

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1912.

Business remains dull, but little activity can be looked for before the trading season sets in.

The auctioneers during the week, though called "crisis" sales, have been made up from late importations, and prices realized have been fair.

By advertisement we notice that Mr. T. C. French has been appointed agent of the North Pacific Fire Insurance Company of Honolulu, a sound reliable concern which offers many advantages to those wishing to secure their property against fire.

The steamer Idaho is now due, and will probably bring us dates to the 15th of 1912.

From the San Francisco Commercial Herald of the 10th ult., we clip as follows:

News reports from Honolulu from Jan. 1st to Sept. 15th, 1912, pp. 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 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THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1912.

A WRITER under the signature of "Justice," whose communication appears in another column, is undoubtedly correct when he asserts that "all men do not agree with us in our views upon certain matters and things. A newspaper that certifies everybody's views is something that it is quite impossible to publish; to prove which we advise our correspondents, or anybody else who feels inclined, to copy the work for a few months.

"Experience is a dear school, but there are some who will not learn in any other."

Our correspondent will perhaps pardon us if we differ from him in our estimate of what was and still is "public opinion" in regard to the late ministerial changes; and further, he will allow us the privilege of a doubt as to whether the "letter" addressed to His Majesty, to which reference is made, could rightly be termed an expression of the "public sentiment."

Its publication in full, together with the answer received, might afford light on that point.

"Justice" states in effect that the late Minister of Foreign Relations was in harmony with the majority of the Cabinet; that there was no difference of opinion between that Minister and His Majesty the King; that public opinion did not call for the dissolution of the Cabinet, and does not now justify it.

So that by the showing of our correspondent, the late Minister has, by his course, been guilty of treating His Majesty, his colleagues in the Cabinet, and public opinion generally, in a manner that is both discourteous and trifling.

After reading the first paragraph of the letter of "Justice," we are left to really no other conclusion than this damaging one for his client.

There is not, and there cannot be, any controversy between our correspondent and ourselves as to the importance of conserving and promoting in every legitimate way the paramount interest and leading resource of the country; although we may honestly differ with him, and still agree with the majority of our patrons as to the means and instruments best adapted to the good of all concerned for bringing about the desired ends.

During all the talk, pertinent and otherwise, that has so far arisen upon the subject of "Labor and Population," it has been apparently conceded that either Japan or China, or both, are the sources from which we are to look for the material to supply the first of these wants. And unless the idea of "cognate races" is more developed and becomes more in favor than so far appears, we will probably have to look in the same direction for recruits to our permanent population.

Now if these conclusions of ours are sound, it behooves us to be moving in the premises, and promptly take the necessary steps toward the desired end before the possible and very probable course of events in the East (or more properly the West, from our side) shall have rendered our enterprise in that direction extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable, for a time at least.

We refer to the fact, not generally known or considered as important by "the rest of mankind," that a war is now threatening between the Empires of Japan and China, respecting the Kingdom of Korea.

By ancient usage, Japan claims tribute from Korea, and the Empire of China also claims that island. Recently the Koreans have sent a letter to Japan, insulting in its tone, and refusing to recognize the authority of the Mikado or to pay tribute. In consequence it is stated that the Mikado is determined to enforce his demands, and is fitting out a fleet of six war steamers to be sent to Korea with that object.

On the other hand, the Chinese Government, acting as the guardian of Korea, has declared that if Japan attacks her dependant she will attack Japan. And it has recently been reported that the Chinese have been busy in fortifying the approaches to the Peiho river, (the place where they gave the British and Allies such a warm reception some years ago) and that they have built and equipped one or two war steamers.

In the event of the war which appears impending between these two countries, Japan, as the most warlike and best equipped in modern appliances, would doubtless best her clumsy opponent, and probably the sympathies of all Europe and America would be with her. But the breaking out of such a war would at once throw impediments in the way of our getting either labor or population from those countries, if it did not in fact cut short all our hopes in that direction, for an indefinite period of time.

Under these considerations, will it not be wise for our business men, our planters, and our Government, to be "up and doing" before the opportunity for action has gone by?

New Surveys in the Pacific.

The Congress of the United States recently made an appropriation for a systematic survey of the coasts and islands of the Pacific Ocean, and by the last mail we learn that Commodore Wyman, Chief of the Hydrographic Office at Washington, is now engaged in planning the work.

It is stated that the first effort will be to survey that part of the Pacific running from the coast of Lower California to the northwest corner of the United States, off Alaska and along the Aleutian group of islands, thence toward the Hawaiian Islands. The necessity of this has been urged upon Congress for many years by the department, in view of the increasing interests of American commerce, and of the number of dangerous islands and reefs that require a careful survey and record. Included in this programme will be the exploration of the Sargasso Sea lying to the westward of the California coast, and also that of the great ocean current known as the Kuro Siwo, to which the northwest coast of America owes so much of the mildness of its temperature.

After the general survey of the North Pacific it is proposed that the expedition shall return to Honolulu, and thence carefully examine the entire breadth of the ocean, taking belts of latitude of five degrees at a time, and extending the work from the fortieth degree of latitude north to the fortieth degree of south latitude. It is probable that at least ten years will be required for the labor in question, and for which additional appropriations will be needed. We trust (says the writer from whom we compile this article) that the authorities having this matter in charge will include in the programme of operations a thorough investigation into the natural history as well as the physics of the deeper portions of the Pacific. Within the last five or ten years much attention has been directed to these subjects, and the brilliant results obtained by the British, German, Swedish, Russian, and other government vessels have tended to upset previous ideas and add vastly to our knowledge. The British Government will send out one of its vessels this fall to the same ground for the purpose of deep-sea exploration, and it would be very mortifying if our government, which has always taken the lead in enterprises of this kind, should fall short of the expectations of men of science, dredges of the most approved character, and every variety of apparatus that has been devised and found useful within the past few years, should be supplied, and trained experts should be invited to accompany the expedition, so as to secure the best possible results. It is not necessary to make voluminous collections of natural history on such expeditions, as the most interesting objects are usually those that can be compassed in a small space; and whatever the Navy Department may do in this direction will be gladly received as an earnest of its sympathy with the scientific movements of the day.

It is, of course, to be presumed that nothing will be omitted in the way of deep-sea thermometers, current indicators, etc., such as belong to the most purely physical portions of the research; and but little additional outlay would include the material for completing the research in every possible direction.

The sloop-of-war Portsmouth was fitting out to take back to their native land. Combining with this the expedition of the sloop-of-war Albatross, it was contemplated that she would be employed on the work some three or four years, although the magnitude of the undertaking will occupy as has been stated, at least ten years.

However valuable to the scientific world and the student of geography may be the discoveries and explorations of Livingstone in Africa, of far more worth to the cause of humanity will be his statements in regard to the slave trade, and his efforts to enlist the sympathies of the civilized world in an attempt to arrest the nefarious traffic. According to the statements which have been published, as derived from Livingstone through Stanley, there is an annual export from the centre of Africa of 90,000 slaves, who go to Arabia, Madagascar and Persia. During the times when slavery was recognized as a legitimate branch of commerce by civilized nations, so large a number as this was not exported in any one year. The slaves who were kidnapped and sent to America were from the West Coast, and were inferior in physique to the inhabitants of the regions described to Livingstone. The slaves are now captured by the Arabs, and the co-operation of the negro kings, who declare war against neighboring tribes for the object of obtaining prisoners for sale. Captives are not however taken without desperate resistance, thus causing an annual loss of life as estimated by Livingstone, of half a million of men!

The region from which this supply of forced labor is drawn at such a fearful sacrifice of human life, is large enough and fertile enough to produce all the sugar and cotton now required to supply the world. Livingstone has in his own person proved the affirmative of the question, hitherto considered to be in doubt, of the possibility of a European living in good health in the climate of Central Africa. It is probably no more unhealthy than are some portions of India. But commerce must explore the land, and the governments of civilized nations will undoubtedly join their efforts in bringing to an end the iniquitous slave traffic, the existence of which shocks the spirit of the age. Then indeed will Ethiopia stretch forth her hands to God, and Livingstone will have won an imperishable fame as a true philanthropist.

The Gazette publishes a resume of all the laws and regulations of the Government respecting the importation of laborers into this Kingdom, and concludes with the following words:

"As far as we are aware these are all the Laws and Regulations pertaining to the subject now under discussion, and we state by the authority of the Minister of the Interior, who speaks for himself and his Colleagues, that the Board of Immigration are now ready as they always have been, to receive the interests of anyone desiring of introducing laborers. Letters of Credence will be given to any person who is in harmony with the laws of the Officers of the ports which such Agents may be called upon to visit. In due the public are assured that no obstacle will be thrown in the way of any person who desires to bring laborers into the country, every proper assistance will be cheerfully and readily granted. But whilst saying this, we hope will be understood that the Government will still, as they have done heretofore, insist on such guarantees as will satisfy them that the laborers come here with free will and consent, and that the nature of their obligations is fully understood by them."

Japan. An editorial note in the Independent, speaking of the new notation in Japan says: "There seems to be no doubt that the Mikado of Japan will set out next year to make the tour of America and Europe, and see for himself whether the reports of the civilization of the West are true. The Japanese are burning their bridges behind them in their desire to reach the continent of America, and to the fraternity of the nations and the spirit of the nineteenth century. Preparing perhaps for his trip, the Mikado is practicing the most rigid economy, and has dismissed eighty waiting attendants, and his household, and is planning to travel with only a few attendants, and a few horses, and a few pack animals. Our correspondent at Yedo writes us that the Department of Civilization or Colonization (Kōwa Jōmu) has planned great enterprises, and by the help of General Capron, Major Warfield and others, are carrying them out handsomely. Through General Capron they have sent to America for specimens of the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. These animals are the constant delight of the Japanese. In the southwest part of the city of Yedo they have cleared seventy-five acres of ground, formed a pond, and are planting the most choice of American fruits. In Yedo Major Warfield has been busy for several months constructing wagon roads. Dr. Stuart Edgerton will soon open a medical school in Hakodadi, and an agricultural and scientific school will be opened at Yedo, under Professor Antell. It should, however, be better understood that the Americans in Japan are not to be regarded as the officers; a fact which shows that, with their acceptance of foreign ideas, they have lost no particle of their self-respect. If America sends its teachers to demand a respectful regard, and an attitude in the "side-saddle" at once ungraceful, unhealthy and insecure, that they begin to feel nervous about riding."

It is strange to me that the silding, half-sitting, and half-standing style of balancing on a horse's back will be persisted in by ladies on these islands, when they see daily such splendid easy riding by the native girls. For a long ride there is no comfort to be found in the side-saddle, while astride of a horse a lady can ride as far and as comfortably as a man. And then too the male style of riding admits of a costume that is far more picturesque and becoming than the heavy side-loaded skirt of a "habit," and I am confident that if our ladies would try the sensible modern ones, they would hesitate long if they returned to the pillory called a side-saddle; a thing full of cramps and crochets, and eminently calculated to overthrow the balance of any one while riding.

We can claim for these islands precedence in the inauguration of the style of riding introduced as a novelty in California by the late Mr. W. L. Green, and we hope to hear before long that it is the mode; then our ladies will adopt it. CRITIC.

"The Old 'Nautic'"—The laborers employed in laying the foundation of a new building on the site of the wreck of the old Nautic, corner of Clay and Saranoe streets, have since they commenced work, found in the hall of the old ship various curiosities. Yesterday upward of twenty-five cases of champagne were unearthed and distributed around among the workmen and disposed of to the crowd who gather about there daily. A. S. CLEGHORN & CO.

TO LET! THOSE DESIRABLE PREMISES, No. 105 Saranoe Avenue, at present occupied by Mr. Headcase. For particulars apply to JAS. S. LEMON. 105 Saranoe Ave. 10/15/12

Salmon. OF THE PACKING OF 1871. warranted in good order, for sale at a very low price. Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO. 10/15/12

ON FAVORABLE TERMS—THE STEAM Engine and Fire Boiler lately used by J. A. Hepper in his saw-mill, at the mill of the late Mr. W. L. Green, at Aloa, one of the best of the kind in the Kingdom, with all its machinery, one Mangle for Circular Saw, some Shaving, Pulley, Belting, Bricks, and Iron Chimney, etc. Apply to LEWIS & DICKSON. 10/15/12

CORRESPONDENCE.

Inducements to Immigration—Homesteads and Citizenship.

The land policy of our Government is at present unfavorable to any plan for providing homesteads to those who may desire them, whether natives or foreigners; but there are, otherwise, no material obstacles to such an enterprise. As soon as the sentiment of the Government shall favor the encouragement of immigrants through the homestead inducement, the manner of effecting it will not be a question of any serious difficulty.

As this paper is devoted to the discussion of the influence of certain inducements upon the minds of possible immigrants, I shall leave to a future time the examination of our land policy and the homestead principle as affecting our prosperity.

There is little doubt but that an opportunity of obtaining an interest in the soil would be highly prized by members of such a family race as the Chinese and Japanese. The demand for labor, with fair wages in return, is enough to lead all over the world, generally with the intention of laying up money to take back to their native land. Combining with this inducement, the chance of becoming land-owners with all civil rights, and not only would the temptation for them to leave their homes be very much increased, but many of them would be led to settle permanently and give up their native for their adopted land, the second and perhaps most important step in the great work of recurring our population.

With the general features of our climate and soil, this experiment is more feasible here than almost anywhere else. Already, our own observation shows us that Chinese do not mind a hard labor, and are permanently in our land, where they find a society of their own countrymen, a friendly people and luxurious life, and where they are not molested by the law.

We have wide areas of fertile and unoccupied land; and if a plan could be carried out for providing all immigrants who desire, with tracts of this character, and if the land were to be held in fee simple, according to location, quality and other features, that fee-simple titles should be granted them upon reasonable conditions—stated terms of occupation, and a moderate money consideration—power of the land, but that, with little assistance in getting here, a great many would flock to our shores for such opportunities, and should be kept there until they have come for labor or other ends. And this is a kind of immigration which would increase as it became better understood and more widely known in the various countries of the world.

The rights of citizenship in this connection seem to me more important than to some others. They are necessary to the success of a plan of repopulating our islands by means of labor, and are of great importance to make a residence of a few years one of the conditions to naturalization, but that there is every reason that individuals adopting this country as their own, and investing in its soil, should be granted the rights of citizenship, and that the rights of citizenship should be as soon as a reasonable time for becoming acquainted with the meaning and force of such rights should have elapsed.

It is not probable that the right to vote for representatives here would be regarded as of any value by Chinese or Japanese, and it would be prudent to omit it from the administration of the country, as all must be whose business depends upon its prosperity, they would not value the vote, and it would be a voting privilege, and after they should so understand it there would be no reason for withholding it from them. The responsibility of citizenship is that of an educator, and this would be one of the inducements which would go to make good citizens of such immigrants.

The belief in the practicability of such a plan for inducing the Chinese and Japanese to come to our islands as settlers, is not founded upon theory alone. The presumption of fact and experience is in its favor. The attachment of the native land is a sentiment that is mostly satisfied with the assurance that their bones shall be sent thither for interment, and it becomes weaker with each new generation in the adopted country. Their disposition to migrate and colonize is a matter of history, and we have but to take advantage of it and give them reasonable encouragement and they will willingly become citizens of our country. S. B. DOLZ.

Mr. Edgerton: Every man does not agree with you on every point, but the present change in the laws have been the result of public sentiment, or of political disagreement. The burden of newspaper attack for long years past, has been directed at the Minister of Foreign Relations, but upon the most important measures which involved the public interests it has been, and is now, generally believed to be in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Edgerton, and his colleagues and His Majesty the King, whilst some how it was supposed that the third did not hold the same views, but really the most vital interest of the land as his colleagues or the King. This I think was the general opinion, and it certainly was sustained by the recalling of the said Minister, and upon his declining to write to His Majesty, and another still to His Majesty, expressing satisfaction with his call of the said Minister, and the hope of reconstruction by the ex-Minister. So whatever information may have contributed to the solution of the Cabinet, will permit a large number of your patrons for believing that public opinion did not call for it. It is true that the King and his ministers as stated above shows that public opinion did not justify it.

Again, Mr. Whitney assumes that because but one man who met me at the Hotel, and who, I think, had published upon the labor question, I do not think that the premises warrant the conclusion. Now all of his business patrons in Honolulu do not agree with the views upon this question published in the Advertiser, and disapproved of their editor's writing in the paper, and I have withdrawn their patronage from the paper; so the fact that but one patron withdrew his patronage forms no evidence that public opinion sustained the views published in the paper.

Yours truly, Justice.

Horsemack Riding. I notice in some of the Eastern papers a paragraph or two on ladies riding astride, and a good deal is said about its being a "new thing." Possibly those strictly conventional persons who never having seen an equestrienne outside of the city limits, are impressed by the novelty of what with us is an everyday occurrence.

It occurs to me that I never remember of seeing young girls essaying their first ride on some sober paced family horse in the quiet seclusion of the paddock, but that they invariably clambered on to and bestrode the old favorite's back, disdaining such an appliance as a saddle, and sometimes two together, and that they were completely at the mercy of the shrieks of laughter from the young adventurers.

They do not fear tumbling off because they are well balanced, and it is not until young ladyhood demands a more graceful and easy riding, and an attitude in the "side-saddle" at once ungraceful, unhealthy and insecure, that they begin to feel nervous about riding."

It is strange to me that the silding, half-sitting, and half-standing style of balancing on a horse's back will be persisted in by ladies on these islands, when they see daily such splendid easy riding by the native girls. For a long ride there is no comfort to be found in the side-saddle, while astride of a horse a lady can ride as far and as comfortably as a man. And then too the male style of riding admits of a costume that is far more picturesque and becoming than the heavy side-loaded skirt of a "habit," and I