

**THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser**  
 WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR  
 THURSDAY : : : JULY 21

**THE HOUR OF DUTY.**

Tomorrow evening the good citizen will have his chance to commit the Republican party of Hawaii to a sound legislative ticket. That is to say, precinct clubs will then meet to nominate the members of district committees who, in turn, will supply an elective body to nominate candidates for senators and representatives. It behooves the good citizen, therefore, to see that the district committees are properly manned; for if not, they cannot give him a fair choice of good candidates at the primaries to follow. If first-class men only are put on the nominated list, there will be a first-class ticket chosen at the primary election; if not we shall get a poor ticket. A stream may only rise to a level with its source.

Delegates are also to be nominated tomorrow night for the Territorial convention which will choose the party's candidate for Delegate in Congress. The importance of this office should draw every Republican to the precinct meetings who is in favor of leaving the choice of Delegate to the convention and not hampering the free action of that body by precinct instructions obtained by snap judgments. Nobody knows how many tricks will be played tomorrow night unless the square party men insist upon safe procedure and are strong enough at the precinct meetings to get what they call for.

It is the common infirmity of good citizens to leave the building of their political edifice to Tom, Dick and Harry and then kick about occupying the house. The chance is offered tomorrow night for the responsible tenants to get a house to suit them. The plan is to be drawn, the contracts let and the building committee appointed. It won't do to wait; for if one's duty isn't done tomorrow night the mistake cannot be remedied in any satisfactory way afterward within the limits of the party organization.

**THE VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS.**

It may be doubted that the Vladivostok squadron has run away, as its service about Japan is too useful to be dispensed with. The fast cruisers not only cut out Japanese merchantmen and transports, threaten lines of communication and disturb Togo's blockading plans, but they constitute a possible re-enforcement to the Port Arthur fleet. To run away would be most ignoble and possibly would result in the detention of the vessels at any neutral port. The chances are good that the present cruise is simply a spirited dash with Port Arthur as a possible goal, in default of which Vladivostok may again be sought. The latter place cannot be blockaded with any squadron Japan can spare. Even at Port Arthur, where there is a single entrance to the harbor and that a narrow one, the blockade is ineffective. At Vladivostok, where there are two channels, widely apart and an almost perpetual fog, the work of closing the port from the outside is extremely hazardous and difficult. Civil War lessons teach how hard it is to blockade any defended port, no matter how strong a fleet can be brought to bear.

Apparently Skrydloff's ships are free to travel about as long as their coal lasts, except for such accidents of war as would come of a chance encounter with a Japanese naval force. This they are not looking for.

The cause of good government in Hawaii seems now to be in safe hands. That eminent reformer, ex-Judge Humphreys, is president of the new Good Government (Piece) Club, a post to which he was elevated at the instance of Charles Creighton, whose services to good citizenship here have been fairly momentous. Mr. Paddy Ryan, one of the most gentlemanly of local barkeepers, acts as first vice president. One A. Nichols, said to be an exemplar of the noble art of self-defence, is second vice-president. Joe Camara goes in as third. It is understood that Mr. Turk, Mr. McSwillegan McCarthy and other gentlemen interested in the extension of commerce here will organize a waterfront branch. The main headquarters of the club are over the Brooklyn Saloon and there will probably be as many clubs formed as can find similar accommodations. President Humphreys announces that he is opposed to machine politics and to the renomination of Kuhlö.

The band-stand in the Executive grounds needs paint. Some more is needed on the capitol roof. If any robin's egg blue and cardinal red are left from the decoration of the Governor's audience room, it might be put over the worn spots outside.

If the fine portrait of Napoleon III and the bust of the Empress Eugenie which those sovereigns presented to Hawaii are really in the junk room of the capitol they ought to be taken out and put in the Bishop Museum.

**THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.**

Some interesting data regarding the present productions of the area included in the Louisiana Purchase are given in a publication just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, entitled "Territorial and Commercial Expansion of the United States." The information it summarized as follows:

The land area of the Louisiana purchase exceeds that of the original thirteen States, being 875,025 square miles, against a land area of 820,944 square miles in the original thirteen States. The States and Territories which have been created in whole or in part from its area number fourteen, and their population in 1900 was 14,708,616, against a population of less than 100,000 in the territory at the time of its purchase. Their total area is nearly one-third that of the entire Union, and their population about one-fifth that of the entire United States. They produced in 1890, 164,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1903, 374,000,000 bushels, at a value in 1903 of \$235,000,000, their total wheat production being nearly 60 per cent of that of the entire United States. They produced 603,000,000 bushels of corn in 1890 and 973,894,000 bushels in 1903, with a value in 1903 of \$352,375,000, their total corn crop forming 40 per cent in 1890 and in 1903 over 43 per cent of the total corn crop of the United States. Of oats they produced in 1903, 331,000,000 bushels, or 42 per cent of the total product of the country, with a valuation of \$99,000,000. Their production of barley in 1903 was valued at over \$25,000,000, and of rye at over \$3,000,000; while their production of Irish potatoes in 1903 was over \$34,000,000; of hay, \$117,000,000, and of cotton (1899), \$50,000,000. The total value of the agricultural products of the States formed from the Louisiana purchase, including in that category simply wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay, and potatoes, was in 1890 given as \$6626,000,000, and in 1903 it had increased to \$866,299,000. The wool product of these States amounted in 1894 to 61,871,357 pounds, and in 1903 to 89,853,500 pounds, or 30 per cent of the total wool product of the United States, with an estimated value of about \$16,000,000, or more than the cost of the entire area. The value of the farm animals in these States in 1890 was \$759,596,000, and on January 1, 1904, the value was \$1,119,512,000. Add to these easily measured farm products the estimated value of the wool, the sugar, the dairy and poultry products, and the proportion of the live stock annually turned into provisions, and it may be safely estimated that the agricultural products of a single year amount to one hundred times the original cost of the area; or, in other words, that its cost is repaid by 1 per cent of the agricultural productions of each recurring year.

The product of the mines is also of very great value. The coal produced in this area in 1902 amounted to 30,000,000 tons, against 14,000,000 tons in 1890; the iron ore to 15,859,000 tons in 1902, against 1,269,000 tons in 1890; the silver product of 1902 to \$37,837,576 in coining value, against \$44,799,998 in 1890, and gold \$39,841,500 in 1902, against \$10,650,000 in 1890.

The prosperity shown by these figures is further evidenced by the banking institutions of the States formed from this territory. Their capital stock amounted in 1903 to over \$103,000,000, against about \$98,000,000 in 1890; their circulation to \$56,453,000, against \$15,644,000 in 1890; their loans and discounts in 1903 to \$502,412,000, against \$269,016,000 in 1890, and their total resources in 1903 to \$1,713,800,000, against \$746,903,000 in 1890; while a still more gratifying evidence of the prosperity of this section is the fact that individual deposits in national banks in 1903 amounted to \$471,220,000, against \$216,609,000 in 1890, an increase of more than \$254,000,000 in individual deposits during the period.

A study of educational conditions shows equally rapid and gratifying development. The pupils enrolled in the public schools in the States in question in 1890 numbered 2,580,495, and in 1902, 3,426,593; the teachers employed numbered, in 1890, 89,558, and in 1902, 110,263, and the expenditure for public schools in 1890 was \$30,284,752, and in 1902, \$45,301,677. The number of pupils in attendance at high schools in 1902 was 131,271, with 5,964 teachers; in attendance at normal schools, 14,033 students, with 580 teachers, and at higher educational institutions, 45,802 students and 4,446 teachers. The total figures of the number of teachers and attendance of scholars for schools and educational institutions in the fourteen States formed from the Louisiana purchase show: Teachers, in 1890, 95,365; in 1902, 121,253; attendance, in 1890, 2,670,541; in 1902, 3,617,699.

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in this area in 1890 was 4,759, and in 1903 the number was 5,741; the number of post-offices in 1890 was 13,474, and in 1903 it was 16,437; the miles of railway in operation in 1890 numbered 51,823, and in 1902 there were 62,403 miles being operated, or nearly 31 per cent of the total railway mileage of the country.

The power of this vast area with its agricultural and mineral wealth to sustain a population much greater than that which it now supports is suggest-

ed by a comparison of its area with the area and population of the prosperous countries of Europe. The total area is 875,025 square miles and is slightly less than that of the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland, whose total area is 885,978 square miles, with a present population of 202,363,573, as against a population at the last census of 14,708,616 in the territory under consideration, whose agricultural and mineral possibilities fully equal those of the European States named.

**THE QUESTION OF MILK.**

The Board of Health expert, in testing several samples of milk which have been complained of, finds that the milk is pure enough but that its flavor and butter-fat constituents are not all that could be desired. The consumer, who does not know cows, is apt to jump at conclusions when the good taste of the milk or the proportion of cream falls off, that does scant justice to the farmer behind the milkman. At this dry time of year he is more than usually suspicious. He is sure that his milk has been "doctored." Possibly it has been, but the chances are that the fault he complains of is due to the scant pasturage and lighter forage crops of midsummer and to the substitute foods which are used, in place of dry-weather sorghum, to give the ration bulk. At such times brewer's malt is often fed and this as inevitably spoils the taste of the milk as does the use of turnip tops. But when it is a choice between food from the brewery or no food at all, the farmer feeds malt and the consumer of milk must grin and bear the infliction until rain comes to bring back forage crops to their normal succulence.

Everybody who has lived in the East remembers the high quality of June butter, milk and cream. This quality does not come of buying better cows in June or from imparting a new and livelier conscience to dairymen in that particular month. The reason is that the forage is richer in June than at any other time of year. The timothy and clover are at their best. Late in August the milk from the same cows sometimes falls off twenty per cent in its butter-making qualities and when the cows get on a winter ration of hay their milk is neither rich nor plentiful. Here on Oahu, our "June" product comes in January, February and March, milk for the rest of the year being of varying degree of fitness according to the weather and the grass.

Of course there are milkmen who deliberately adulterate their product, but these are of a known disreputable class whom people buy of at their own risk. There have been cases where a hired hand has sold milk which he was supposed to deliver elsewhere and put in water to make up for the quantity stolen. But if purchased milk falls off only in dry weather, the buyer may feel pretty sure that he is getting the best the cows of the seller can produce.

Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, made a bon mot at the recent Episcopal Diocesan Convention, which some of those present wanted to see embodied in the formal records of the convention, so excellent was it. The influence of the bountiful luncheon provided by the women of the church, terminating with strawberries and ice cream and cape jasmine buds, should have its due credit in this joke of the bishop's, for, had these things not been present, it is probable he would never have thought of his happy metaphor. He began by a description of the contest of beauty on Mount Olympus, where Venus and Juno and Aphrodite strove for Paris's award of the golden apple. But here, "in this subterranean retreat," the bishop said (the basement of Schuyler House) there were women as beautiful, but their spirit was not that envious one which gave rise to "the apple of discord." The beautiful women of St. Louis, in serving the feast, he continued, did not present "apples of discord"; their offering was "strawberries of concord." Never did anything please the women more, and, although their unanimous wish cannot be carried out of putting this in the convention's printed report, they will see to it that the saying is handed down from mouth to mouth, in just the very same way that Homer's utterances came down.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Birmingham clockmaker discovered that a rival was sending out large stocks of cheap clocks to the heart of Africa, and doing good business with them. He spent a large sum in making better clocks, and shipped thousands of them to the same market. Strange to say, his sales were small, although his rival, turning out a cheap and inaccurate timepiece, was selling all he could make. Finally he found a key to the mystery. Savages like noise. The clocks made by the first exporter had a particularly loud and aggressive tick. His competitor had made a better clock, but it was almost noiseless, and the savages would have none of it. The next cargo of clocks which the Birmingham maker shipped to the Guinea coast ticked louder than anything ever heard there and they sold like pink lemonade at a circus.

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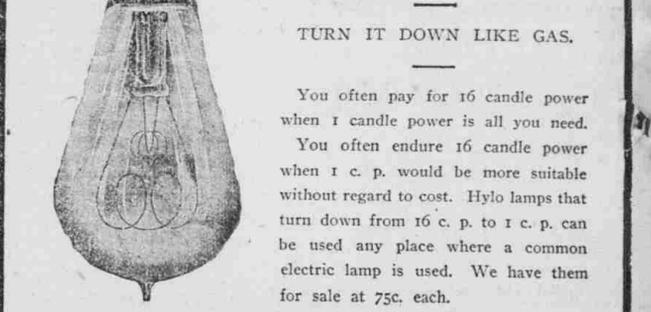
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