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PRIMITIVE TRAVELERS' ACCOMMODATIONS

Scenic Wonders Few and Far Between, but Much to Interest the Student-The

King on Dress Parade-How the Country is Governed.

SUVA, Fiji Islands, April 4 .- (Special Correspondence.)-It depends entirely upon the nature of a person whether a lengthy visit hature of a person whether a lengthy visit to the Fiji islands would prove agreeable and interesting or the reverse. Any one de-sirous of enjoying the luxuries and comforts of travel and unwilling to put up with the hardships and difficulties should decidedly hardships and difficulties should decidedly seek other localities. The European settle-ments of Suva and Levaka offer no induce-ments, either from the standpoint of pleasure or instruction, which would warrant more than a mere passing glimps. Native life can only be seen in its worst state and the white portion of the community certainly offers no attractions. With the exciption of a very few miles of paved stricts in the two towns no roads exist in the group fit even towns no roads exist in the group fit even

for horseback riding. An inter-island steamer plies regularly back and forth between the various islands, stopping in at different stations and plantastopping in at different stations and planta-tions located along the coast line for produce and freight. An opportunity is thus afforded to get an exterior view of a perion of the group, but the accommodations for passengers are very limited and inferior. A small steam tug thrice weekly leaves Suva for a short trip up the Reva, the largest river in Fiji, but even then one is confined purely to sights of sugar plantations and scattered while set-tlements. Cutters can always be chartered for short or long cruises, but the absolute for short or long cruises, but the abs lute lack of country long throws the stranger upon the hospitality of the natives, where none of the conveniences of civilization can ever be

found. Even in Suva and Levuka the hotels are not good, the cuisine being especially poor. Meats, vegetables and all delicacies are im-ported, nd effort being made to procure home products either because of the general apathy which seems to exist universally, or indiffer-

## ROUGHING IT.

On the other hand, any one willing to rough it in the strictest sense can find in the Fiji islands a glorious opportunity to make leautiful excursions where the customs of a novel and curious people can be studied to good advantage and scenery of unsurpassed gran-deur can be seen. The accomplishment of such results necessitates much privation, actual labor and great personal discomfort. Many miles must be traversed on foot across Many miles must be traversed on foot across steep and rugged mountain ranges, ever foot-paths so narrow, rough and slippery that every muscle in the body is taxed to the ut-most limit. Voyages lasting from early morning to the dusk of evening must be made in cances so frail and insecure that a clumsy movement means limitediate cap-tising. The creating must have a strucsizing. The cramped position thus expe-rienced for hours becomes most fatiguing to the novice. Rivers, streams and brooks must the crossed continually either by wading or swimming, frequently strong currents making the passage almost perilous. The road often resolves itself into these very water courses, which must be followed with broken intervals for long stretches. A fierce, pifiless sun at all times and a perfect deluge of tropical rain to a greater or less extent must be endured and accepted as a matter of course.

At night sleep has to be secured in grass huts with bads composed of woven straw mats spread on the floor and the native bam-boo headrests used for pillows, with a lot of half-naked, brown-skinned savages for of half-naked, brown-skinned savages for companions, Unless anxious to add a trouble-some burden to necessary impediments in the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of tinned meats and hard tack the the way of the tack the tack the tack the tack the tack the the way of the tack the tac

CLIMPSES OF PACIFIC ISLES Roughing it Among the Reformed Cannibals of the Fiji Group. dwellings being scattered about in all di-rections upon the slight elevations in the rear and along the water front. Public, busi-ness, and private edifices and buildings are of frame construction, with roofs occasion-ally of shingic, but in most instances of cor-rugated fron. The water supply, brought from a long distance at much expense, is ex-culated from the private private end distance at much expense, is ex-culated from the private end of the private end of the state of the supply. cellent, but beyond this luxuries cease. In addition to three or four steamship agencies, half a dozen firms of commission dealers. and scarcely a score of general or special mercantile establishments, the metropolis of Fiji boasts of three hotels, a custom house, Fiji boasts of three hotels, a custom house, postoffics, government building, a library, and one semi-weekly publication, the Times. Seven stramers call regularly at the port each month bound on cruises between the various colonies. Other steamers occasion-ails, and trading schooters at frequent in-tervals, also make short stops. THE OLD CAPITAL.

Levuka, which until fourteen years ago was the capital and most important town, is in every way preferable to its modern rival.

been left behind. Dismusted ships, run high and dry upon the reef, withered coccanut palms, ruined plers, and frame structures nearly collapsed tell the tale. The ocean waves, driven to a frenzy of rage, swept over the shore lines, washing away much of the road, several buildings, and part of the docks, A dozen little cutters anchored within the reef were blown far out to sea or sunk. Hourse rocked like cradles, their inmates ex-p uting with every minute to find the entire edifice sent fiying through the air. For hours the storm raged with unmitigated fury, hours the storm raged with unmitigated fury, the winds and the mountains vying with each other in the creation of deafening noise-the rain continuing to fall in perfect torrents throughout.

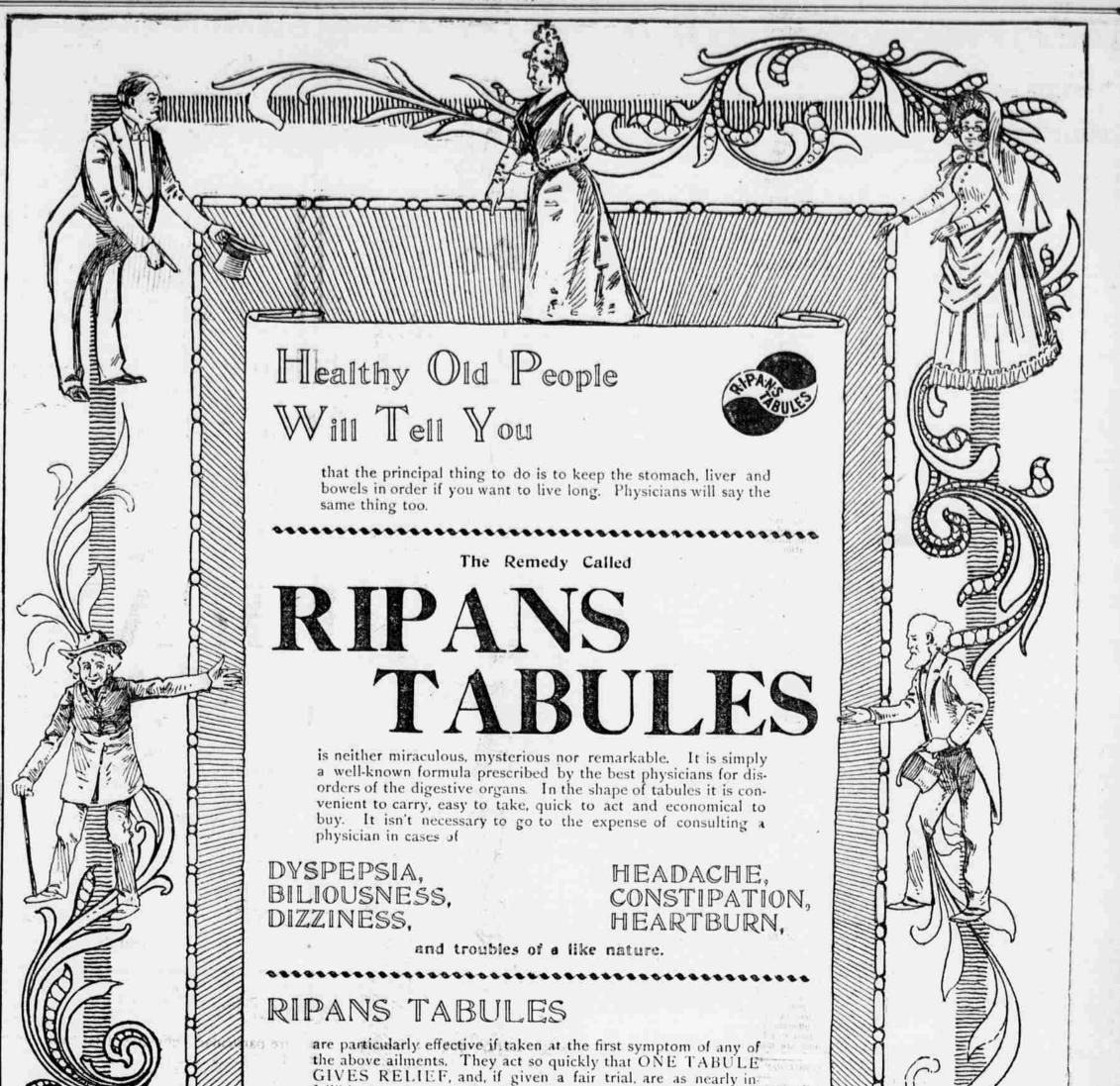
A LAND OF HURRICANES.

These annual hurricanes will prove the greatest drawback to Fijl's success. The he hand of man can never overcome. The society of Levuka is much more lect and exclusive than in Suva, notwith-standing that the gubernatorial mansion and all the red tape necessarily there contained is now located in the latter place. A vast amount of jealonsy between the two settle-ments exists, extending from commercial

to social life. The limited improvement in contemplation by the government is all being centered in the present capital, and nothing but its superior class of inhabitants and former repu-tation keeps Levuka from falling into "in-

nocuous desuetude." One day I met Ratu Epell, son of Cokaban (Thokombau), king of Fiji, who had come to Suva either for pleasure and recreations or to draw his pension. He is a fine look-ing, able chap, very large and heavy, and quite dark. His hair, instead of being worn, as is the custom with the natives, in an immense room and deal with heliking vellow. immense mop and dyed with brilliant yellow, was cut quite short, and left in its natural black state. A queer looking king he ap-peared when promenading through the streets, without a hat and with his short "sulu," extending only to his knees, loosesuid, extending only to its inters toose fitting calleo jacket, and bare legs. Several court retainers and lesser chiefs accom-panied him, following behind at a respect-ful distance. His, some is in the original native capital of Bau, where be cordially invited me to visit as his guest. Our con-versation was carried on through an interversation was carried on through an inter preter, as he cannot speak a work of English. These ratus, or chiefs, are powers in the land, and it is through them that the British government now rules the group Once every year the rokos, or lieutenant governors, meet in convention with the leading English officials, and then the policy re-ferring to native affairs is discussed and

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In no other manner can the aboriginal life be viewed, and all attempts in other directions will prove useless and end in disappointment. NOT CANNIBALS.

The Fiji islands have been associated with cannibalian for so many years that the very words have practically become synonymous. When first cast into the midst of the bushyheaded inhabitants, the fact that Great Brit ain now rules the group with an iron hand is temporarily forgotten while a sensation almost of awe is felt. Our first view of the archipelago was ob

tained from the steamer. Two tiny coral reefs with typical white sandy beach and heavy clumps of cocoanut palms were passed at survise. On one of these a new light-house is now in the course of erection to take the place of the one completely demolished by the recent hurricane. During the day we sailed amongst the islanda-many of large size, all very green, and usually mountaincus. The same volcanic origin so plainly indicated in Hawaii could be discerned, but the outlines were much less severe in character and the general effect

far softer. Navigation through the many channels, ow-ing to the numerous shoals and submerge reefs, is very intricate and dangerous. Viti reefs, is very intricate and dangerous. Vill Levu, the largest of the group, from which the name is derived (Fijl being a mispro-nunciation of the word), came into full view in the afternoon. The topmost crags and peaks, although not over 4,000 fect in height. were enveloped in a veil of clouds. It was dusk when the reef-encircled basin on which Suva is situated was extered, the voyage from the easternmost to the westward por-tions of the islands, a distance of 150 miles having consumed fourteen hours.

AMONG THE MAN-EATERS.

Just as the sun sank behind the hills our first close view of the famous man-eater was obtained. The picture was one not easily forgotten. On one side extended the darkgreen mountain slopes, cut with innumerable ravines and precipices, gorges with a fringe of tufted palms skirting the water's edge the sea of most delicate blue stretched away on the other side, a long line of white breakers lashing over the coral reef in the dis-tance; overhead the skies formed a canopy tropically soft and beautiful, every bank of orth clouds assuming a distinct and individual tint, graduating from the most brilliant scarlet to the daintiest purple, pink, yellow and

As darkness soon followed the lights of the town began sparkling and glistening like so many fireflies. Suva proved to be a most matter-of-fact,

unromantic and commonplace little spot. The total population of 3.500 seems to be divided rather equally between imported Hindoos, Europeans, natives and other Polynesians. The East Indians as a rule are such as having served through their five years' indenture have taken off small homesteads and become the gardeners and farmers of the community, storekeepers on a limited scale, or house servants. The islanders generally confine themselves to labor in and around the docks or as fishermen. A large portion of the native population are members of the police and constabulary departments, while a still greater number apparently have no occupation whatever. Chinamen are extremely scarce, even that frugal, thrifty race finding no room for competition with the Hindoo.

## BUSINESS.

child born with the earth in Cancer, which Practically all business is in the hands of is the neutral sign in the quarter of Wis-dom, ought to be intellectual, provided no other planets conflict. Saturn and Mars are Europeans, who eke out a miserable exist-ence, with most unsatisfactory financial re-Absolutely no aggressive spirit presults. evil planets, Jupiter and Venus are good planets. Either one of these planets in con-On every hand can be seen the marks of lethargy, apathy and lack of enterprise junction with the earth will materially in-fluence the condition of things, as this is and energy. The settlers throw the blame of this unfortunate state of affairs upon the government, which, it is claimed, is trying to build up the colony as a black man's

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ASTROLOGY EXPLAINED. Position of the Planets at Birth Foretell the Future.

II. In astrology we have to do with the codiac, which is a diagram or circle divded into 360 degrees, in the center of which in the sun according to the heliocentric plan. and the earth being in the center according to geocentric astrology. This circle is divided into twelve equal parts of thirty degrees each, known as the twelve signs of the zediac, each sign being equivalent to thirty degrees. The ancients named these signs, for reasons which we have not space to explain; they are Aries, Taurus, Gemini Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagit can be found with their meaning in any almanac. These signs are simply figures, which in their first inception were designed from animals, symbolizing the divisions of the heavens. When an astrologer states that you were

orn in a certain sign he means that the planets occupy a certain relationship to the earth or sun. Heliocentrically, if the earth is in Cancer the magnetism is found to be greater than in Sagittarlus, because it has traveled 120 degrees farther around the circle, and has lost some of its attractive force. In this system Aries is the point of beginning, and it always begins in October or the time of the autumnal equinox, the sign for Novembe r is Taurus, for December , Gemini, for January, Can-cer, and so on around the cir-cle in the order named above. Aries is the

point of beginning, because the sun when the earth is in this position has the most positive magnetic effect upon it. This does not indicate that the earth is n perihelion (nearest the sun), for it is not until the earth is ten degrees in Cancer, or about January 10. Aries signifies the positive pole the strongest magnetle attraction not perihelion, or when the sun's rays strike the earth direct, at a point 23½ degrees of the equator, or angle s. At Libra the earth bears of Aries. the same relation to the sun that it does at Arles, and at Capricornus, when the sun

is farthest from the earth (aphelion), the same as at Cancer, which s perhelion. In heliocentric astrology the three signs (90 degrees), Aries, Taurus and Gemini comprise the first quadrate; Cancer, Leo and Virgo the second, Libra, Scorpio and Sagitarius the third, Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces the fourth quadrate. The first of these quarters of 90 degrees each is the quarter of Love, the second the quarter of Wisdom, the third the quarter of Wealth, and the fourth the quarter of Labor. Each quarter is divided into three parts or signs of 30 degrees each as above enumerated. The first 30 degrees from positive pole is Aries and is a mental sign, the second sign of 30 degrees is Taurus, or a vital sign, and the third sign, Gemini, is a neutral sign. All the quarters have these same signs in the order named, going always from positive pole to perihelion, then to negative pole, and on to aphelion, until the circle is completed. A person born with the earth in any one of these signs is expected to have the traits proclaimed by these signs, the aspects of he planets being taken into consideration.

Aquarius.

The third sign in each quarter is called

born in the quarter of Wisdom are intel-lectual and scientific; they don't like physical labor. The Wealth quarter gives us busi-ness characters, such as traders, dealers and monov waters. The weatth power, physical strength, health and endurance. Jupiter

sinew. They are the workers, and are willing to work. To recapitulate the circle is divided into four quarters; Aries, Taurus and Gemini being in the quarter of Love; Cancer Lee ard Viscon in the quarter of Love; Cancer, Leo and Virgo in the quarter of what. Saturn affects the health and inter-

Cancer, Leo and Virgo in the quarter of Wisdom; Libra, Scorpia and Sagittarius in the quarter of Wealth; and Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces in the quarter of Labor. These four quarters are divided into three equal parts, called the mental, vital and neutral signs. The first, or mental sign, signifies that a person born in one of these is very thoughtful and active, with a mind business.

in business. In appearance and make good repre-In appearance and make good repre-In business. In appearance and business. In appearance and make solution in business. I in appearance and make good repre-sentatives. They usually acquire more or less wealth. National affairs suit them best. Neptune has but little effect upon the person; but what little The second sign is vital, and signifies physical force, endurance, strength, nerve, amotion, impulse, desire and ability to work. These signs are Tauren to be a signified to be a signified to be a significant to be a significa These signs are Taurus, Leo, Scorpio and

it does have causes a coldness in their apcarance and a reserved stiff demeanor. The moon governs physical expression When a person is born at new m on, they

the neutral or negative sign, and signifies that these persons are quiet, homescekers talk easily. If at first quarter, they swing their arms and extend the hand to explain and lovers. They have to be urged in order to get them to give expression to their feel-ings and emotions. They are usually very what they mean. At full moon they swing the whole frame in some way. At the last julet. These signs are Gemini, Virgo, Sag-

days, and it is nineteen days in each sign. Mars requires 687 days to make the circuit, and is fifty-seven days in each sign. Jupiter takes nearly twelve of our years go around, 4,333 days, and is in each sign year.

Saturn makes his revolution in 10,759 days, ind is two years and one-half in each sign. Uranus is 30,687 days in going once around e sun, and is seven years in each sign. Neptune, 2.750 million miles from the sun, is 0.127 days in making one revolution and is fourteen years in each sign.

(This subject will be continued in next Sun-day's Bee. Your questions answered or information given, by adressing your letter to Aster, Bee office, enclosing stamp.

## THE CASE OF ADMIRAL MEADE.

OMAHA, May 29 .- To the Editor of The that it is seemingly impossible that any new facts can now be brought out, yet only one side of the story has been told. Much comment is made on the "severe rebuke" that the president administered to Admiral Meade on approving of his request for retirement Let us inquire if it was a "rebuke." It is It is perhaps necessary to give some of the facts. The admiral requested that his vessel be ordered to New York and that he be detached and leave of absence granted with the privi-lege of going abroad. This was about to be granted, after some delay, when the New York Tribune published a purported inter-view with the admiral, in which he severely

ment was convinced that it would be im- Cleveland's endorsement on that officer's possible to convict the admiral, and to have put him on trial on a mere newspaper rumor, and to have failed to convict or to have shown his innocence, would have made

im a hero. It is therefore the natural conclusion that the department, with good sense, took the only practicable or possible method to re-lieve itself of the disagreeable complication. Even if a fact, regretable as it may be, it is yet questionable whether officers of established character and of distinguished

services should be called to answer for a mere newspaper rumor, and especially a rumor originating in the New York Tribune.

which has never been friendly to the presi-dent. That the president should accept as

truthful and accurate a report in the Tribune shows that the world at least "do move." In any event, it is singular that he should Bee: So much has already been written discipline an admiral on a mere newspaper editorially and contained in press dispatches rumor. Isn't this the same Mr. Cleveland who a few years ago so vigorously den the press for its "ghoulish give?" V Without defending the admiral, if guilty, yet guilt not admitted or proven, it must be trying for an official of his long and distinguished services to be dominated by a late rebel colorel and a commander-in-chief about whose war record the least said the better. It looks as if our president had again exceeded his official prerogative in rebuking an official whose offense was not established. How unfortu-nate for official observation and diminis if offense was not established. How unfortu-nate for official character and dignity if it should be shown that the admiral did not make the objectionable remarks. The president has repeatedly scolded congress and his cabinet, and, as to his party, he has frequently cuffed them, kicked them about as far as his "embonpoint" would permit, walked over them and sit on their necks, and frequently indications is likely to con-

should be administered through the proper

'notorious fact' recognized in the services. An officer must be proven guilty before he can be punished, and the fact that the

privilege of appealing from an executive act

of dismissal in time of war is granted, shows how carefully this right is guarded. What is there upon the official record to explain the rebuke administered to Admiral Meade? If he has been guilty of dia respect toward the chief magistrate he de-serves punishment, but his punishment

of the Navy department the president's alleged censure. The resolution will recite the fact, according to the story, that it is without precedent to reprimand an officer untried by court martial for a newspaper interview, the accuracy of which has been undetermined. It will direct that all of the president's orders in the case, save barely the acceptance of the voluntary retirement of the admiral, be stricken out. As Mr. Boutelle is almost certain to be chairman of the naval committee, he will be in a position to press for early action any resolution which he may father." Army and Navy Journal also says ally: "And no military officer, no The editorially: matter how high his rank, is given authors ity by law to administer a public reprise mand except upon the verdict of a court-martial." "There is no such thing as a

application for retirement as a reprimand

and that immediately upon the assembling

offer a resolution to strike from the records

of congress Representative Boutelle wi



money seekers. The quarter of Labor gives us those who bear the burdens of this world and represent the bone, muscle and sinew. They are the bone, muscle and cumulate wealth.