

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR MONDAY NOVEMBER 25

The wise dog bites the sailor going away from the ship, not the returning one.

San Francisco's orchestra leader Mayor is now ahead of a band which is used to creating discords.

Pettigrew and Butler will hardly succeed with their liquid air for it is cold, while their specialty was the hot article.

Thanksgiving will be the cause of some sure money out of Turkey, but here it will not mean a steel clad collector.

Admiral Schley ought to have action for damages against the newspapers which started the controversy which made him spend that fortune.

It is consoling that at length the crusade against waterfront rats seems in a fair way to be inaugurated along approved lines. The money has been ready for some days, the man is on his way to begin the work.

TILLEY IS ALL RIGHT.

While the disposition of the case of Commander Tilley will not be known until the arrival here of the Wisconsin next week, it is safe to say that the general court which heard the testimony in the case, found that he had not conducted himself in a manner which was prejudicial to the good of the service.

The conditions on Tutuila are most satisfactory, according to the officers who journeyed to the south in the Soiane. All unite in saying that the Samoans are happy, contented and delighted to live under the rule of the United States.

The completion of the coal sheds with their large capacity will make the voyage through the south seas a more pleasing one for the United States ships which have to make the trips and it may come to pass in time that the advantages which will accrue from the gathering of a native population, which will be led into habits of industry, will more than repay the expenditure which has been incurred.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

The President is looked upon as distinctly a military President by the men of the army, since he came to the front during the late war, and was in the service with many of the present general officers.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

The completion of the coal sheds with their large capacity will make the voyage through the south seas a more pleasing one for the United States ships which have to make the trips and it may come to pass in time that the advantages which will accrue from the gathering of a native population, which will be led into habits of industry, will more than repay the expenditure which has been incurred.

HAWAII'S FOOD FISH.

The U. S. Fish Commissioner has just issued the elaborate reports of experts on the fishes in the waters of Porto Rico. What the Spanish Government failed to do in centuries, Prof. Barton W. Evermann, on behalf of the United States has done within one year.

Prof. Evermann's report on the fish of Porto Rico illustrates the modification of animal life and habits due to the environment. There is only a narrow shore line around the Island of Porto Rico; beyond it the sides are steep, and rocky and without shelter from the storms.

The inland rivers often swell into torrents and endanger the lives of the fresh water fish. This constant danger has modified the habits of these fish so that they burrow holes in the banks and retire within them during a freshet.

The report says that there is an abundance of edible fish in the waters of that Island, but the local markets are indifferently supplied and the prices of fish are high. It appears therefore that the Hawaiian Islands are not the only tropical possessions of America which have at present an abundant supply of fish food which is not available.

In this connection, we may refer to the report, lately issued, on the "Marine Resources of the British West Indies." From this much may be learned which should aid us in developing our own fish resources. Regarding the resources of Cape Colony, this report says, "three or four years ago, the fishing industry was in a primitive state, small boats and hand lines being used. Today, as the results of investigations, a vast enterprise has been built up and trawling areas of over one thousand square miles have been discovered and are becoming rapidly a source of food and wealth."

Nearly all of the fisheries of the tropical countries have been carried on in the crudest way. It is only within a few years that intelligence and inven-

tion has been applied to the northern fisheries, with the result that fish food is extremely cheap in the temperate zones. It was said, twenty years ago, that the fish in the Atlantic, near the great sea ports, were becoming scarce. But improved methods have been adopted and abundance of sea food discovered in the deeper waters.

It is an indisputable fact that there is an abundance of marine food near our own Islands. But we do not know how to reach it. For many years the local demand did not encourage any large enterprise in the fisheries. Even now there is some question as to the limit of the demand. We advocated, several years since, the methods of the Parisian markets, where the fish, after being brought several hundred miles from the ocean are placed alive in tanks. Such an arrangement will require skill and capital, and we are not yet prepared for such an investment.

We have a strong popular sentiment in favor of good roads, bridges, and public buildings, but when it comes to getting a fair supply of food fish, the whole community grumbles at its present outrageous cost, and then does nothing about it. Perhaps the visit of the Albatross may stimulate us to make fish food the very cheapest food in our market.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The statement of the public lands is one which will be read with more than passing interest by all who have followed the discussion of the future of the Territory. The size of the public domain is such that its conservation becomes a question of more than ordinary importance and the officers in charge of the land system are carefully considering every step taken.

The amount of rentals seems very small, but this must be taken with the knowledge that many of the leases were made long ago, some of them perhaps being given to favored supporters of a monarch, and that when these leases come in again they will be subject to advances of from 100 to 1,000 per cent, if ever they are re-leased. On the whole the statement indicates that there must be exercised the most rigid control of the lands, so that they may become the homes of the people.

The President is looked upon as distinctly a military President by the men of the army, since he came to the front during the late war, and was in the service with many of the present general officers.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

The completion of the coal sheds with their large capacity will make the voyage through the south seas a more pleasing one for the United States ships which have to make the trips and it may come to pass in time that the advantages which will accrue from the gathering of a native population, which will be led into habits of industry, will more than repay the expenditure which has been incurred.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

The completion of the coal sheds with their large capacity will make the voyage through the south seas a more pleasing one for the United States ships which have to make the trips and it may come to pass in time that the advantages which will accrue from the gathering of a native population, which will be led into habits of industry, will more than repay the expenditure which has been incurred.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

The completion of the coal sheds with their large capacity will make the voyage through the south seas a more pleasing one for the United States ships which have to make the trips and it may come to pass in time that the advantages which will accrue from the gathering of a native population, which will be led into habits of industry, will more than repay the expenditure which has been incurred.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

The completion of the coal sheds with their large capacity will make the voyage through the south seas a more pleasing one for the United States ships which have to make the trips and it may come to pass in time that the advantages which will accrue from the gathering of a native population, which will be led into habits of industry, will more than repay the expenditure which has been incurred.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

The completion of the coal sheds with their large capacity will make the voyage through the south seas a more pleasing one for the United States ships which have to make the trips and it may come to pass in time that the advantages which will accrue from the gathering of a native population, which will be led into habits of industry, will more than repay the expenditure which has been incurred.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

The completion of the coal sheds with their large capacity will make the voyage through the south seas a more pleasing one for the United States ships which have to make the trips and it may come to pass in time that the advantages which will accrue from the gathering of a native population, which will be led into habits of industry, will more than repay the expenditure which has been incurred.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

The completion of the coal sheds with their large capacity will make the voyage through the south seas a more pleasing one for the United States ships which have to make the trips and it may come to pass in time that the advantages which will accrue from the gathering of a native population, which will be led into habits of industry, will more than repay the expenditure which has been incurred.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

The completion of the coal sheds with their large capacity will make the voyage through the south seas a more pleasing one for the United States ships which have to make the trips and it may come to pass in time that the advantages which will accrue from the gathering of a native population, which will be led into habits of industry, will more than repay the expenditure which has been incurred.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm.

IN MOURNING FOR A MONARCH

(Thrum's Annual 1891.)

HAWAII has passed through a memorable year. The first month had not elapsed ere she was called upon to mourn the loss of her King, Kalakaua, who died in San Francisco January 20, 1891, and whose remains were brought home nine days afterward on the U. S. S. Charleston, the same vessel in which he journeyed forth November 25, 1890, for rest and recuperation.

The kindly sympathy shown by the United States government authorities and people of California, to Hawaii and her bereaved Queen in the sad event, touched rulers and people alike, natives and foreigners, and was acknowledged by testimonials unanimously passed in mass meeting, and duly forwarded through proper channels to the President and Cabinet of the United States, the Governor and staff of California, the Mayor of San Francisco and Admiral Brown and officers of the U. S. S. Charleston; thus adding another link to the chain of friendship that binds the two nations.

The remains of Kalakaua lay in state in the throne room of the Palace January 30th. After due preparation, the funeral took place February 15th with becoming state pomp and ceremony.

On the day of the arrival of the Charleston on her sad mission, January 29th, the Cabinet and Privy Council met at the Palace at 2 p. m., and H. R. H. Liliuokalani, sister of his late majesty—appointed at his departure as regent during his absence—was proclaimed Queen by virtue of article 22 of the constitution, and thereupon took the oath to maintain the same. After the obsequies the question of the Cabinet's resignation was uppermost, opinion being divided as to their duty in the matter according to the constitution. The Cabinet at that time consisted of J. A. Cummins, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Godfrey Brown, Minister of Finance; C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior, and A. P. Peterson, Attorney General.

On the question being referred to the Cabinet to the Supreme Court they decided that "the Queen was authorized by the constitution to request their resignation, and was free to appoint a new Cabinet"—one dissenting—whereupon, on the 25th of February, the Ministry resigned, and a new Cabinet was appointed, consisting of Samuel Parker, Minister of Foreign Affairs; H. A. Widemann, Minister of Finance; C. N. Spencer, Minister of the Interior, and W. A. Whiting, Attorney General. March 23rd, Princess Kaiulani was appointed by the Queen, with the approval of the House of Nobles, according to the provision of the constitution, to be her successor to the throne, and was duly proclaimed and gazetted as her appoint.

During the summer months, almost continuously from April to August, the Queen was occupied in a royal progress tour throughout the kingdom, including a visit to the leper settlement at Moloakai. At all points she was graciously received, and this afforded a personal insight and knowledge of the condition of her subjects and their resources in all parts of the Islands will doubtless prove mutually beneficial in her internal administration of the affairs of state. This progress was barely over when she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband, H. R. H. the Prince Consort, John Owen Dominis, who died at Washington Place, August 27th, in his sixtieth year, after a protracted illness.

Owing to the McKinley bill and consequent change in the United States tariff, which went into effect April 1, 1891, much activity was exercised by the various plantations and their agents in hurrying forward their sugar to market in the early part of the year, so that by the close of March the bulk of the year's crop was marketed. In order to move this extra quantity within the time limited, extra vessels were brought into service, among them several large English steamers, which took heavy cargoes, the Hounslow with 4,218 1/2 tons, and the Eton with 4,232 1/2 tons, being the largest sugar cargoes that ever left this port.

The great change in the sugar markets of the United States, since the admission of all grades duty free, has confirmed the fears of our sugar men, prices having steadily declined. The necessity of cheaper and more effective labor for plantations has therefore become a serious question with all planters. In anticipation of this possible condition, and in view of the expiration during the year of term of service of a large number of Japanese throughout the Islands, steps were taken toward the close of 1890 to open negotiations with Japan for a revival of immigration from that empire. For this purpose Hon. P. Neumann and C. O. Nacayama were sent as commissioners of immigration, to treat with the Japanese government for a renewal of the labor treaty relations which had expired. As evidence of the success of their mission, two companies of about 1,100 each arrived here before the end of March, and some three others came on later. The Planters' Labor and Supply Company also sent Hon. Jos. Marsden on a mission of inquiry to China and India upon the labor question. Many difficulties were met with, and some encouragement, which were duly reported to the company at the annual meeting, and after some discussion the subject was referred to the trustees with power to act. Messrs. J. E. Brown and L. Aseu also visited China, on private account, in the interest of cheaper labor, subject to the provisions of the act of last session of the Legislature relative to Chinese immigrants with the result of several hundred arriving per bark Pactolus and steamship Belgic, though a number per first named vessel has already evinced a disposition to test the validity of their contracts before the courts. (To be Continued.)

ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD. The young man sat with the girl of his choice In the Battery park that night, And the two looked out on the beautiful bay In a dream of sweet delight.

"I wonder," he said, as his eyes fell on The Statue of Liberty tall, Which rose like a ghost in the shadowy gloom, "Why they have that light so small?"

"I know," said the girl, as she blushed and tried As hard as ever could be To slip from his arm, "the smaller the light The greater the liberty." —William J. Lampton, in Smart Set.

General Butler will never be converted to the theory that talk is cheap.—Washington Sta.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

HERPICIDE-HERPICIDE

HERPICIDE

YOUR ICE Will be left at your door every morning and will be clear, hard and pure if you are a customer of ours. We have better facilities for producing a pure ice than any other firm and complaints about our service are rare. If you are not getting your ice from us and are dissatisfied give us a trial. If you are getting ice from us and have any complaint let us know about it and we will rectify the difficulty at once. Hawaiian Electric Co. King Street, near Alakea : : Tel. Main 390

S. J. SALTER GROCER Phone Blue 681 Orpheum Block Hams and Bacon, Nuts and Raisins, Seeded Raisins. Celuloid Starch, Cottolene, French Sardines. Table Fruits--All Varieties.

Now Being Opened Up. An Assorted Shipment of Typewriter, Flat and Roll Top Home DESKS Letter and Document Files, Sectional Bookcases, Etc. For Sale at Coast Prices by H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

REDUCTION and REMOVAL From 14 Hotel Street to Robinson Blk, 32 Hotel. U. SEKONOTO We are going to move to a new and larger store about the 22nd inst. In the meantime we shall offer BARGAINS In every line, including Japanese fine Silks and cloths for making Kimonos, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, etc., etc.

IWAKAMI & CO. HOTEL STREET, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods A Complete Line of New Goods Just Received. Every Department Fully Stocked.

FRED PHILP & BRO. 629 King St, Wright Bldg. High Grade Harness and Turf Goods. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Tel. Blue 2651. P. O. 133.