.

*To Arthur F. Griffiths
Honolulu, December 31, 1908*

It is the habit of the public in Hawaii, to expect more in the way of education free or at small expense than it is entitled to and more than should be permitted, but I have no idea of attempting to bring about a reform in that regard in my lifetime.

*To Mrs. Charles H. Breen
New Orleans, November 13, 1884*

I need not tell you how anxious I am that George should go to school and also learn to work; and that he should be kept from all bad habits and from indifference about learning and improving. If a boy is ambitious and industrious he will improve and arrive at a good position even with scant advantages.

*To Orville Pattison
Elkland, Pa., September 4, 1901*

I have more sympathy for the agriculturalists than any other class of workers in this state, for they have more risks, by weather, fire, freight and market; get less for their labor and pay more taxes according to value of property, than any other class.

*To Charles M. Hyde
Honolulu, August 4, 1897*

Were I Mr. Dillingham's [B.F.] adviser, and did I think he would be likely to follow my advice, I would say to him "You have had great success in starting, or helping to start, another large plantation at Ewa: now do not branch out again in any similar enterprise, but snug up and reduce obligations now existing".

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, September 16, 1898*

Is there not danger that anxiety to become rich quickly will lead to unsafe speculation and trouble? The effect of such great prosperity and excitement is not all good and may be damaging to many, especially young men.

November 8, 1900

You know what extreme decisions some of the courts of this country East and West have given relative to trusts provided for and attempted to be established by wills. Some of them quite unreasonable and little short of outrageous.

*To Rudolph W. Meyer
Molokai, February 9, 1884*

It is foolish, wrong and dangerous for those in the Gov't. to prejudice the native against respectable foreigners, especially against the young men born and brought up in this country.

*To Joseph O. Carter
Honolulu, October 11, 1895*

Interference with the business and convenience of the people [cholera epidemic restrictions] always causes complaint, criticism and fault finding, and it is impossible to avoid all mistakes. The irresponsible public is, as a rule, unjust and mean when its corns are touched even lightly.

*To J. Turrill, Esquire
Oregon, May 8, 1852*

[The Hawaiian Board of] Missions is now holding its general meeting. Poor souls (the missionaries), they have to take it on every side. There never was a more ill-treated and slandered set of respectable and honorable people.

*To William Martin
France, May 1, 1893*

I say to you frankly that in matters of this nature [diplomatic amenities and courtesies] His Majesty [King Lunalilo] as well as myself is inexperienced, and that much will be left to your tact and knowledge of the etiquette so that no mistakes may be made and no offense given.

*To Mrs. Edward L. Youmans
New York, February 20, 1893*

As a rule people seek for just such advice as they prefer to have.

*To Theodore Richards
Honolulu, November 24, 1893*

When we find ourselves in a bad situation the important question is not so much as to how we got there, as it is, which is the safest and best way out.

*To Hon. Elisha H. Allen
Oregon, February 14, 1880*

The whalers used us as long as it suited them to do so, inflicted great moral and physical damage upon the native race, and then left us.

IN MEMORIAM

*Charles R. Bishop Trust
Honolulu, August 12, 1915*

It is with profound sorrow that the Trustees [Charles R. Bishop Trust] record the death in Berkeley, California, Monday June 7, 1915, of Honorable Charles R. Bishop, the donor of the trust, at the age of ninety-three years, four months and thirteen days.

The Trustees have had the devoted interest and assistance of the donor in the administration of their duties. He has been a wise counsellor and to each of them he gave much of his personal friendship.

The fact of this trust alone is sufficient to show his broad philanthropy, although his benefactions in other directions were conspicuous, distributed as they were over a long life devoted without ostentation to the service of the state and humanity.

He was Hawaii's greatest benefactor, and because of the carefully planned form of his charities his influence does not cease with his death. As long as civilization exists on these western shores so long will men and women, particularly those of the younger years, arise to bear testimony to the helping hand, and uplifting spirit of Charles R. Bishop.



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