

SAN FRANCISCO SENDS A LEPER HERE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

George Pratt, who says he is a leper and who was landed here from the China yesterday, declares that the San Francisco Board of Health told him to come here. He says that Drs. O'Brien and Morrissey of the San Francisco Board, in every way encouraged his leaving for Hawaii. For weeks the ADVERTISER has warned Hawaii against just this thing. There seems a determined effort on the part of the Mainland authorities to make this the dumping ground for their lepers. The people of Hawaii must vigorously resist this movement or before they think, this country will be saddled with more of that class of unfortunates, the existence of which has already brought us unenviable notoriety. No time must be lost.

THE van of the threatened invasion of Mainland lepers is here. George Pratt, a native of the United States, landed in Honolulu yesterday from the steamship China and states his intentions of staying in Hawaii.

He says that though born a leper, he has cured himself and that his one desire in life is to heal the afflicted on Molokai. He is willing to live there always if he can try his medicine on the colonists.

The steamship authorities knew nothing of Pratt's presence aboard the China as though his feet and hands are maimed by the disease, his face

gives little indication of its presence to the casual observer.

The news of Pratt's having come here was first made known to anyone in Honolulu when he called on George W. Smith, a member of the Board of Health, yesterday.

After going from Smith's store to the Board of Health and back again, Pratt was taken into custody by the High Sheriff and is now at the Kalia leper receiving station under the care of the Board of Health awaiting examination today.

Pratt says that he was advised to come here by the Board of Health of San Francisco; that he informed that body he was a leper and that Dr. O'Brien, executive officer, and the other doctors told him this was just the place for him.

The Board of Health of Hawaii met yesterday afternoon to consider the case and after discussion with Federal Physician Carmichael determined to have Pratt carefully examined this morning.

If declared a leper still he will be confined until the China returns from the Orient, when he will be sent back to California.

George W. Smith of the drug firm of Benson & Smith was in his office yesterday afternoon when Pratt sauntered in the sidewalk and asked if Smith was the health officer. Smith said he was a member of the Board of Health. "Well that's just as good" said Pratt. "I'm a leper and I've come from San Francisco to help the lepers at Molokai. My disease is not contagious and I have medicine in my grip which will

do wonders for the Molokai lepers as it has for me."

Smith replied that the Board of Health had its own doctors at the settlement and that if Pratt went there he could never get away. He advised him to return at once to San Francisco. Pratt seemed discouraged and finally at Smith's direction went to the office of Executive Officer Pratt of the Board of Health. Smith telephoned to Sheriff Brown the leper's call.

To Dr. Pratt, Leper Pratt said about what he did to Smith. When the man returned to Smith's store to get his baggage he was taken into custody by a policeman sent there for that purpose. The members of the Board of Health were immediately notified and a special meeting called for the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The man was taken to the board's rooms before then and was inspected by the members and a number of doctors. To these and to the ADVERTISER he said: "My name is George Pratt, I am 49 years old and was born in Louisiana. My mother died of leprosy. The disease showed on me when I was 5 years old. I have never been confined or segregated on its account. I have followed my trade of stationary engineer all over the United States. For the last two years I have been working in San Francisco. I have read of the Molokai settlement and as I was cured in Louisiana by the use of certain medicines I made up my mind to come here and help others. I went to the Board of Health in San Francisco and talked with Health Officer O'Brien and Dr. Morrissey and others. They said I would do well to go here. I bought

my ticket at the general office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on Market street. On the steamship I did not keep out of sight particularly and talked freely with the steerage passengers. I made no concealment of my being a leper and I went at once to see the health officer. I have three boxes of medicine and all I want is a chance to use them. If I have to stay on Molokai all my life, well and good."

Pratt's hands and feet are fearfully maimed by the amputation of several of his fingers and most of his toes but the wounds are all healed and he is robust and strong. Dr. Emerson, who examined Pratt, said he noted an absorption of several bones of the fingers and a brown patch on the left arm. The nose was also affected and several other portions of the body were marked suspiciously.

When the Board of Health met Dr. Carmichael and Dr. Ames, Federal physicians and Dr. Beach of the China were present besides Members Dole, Smith, Winston and Cooper.

Chairman Smith at the outset explained how the matter came to his attention through Pratt's visit.

Superintendent Reynolds of the Leper Settlement said that Pratt had informed him that he started for Hawaii with the approval of the San Francisco Board of Health.

Attorney General Dole, a member of the board, remarked that while he was not prepared to state the Territorial law in the case, he believed it the duty of the Territory to oppose in every way the man's remaining here.

"I think," said the Attorney General, "from my conversation with the man

that he will return to San Francisco without being compelled to. I do not blame the Federal quarantine officials for Pratt's entry. But it is a fact that he escaped their vision. We should hold Pratt and send him back as soon as possible if he will go willingly. Otherwise I think the United States officials should communicate with the Treasury Department in Washington and secure a remedy for us."

E. C. Winston, a member of the board, asked if the doctor on the China had discovered Pratt's condition on the trip down.

Dr. Beach, the China's physician, who was present, spoke for himself and said he saw the man on the trip but did not notice anything out of the ordinary with him except that he was a cripple.

Dr. Carmichael said that he was willing to have the man detained at the quarantine station at the board's pleasure.

After some discussion as to the best way to proceed it was agreed to remove Pratt at once to the Kalia station and there have him examined this morning by the board appointed for that purpose, consisting of five physicians and also to have Bacteriologist Hoffmann make a microscopic examination.

Dr. Carmichael said he would be willing to take the board's findings in the matter and if Pratt was declared a leper to send him to San Francisco when the China returns.

Pratt willingly went to Kalia with Superintendent Reynolds, carefully looking after his boxes of medicines, while.

SHOULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO A COLLEGE SAYS SMITH

S HALL Punahou become a college institution? This is the question which the president and trustees of the famous Island institution of learning put to the alumni of Punahou last evening. The alumni was called to attend a quarterly meeting but few responded to the invitation.

The chief interest of the meeting lay in an address by President Arthur Maxson Smith upon the present conditions of the school and its future. He has made a study of the future of the school and has become thoroughly imbued with the idea of transforming Punahou into a college for the study of the highest branches of learning and a worthy competitor of many of the famous colleges in the States.

The climate, the record of the institution in the past decades, its holdings of property and above all the artistic grouping of appropriate buildings are all conducive to the establishment of a college in the Hawaiian Islands which the president firmly believes will have among its students young men and women from all parts of the United States, even, as he says, many of the colleges in the Southern states are in reality supported by the students who come from the North.

The young people want a change of climate and they go to the South. Such a condition will prevail if there is established in the Hawaiian Islands a college which would have attractive features.

found a laxity in the matter of study which was not to his liking. The physical development was a surprise to him and in the matter of athletics he discovered that the young men were up to a standard which compared favorably with schools in the States.

The meeting was opened last evening by A. F. Judd, president of the Punahou Alumni, with a few reminiscences of the organization of the association. It was under Prof. Alexander's presidency at Punahou that the first alumni meeting took place. The prime mover in its organization was Father Damon. There had been grievous lapses in the life of the association—not always to its credit. A month since the present officers met and decided that the time was ripe for a consolidation of the alumni work that would count for something in the development of their alma mater. To this end the quarterly meetings were decided upon.

Miss Mary Widdifield, the alumni secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting held in June, 1900. At that time the consideration of a Memorial building was had and it was also recommended that a bronze tablet be set into the building at the main entrance with the names of the early missionaries emblemized thereon to commemorate the great work performed by them in the establishment of Christian learning and worship in the Hawaiian Islands.

Intellectual tone high.

"So far as the intellectual quality of the students is concerned I think it would be impossible to find where the race line could be drawn. I trust that this impression which I have of the students may be set forth to the public through you in the proper light. I am very sorry to hear that simply because we have a mixed constituency here that the intellectual tone of the school is low. That is not true.

"Our plans for the future are not definite. We have adopted a general policy. One is looking to development into a full-fledged college. A lady who is a graduate of Punahou old time Punahou will never be a college, that it was practically a senseless idea.

"I say this community needs a college. It must come. In the correspondence I had with the trustees I became convinced that the trustees had taken very definite steps in the matter, and that they were looking forward to a college course. I came here really prejudiced with the idea of making a college course as soon as our college equipment should arrive. A study of the conditions in the Islands does not throw a great deal of light upon these questions as viewed in comparison with the conditions elsewhere. You have elements in your life here that cannot be duplicated in any other place in the United States.

President Smith, speaking for the trustees, believes that within a short time plans will be laid for the establishment of a magnificent college seat at Punahou, equipped with a capable faculty, artistic and appropriate buildings and a course of study which will make it a growing success.

With the Christian foundation such as the proposed college would have, it would be sure to attain the ends sought for—excellence of moral, intellectual and physical training, says Smith.

As to the present plans of the school the president said that these must be considered with the future proposed. The present school accommodations are limited and there is not enough room. The students are in cramped quarters. But he would not have the trustees erect a small building on some excellent spot in order to meet the present requirements and spoil plans for an artistic laying out of the grounds. Punahou Preparatory, which is now occupying a building on Beretania street, next to Queen Liliuokalani, is to be transferred to Punahou. President Smith approves the plan to turn Pauahi Hall, the beautiful stone building, now used by the college, over to the preparatory course. This would give it ample accommodations and the pupils would have environments which would assist them in their studies. The present surroundings are not fit to assist them.

This would devolve upon the trustees the necessity of erecting a commodious, artistic building for many departments of collegiate work—meeting present requirements and answering for the purpose of a college building in the future—and which would ultimately be properly styled the Historical Building.

The present needs of the school he sums up as follows:

Gymnasium, Manual Training building, Kindergarten, Historical building, President's house.

President Smith was somewhat modest in mentioning the latter requirement but he called the attention of the alumni to its great necessity. All other schools gave their presidents such accommodations and he believed that the trustees would do the same for its chief educator.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Judd then introduced President Smith, who began his address by touching upon the esprit de corps which had manifested itself to him upon his arrival. He spoke in part as follows:

"I have been requested to speak particularly with reference to the plans outlined by the trustees for the future. Before doing that I would like to say something of the inner workings of Oahu College. What I say may seem uncomplimentary to the students but I trust it will have a good effect. When the school opened last September there seemed to be quite a spirit of laxity and insincerity among the students. Probably it was because the teachers were new and may have felt doubtful as to the lines upon which they must proceed and feeling something of the newness of the situation, I think, perhaps, the spirit of insincerity may have taken hold of a great number of them. Perhaps some of them had an erroneous idea of the meaning of the word 'honor.' I presume in all schools there is always a little insincerity. But one thing has been accomplished by the students and faculty which has improved the tone of the school 100 per cent. I noticed at the beginning of the term that despite the ill-effects of the climate the boys were physically active and enjoyed and played football as well as students anywhere else. I have noticed them in football, in the swimming pool and never saw finer specimens of physical young manhood.

IMPROVED STANDARD.

"I believe the climate is good and develops them and creates vigor. I began to wonder why some vigor could not be put into their studies. After talking the matter over with the faculty we finally drew up some resolutions which called for an athletic board of control, members of which were from the faculty, four from the students, and myself as chairman. This improved athletic conditions and raised the standard of scholarship. This has made the athletic sports easy of control, and helped out in the studies. The present standard of study is most gratifying, and a decided sense of honor seems to have been aroused.

"I think it would be difficult to find another school in the United States where the moral and intellectual tone of the students is better than here. Some one once said to me, 'You would have a great many more students if you would have different classes for study, referring, I presume, to the

building and equipment mean much to the child and the surroundings at the present Preparatory are not of the best.

"We have planned to put up new buildings on the campus. We must concentrate our entire school equipment rather than have it divided. It is thought next year to put the Preparatory in Pauahi Hall and thus put the trustees into a fixed plan for the erection of a large number of fine buildings for the regular college course."

NEED OF AN EXPERT.

"There should be an expert appointed to examine the grounds of the college—study them, and map them out for an artistic arrangement of collegiate buildings. He should arrange to have them flexible enough to be added to for the next half century. I would say build first in the campus between Rocky Hill and Manoa Road, and make plans for a college or university that will be adhered to in the future. For artistic effect the grounds should be staked with care. To put up a stone building here, a brick one there, and again a wooden one for immediate needs, would be false economy.

"I do not wish to say anything about Pauahi Hall, which will be thought to reflect on anyone. It is a beautiful building, but inadequate for collegiate needs. There is too much hall space and not enough devoted for seating capacity. I would suggest that for the new buildings there should be a commodious college building called the historical building, gymnasium, manual training building.

The need of a president's house was touched upon modestly, and he hoped the trustees would provide a suitable house for the president and his family. He spoke not alone for himself, but for others who may succeed him.

At the opening of the meeting Professor Balloseyus rendered a difficult organ selection and was roundly applauded. Miss Woods, the violinist and musical director of the college, at the conclusion of President Smith's address, played a beautiful selection upon Balloseyus on the piano. After a few remarks by Dr. Emerson, the meeting was adjourned.

HIS DEATH IS A DARK MYSTERY

Skeleton of a Chinese Found off Nuuanu Road Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A ghastly discovery by school children yesterday in the hau bushes near Forester Moore's residence in Nuuanu Valley has developed a mystery which the police are investigating. The skeleton of a male Chinese was seen by several children who reported the fact at once to Ellen Moore, who telephoned to Captain Pratt of the Waterworks Department. The Attorney-General was communicated with and he in turn addressed a letter to the High Sheriff. After the story had gone its official rounds, High Sheriff Brown impounded the following coroner's jury: C. H. W. Norton, William Holt, W. Savidge, Chas. Phillips, William Bissell and H. Crabbe, and drove them in a wagonette to the place indicated in the Attorney-General's letter.

The High Sheriff and the jury were directed to a portion of the road above Reservoir No. 2 and above the Fall saloon, to a bend in the road where a little waterfall had descended almost into the road. The party was led directly back of the waterfall for a distance of about 100 yards. Underneath the hau bushes a fearful sight met the gaze of the party. There lay a figure wrapped in rotting clothes. A cursory examination disclosed the fact that no flesh adhered to the bones. The skull was exposed directly to the air and was discolored somewhat. The jaw bone had fallen away. The man had been dressed in a neat black sack coat.

A hat of Hawaiian manufacture made of coconut leaves and covered with a pugaree was found lying about two feet away from the body, almost as if before death the hat had been removed from the head and laid upon the ground. The trousers were of a dark color. The shoes were well made and had elastic sides. A measurement of the trousers at the waist showed thirty inches, indicating that the man was small. Near by the head was found a mass of black hair about 12 inches long, to which was attached a cloth braid such as is used by Chinese. This was conclusive evidence that the man was a Chinese. In one of the pockets was found a hair braiding string. The skeleton was entirely dearticulated. The remains were brought to town and the skull now reposes in the Deputy Sheriff's office. No marks of violence could be found and the skull had not been fractured. The jury searched diligently about the skeleton to discover vials, tin or paper boxes, or weapons, but none was found.

Police surgeon stated that the man had in his opinion died some eight or nine months ago. The question has arisen from this whether the man was murdered or whether he died of plague. There is a belief that he may have been a refugee from one of the quarantine camps and made his way toward the Fall saloon on the way and crawled into the bushes to escape surveillance by the guards who patrolled the valley. There is a theory that he was murdered but there are no proofs of this. No money was found in the pockets and according to the result of the search he was penniless. The police will make a thorough investigation and hope to stumble on some clue which will unravel the dead man's secret.

NEED OF AN EXPERT.

Skeleton of a Chinese Found off Nuuanu Road Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A ghastly discovery by school children yesterday in the hau bushes near Forester Moore's residence in Nuuanu Valley has developed a mystery which the police are investigating. The skeleton of a male Chinese was seen by several children who reported the fact at once to Ellen Moore, who telephoned to Captain Pratt of the Waterworks Department. The Attorney-General was communicated with and he in turn addressed a letter to the High Sheriff. After the story had gone its official rounds, High Sheriff Brown impounded the following coroner's jury: C. H. W. Norton, William Holt, W. Savidge, Chas. Phillips, William Bissell and H. Crabbe, and drove them in a wagonette to the place indicated in the Attorney-General's letter.

The High Sheriff and the jury were directed to a portion of the road above Reservoir No. 2 and above the Fall saloon, to a bend in the road where a little waterfall had descended almost into the road. The party was led directly back of the waterfall for a distance of about 100 yards. Underneath the hau bushes a fearful sight met the gaze of the party. There lay a figure wrapped in rotting clothes. A cursory examination disclosed the fact that no flesh adhered to the bones. The skull was exposed directly to the air and was discolored somewhat. The jaw bone had fallen away. The man had been dressed in a neat black sack coat.

A hat of Hawaiian manufacture made of coconut leaves and covered with a pugaree was found lying about two feet away from the body, almost as if before death the hat had been removed from the head and laid upon the ground. The trousers were of a dark color. The shoes were well made and had elastic sides. A measurement of the trousers at the waist showed thirty inches, indicating that the man was small. Near by the head was found a mass of black hair about 12 inches long, to which was attached a cloth braid such as is used by Chinese. This was conclusive evidence that the man was a Chinese. In one of the pockets was found a hair braiding string. The skeleton was entirely dearticulated. The remains were brought to town and the skull now reposes in the Deputy Sheriff's office. No marks of violence could be found and the skull had not been fractured. The jury searched diligently about the skeleton to discover vials, tin or paper boxes, or weapons, but none was found.

Police surgeon stated that the man had in his opinion died some eight or nine months ago. The question has arisen from this whether the man was murdered or whether he died of plague. There is a belief that he may have been a refugee from one of the quarantine camps and made his way toward the Fall saloon on the way and crawled into the bushes to escape surveillance by the guards who patrolled the valley. There is a theory that he was murdered but there are no proofs of this. No money was found in the pockets and according to the result of the search he was penniless. The police will make a thorough investigation and hope to stumble on some clue which will unravel the dead man's secret.

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

"It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done. The endorsements from people I know and can trust."

Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsements of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

QUEEN FOR HILO.

Liliuokalani Will Attend a Luau There Next Month.

Queen Liliuokalani will probably leave for Hilo on the Kinau December 18, in order to attend the big fair being planned by prominent Hawaiian ladies of Hilo and Honolulu, in order to raise funds for an organ to be placed in Hilo church, Hilo.

Prince David is also contemplating a trip to Hilo. He will enter a string of horses in the races planned for New Year's day.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion, first soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn a few days, in order to protect it from the shoe. As a general rule, treatment by sprains, bruises, insect bites and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.

Miss' report of the army urges the necessity for the reorganization of the entire service.

LAXITY OF STUDY.

He went into conditions as he found them among the students who are first look hold of the school. He said he

THANKSGIVING DAY

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900

Should be long remembered by all good citizens.

Continued prosperity for Hawaii should bring joy to us all, for every one is a participator.

You may want some extras for your Thanksgiving dinner take this year. Let us mention a few specialties that we have displayed in our Thanksgiving Window: Turkey Platters, Carvers, Poultry Shears, Crystal Carver Rests, Corn Holders, Celery Trays, Salad Helpers, Game Sets, Champagne Coolers, Bouillon Cups, Table Ornaments, Roemers, Banquet Lamps, Nut Bowls, Wine Sets, Table Cutlery, Table Silver, Fancy Plates, Bon Bon Dishes, Candelabras.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED, Importers of..... CROCKERY, GLASS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Headaches, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures Rheumatism, Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold. "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU. Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS. —AGENTS FOR— The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiulua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fultoa Iron Works, St. Louis Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pumps Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Hawaiian Gazette. SEMI-WEEKLY. ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

NO LEPEES NEED APPLY.

The appearance of a supposed leper, who came as a passenger on the China, is due to the advice of a Board of Health doctor in San Francisco.

In the event that the stranger is still the victim of the active plague it is the duty of the Board of Health to ship him back to the Coast forthwith.

We cannot state, in too strong terms, the objection Hawaii has to becoming a refuge for non-resident lepers.

"No Lepers Need Apply" That is the sign to be raised on these islands and held steady with a strong hand.

THE PARENT TRUST.

A gentleman who wrote to San Francisco in the early stages of the plumbing fight, trying to get an order filled for plumbing material to put on sale in Honolulu.

In that case the remedy for the local supply houses is quite as easy as was that of the public against the Honolulu trust.

The prospects of the Nicaragua canal, in favor of which the Corcoran commission will report, ought to be excellent.

Colorado has now attained the same bad eminence as Texas and Louisiana in the matter of burning negro rapists at the stake.

The anti-canteen movement in American politics had no show at all against the full dinner pail crusade.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Most Americans find it difficult to make Thanksgiving day seem real on tropical soil. The historic setting of the day is snow and ice and harsh November gales.

There isn't much of that sort of a Thanksgiving day here in the tropics. A moist heat rises from the earth or perhaps a summer rain makes the grasses greener and floods the rice fields.

The Board of Health in San Francisco may as well keep its lepers at home. Nothing short of an act of Congress will persuade Hawaii to receive them and no act of that sort.

The New York Nation hints its astonishment that President McKinley should have appointed the local judges who brought in that Constitution-follows-the-Flag decision.

Wilcox's desire to keep out negroes is easy to explain. He knows they will vote the Republican ticket and turn down men of his character with a dull thud.

Oom Paul's reception in France is of the same quality as that given Benjamin Franklin in 1776. All that is needed to make a distinguished visitor welcome among the French is to assure him the ill-will of the English.

The Gear-De Bolt candidates are still on at Washington and the hope is general here among people who have had enough of political and buffoon courts that the President will appoint Mr. De Bolt and thus raise the tone of the new judiciary.

Senator Morgan's return to the upper House means that Hawaii as well as Alabama will have a strong representation there. So will the Nicaragua canal.

It is natural to think that the czar has been poisoned but there is no evidence of such a crime yet in the bulletins given to the press.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—There was no material change in the condition of United States Senator Davis today. For several days his food has consisted of eggs, beef, cream and other easily digested foods.

ALUMNIS DO THE TRICK

Beat the Collegians at Punahou.

THE SCORE WAS 12 TO 0

Live Football Game on the Oahu Gridiron--Enthusiastic Rooters There.

THE doughty Punahou football eleven went down in defeat yesterday afternoon on the Oahu college gridiron under the superior weight and activity of the Punahou Alumni.

Surprise was manifested by the spectators that the graduates had so well retained the knack of handling the pigskin despite their lack of systematic training.

The Punahou College team, however, made up for their lack of weight by dashing and brilliant playing.

On the other hand, Cooke, Fuller, Ingalls and Albert Waterhouse did some fine work, especially by taking the bull by the horns and breaking down the weaker lines.

There were not many spectators present—not so many as had been expected. A large crowd was anticipated, but Thanksgiving dinners and picnics, the horse races and general family gatherings elsewhere made sad inroads into the expectations.

The day was perfect, the sky cloudless. There was a gratifying absence of rain or threatening weather.

The Punahou eleven won the toss-up for position and chose to defend the Ewa goal the Alumni taking the Waikiki end and the kick-off.

Oahu-wah-Oahu-wah! Punahou-Punahou, Mau-wah-Mau-wah!

There was an air of expectancy on the faces of the students, especially when they saw the heavy Alumni team line up for the rush across the field after the first kick-off.

When the pigskin soared for the junior goal from center under the impetus given it by Fuller's big right foot, the collegians lapsed into a painful silence, and the familiar coaching of the rooters was strangely absent.

Castle and Kaulikou for the juniors did some splendid tackling and succeeded in downing Cooke, Fuller, the two Judds and Ingalls, the most aggressive of the senior players.

Castle and Kaulikou tackled him low and swung him with terrific force upon his own line, causing him to lose several yards.

The Alumni held the ball much of the time, but nevertheless made many disastrous fumbles. Soper of the Alumni, who played with the junior eleven brilliant breaks through the Alumni fumbles, but also contributed several fumbles which made big losses for the youngsters.

second in the second half in eleven minutes. Quick, active playing characterized the game throughout, but it lacked the snap of evenly matched teams.

THE FIRST HALF.

At 2:20 o'clock the ball was put in play with a kick-off by the Alumni. George Fuller shot the ball to M. Robinson, who kicked it back ten yards. Kaulikou then skirted around right end for eight yards. Soper bucked for three yards and Kaulikou scored for first down. Castle took the ball and was downed by Ingalls behind the line for a loss of two yards.

The Alumni kept up a bucking game until they brought the ball to the twenty-five yard line. Cooke then took the ball around left end for 15 yards. Ingalls was given the ball for a buck. Kaulikou broke through and downed him before he had made a gain.

There were twelve minutes more to play. Soper kicked the ball to Cooke on his twenty-five yard line and having covered a distance of five yards, resumed the kick to the center of the field. Soper caught it and ran back three yards before he was downed.

Castle was run back for the loss of three yards. On the next play he tried the center, but the old Punahouans were all on him and he could not make a gain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A new figure has loomed up on the pugilistic horizon. Herman J. Witte, a lawyer from Cincinnati, has called upon Corbett and Champion Jeffries with an offer of \$15,000 for a twenty-round bout, to take place on or before February 15.

Mr. Witte said that he represented the Business Men's Association of Cincinnati and was instructed to offer \$15,000 or 60 per cent of the gross receipts for a go between Corbett and Jeffries.

After stopping short awhile for a couple of minutes, he returned to the ball to Soper, who skinned the ball to Kaulikou, who skirted the ball for fifty yards. While the collegian was approaching his opponents' goal, Cooke laid in wait in the back to stop him.

The Alumni then lined up on the twenty-five yard line and Castle tried a kick from the thirty-five yard line. The ball flew to the right, but went a few yards to the south of the posts, much to the regret of spectators, who appreciated the grit of the collegians.

After an interval of ten minutes the teams were on the gridiron again. The second half was quite different from the first. The Alumni played a fast bucking game and everything was in their favor.

After the first half the Alumni were again on the field. Soper kicked off to the undergraduates from the thirty yard line and the oval returned to the Alumni. On a play the young man was winded, but soon recovered. The collegians began to buck, but were forced to surrender the ball on downs near the ten yard line.

After an interval of ten minutes the teams were on the gridiron again. The second half was quite different from the first. The Alumni played a fast bucking game and everything was in their favor.

When Corbett was informed of Jeffries' proposition to fight to a finish he said it was ridiculous.

C. Bolte, of Grinbaum & Co. was a returning kamaaina on the Mariposa yesterday.

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

DORIC DEC. 5 RIO DE JANEIRO NOV. 29 NIPPON MARU DEC. 13 COPTIC DEC. 2

"The Mill Cannot Grind with Water That's Past."

A fagged out, tearful little woman said this in telling her friends and weaknesses. Her

care encouraged by telling of a relative who was cured of just such troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past.

Told Her Friend—"After having gotten on my neck 42 years Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured me. I was so glad I told friends about it and a lady in Wisconsin who read of my cure told me she also took Hood's for the same trouble and was cured. She thanked me." Mrs. Anna Sutherland, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Castle and Soper bucked without much avail and the collegians were forced to kick. Soper's kick was blocked and Judd dropped on it, the ball being in the center of the field.

Ingalls took the ball, but was downed by Crozan behind the line. In this play Referee Babbitt caught an Alumnum off side and the Alumni lost ten yards. On the next play an off side play by the collegians gave the Alumni ten yards.

ALUMNI 12. COLLEGE 0.

CORBETT MAY MEET JEFFRIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A new figure has loomed up on the pugilistic horizon. Herman J. Witte, a lawyer from Cincinnati, has called upon Corbett and Champion Jeffries with an offer of \$15,000 for a twenty-round bout, to take place on or before February 15.

Mr. Witte said that he represented the Business Men's Association of Cincinnati and was instructed to offer \$15,000 or 60 per cent of the gross receipts for a go between Corbett and Jeffries.

After stopping short awhile for a couple of minutes, he returned to the ball to Soper, who skinned the ball to Kaulikou, who skirted the ball for fifty yards. While the collegian was approaching his opponents' goal, Cooke laid in wait in the back to stop him.

The Alumni then lined up on the twenty-five yard line and Castle tried a kick from the thirty-five yard line. The ball flew to the right, but went a few yards to the south of the posts, much to the regret of spectators, who appreciated the grit of the collegians.

After an interval of ten minutes the teams were on the gridiron again. The second half was quite different from the first. The Alumni played a fast bucking game and everything was in their favor.

When Corbett was informed of Jeffries' proposition to fight to a finish he said it was ridiculous.

C. Bolte, of Grinbaum & Co. was a returning kamaaina on the Mariposa yesterday.

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

DORIC DEC. 5 RIO DE JANEIRO NOV. 29 NIPPON MARU DEC. 13 COPTIC DEC. 2

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right. Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU, Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu Tuesday at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maui, Hilo, Kona, Makaha, Kaula, Mahukona, Lualaba and Hilo.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahaia, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kaluapapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be obtained by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President. CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (300 working days) the sum of: Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually; Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually; Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually; Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually; Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually; Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO. F. T. E. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

RACE MEET A SUCCESS

Thanksgiving Sport at Kapiolani Park.

THE TRACK WAS SLIPPERY

A Fair Crowd Attends and the Driving Association Feels Satisfied.

THE meeting of the Honolulu Driving Association held yesterday afternoon at the Kapiolani Park track must be written down a success. The association had been immensely handicapped by the weather in its efforts to give Honolulu a first class race meeting; indeed until Wednesday evening it was uncertain whether there would be any meeting at all. In the face of odds, however, the members of the Driving Association worked together with a will and the result was perhaps the most successful meeting on record, considering the short time available for preparation and advertising.

The attendance was very fair and the racing in every event was of a thoroughly enjoyable and exciting nature. Every race was keenly contested and with perhaps one exception the best horses won every time. On account of the heavy going the times were necessarily slow. Every race was filled well, notwithstanding that the stables of Prince David and W. H. Cornwall were unrepresented, their owners not caring to run any risk with their horses on the somewhat slippery track. Sixteen different horses appeared in the different events and contested a series of races than which, taking them as a whole, none better have ever been run on the local track. The racing was conducted with commendable dispatch and not a single unpleasant incident occurred to mar an enjoyable afternoon.

Dr. Monsarrat's starting was of gilded order and deserves special mention.

Betting on the whole was light, though some of the races were marked by spirited speculation, notably the fourth and fifth. The talent broke even on the day, the pronounced first choices getting home, Amario, Tom Ryder and Billy McCloskey. The victory of Merrill's Faust came as a surprise and Aggravation's defeat cost betters a pile of money, but chaos came to the backers when Frank S., the "sure thing" of the day, dogged it to the finish and succumbed to Amario by the shortest of heads.

Amario and Antidote added another to their long list of battles, the gray succumbing to Ballentyne's good gelding. Merrill's Faust won the second race without an effort and is a good horse. G. S. McKenzie bought him from Sidney Boyd on Wednesday night, the consideration being \$150. Considering his breeding alone the new owner would look to have a bargain and should win many times the purchase price with the colt.

SIX FURLONGS, HAWAIIAN-BREDS.

The three got off well together. Amario assumed the lead from the start and maintained it all the way. He won easily from Antidote by a length and a half. Lawrence H. has no speed.

THREE-EIGHTHS MILE, MAIDENS.

Shenadoah acted a perfect brute and ruined his chances at the post. Merrill's Faust had the race won all the way, and passed under the wire in a common walk. Shenadoah lost three lengths at the start, but when he fairly got going, came like a whirlwind; he will do in poorer company. General Cronje finished second, driven to the limit; he is of no earthly account.

SPECIAL HARNESS RACE.

Tom Ryder came up to the wire in the style so beloved by his old time admirers. He took both heats with consummate ease. In the first heat he and Mongoose stayed together to the half, and shortly afterwards Mongoose got into bad going and stopped to nothing. He came again, however, and rattling through the stretch, passed the judges a possible second. The second heat was an exact reproduction of the first, Mongoose lingering in the same identical piece of track that he did in the first heat. He made a creditable effort in the stretch, but Cunningham's old warrior was laughing at him.

SIX FURLONGS, FREE FOR ALL.

Virgie A led all the way, and ran a great mare. Aggravation was short, and probably out for an airing; seven furlongs is the least distance to suit her. General Cronje did not add to his laurels in this, his second venture of the day. Thomas, who rode Virgie, was cheered when he returned to weigh in. The winning jockey was badly injured a week ago while exercising a horse, and is not yet out of the doctor's hands. The crowd admired his pluck, and did not hesitate to express their feelings.

HALF-MILE DASH, FREE FOR ALL.

Frank S was the medium of a plunge, and hundreds of dollars were bet on him at even money and odds of two to one against the field. After delaying the start somewhat by antics at the post, Frank S was first away. At the five-eighths he was a bare length in front of Amario, with Abbey trailing. So they ran into the stretch with Nichols riding like a demon on Amario, and Thomas sitting like a statue on the favorite. At the seven-eighths Thomas, who was apparently holding his horse, pulled wide and Amario poached the inside berth. Then Nichols rode as he has never ridden in his life before and urged his mount to the last "Amario!" "Frank S!" yelled the crowd, and everyone looked for Thomas to let out a link and win the race. He made no motion, however, and just

when the bunch came Frank S tugged and Amario, running wondrously fast, landed the goods by a short head. Frank S should have won, had Thomas been physically fit to have ridden anything like a strong finish. He tripped and lost the race. Amario fairly set the seal on his fame by his game riding in the last eighth. His was game effort, and the grand stand went wild over it.

ONE MILE, FREE FOR ALL.

Old Antidote and Billy McCloskey had it between them. Thomas on Billy indulged the gray with the lead until the last eighth, and then came along and won what appeared to the uninitiated to be a close race. The crowd was yelling for the "green goods" horse to a man, woman and infant, and Thomas allowed the game old chap to be beaten without in anywise being disgraced.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

KAPIOLANI PARK, Nov. 29.—Honolulu Driving Association; fine; track holding.

First Race—Waikiki Inn Cup; six furlongs, Hawaiian bred; \$25 added. Amario, a, 119 (Nichols) 1 Antidote, a, 119 (Harry Jones) 2 Lawrence H., 4, 119 (L. Ferraro) 3 Time, 1:27 1/2; good start; won ridden out by a length and a half, second driving. Winner, R. Ballentyne's b. g. Amario, by Kealia-Amandine. Winner a much improved horse. Too muddy for Antidote. Lawrence barks loudly.

Second Race—Three-eighths mile, maiden; purse \$125. Merrill's Faust, 3, 114 (Kaena) 1 General Cronje, a, 119 (Thomas) 2 Shenadoah Jr., 4, 119 (Nichols) 3 Bly, 5, 119 (Opipio) 4 Time, 1:41; fair start; won galloping; second and third driving. Winner, G. S. McKenzie's b. g. Merrill's Faust, by Imp. Watercross-Geneva. Fault in the class. Cronje should be in St. Helena. Shenadoah not of a favorable disposition, but a streak. Bly is regarded affectionately by the stable cats.

Third Race—Special trotting and pacing; best two heats in three; purse \$100.

Tom Ryder (Cunningham) 1 1 Mongoose (Judd) 2 2 Time, 2:50 1/2; 2:45 1/2; both heats won as desired. Winner, W. H. Cunningham's b. g. Tom Ryder. Ryder went through the mud like the old campaigner he is. Mongoose dirt, but stayed to argue with the sticky patches. Scratched, Fred Bros.

Fourth Race—Six furlongs, free for all; purse \$125.

Virgil A, a, 119 (Thomas) 1 Aggravation, 5, 119 (Opipio) 2 General Cronje, a, 119 (Kaena) 3 Time, 1:24; good start; won easily by a length; second driving. Winner, J. R. Wilson's blk m., Virgil A, by Tru Briton-Big Bertha. Virgil much the best. Aggravation short and running out of her distance. General Cronje dizzy keeping tab on the leader.

Fifth Race—Half mile, free for all; purse \$125.

Amario, a, 119 (Nichols) 1 Frank S., 119 (Thomas) 2 Abbey, 5, 119 (Kaena) 3 Time, 53 1/4; fair start; won by a short head; first two driving. Winner, R. Ballentyne's b. g. Amario, by Kealia-Amandine. Frank S the best. Thomas lost race by being too weak to finish. Amario ran a good, game race. Abbey short and could not keep up. Frank S will beat Amario when they meet again. Scratched, Brock, 119.

Sixth Race—One mile, free for all; purse \$150.

Billy McCloskey, a, 122 (Thomas) 1 Antidote, a, 119 (Nichols) 2 Watassa, 4, 119 (Kaena) 3 Time, 1:59 1/4; good start; won clearly half a length; second all out. Winner, J. R. Wilson's c. h. Billy McCloskey, by Joe's Horse. Antidote, Billy tons the best when right; short yesterday. Antidote, a king in a mile race for natives. "Watassa" no could go. "Good horse that Watassa, some day he win," as the Portuguese remarked at Hilo.

The officials were as follows: Frank J. W. McDonald, Captain. Soule, Dr. Shaw; starter, Dr. Monsarrat; timekeepers, Frank Kruger, J. Quinn; saddling paddock, Dr. Chapman; clerk of the course, H. M. Ayres; clerk of the scales, Al Moore.

Next Saturday afternoon the following card will be decided:

One and one-quarter miles, running, free for all; first \$150, second \$25.

One mile running, Hawaiian bred; first \$100, second \$25.

One mile team race; first \$100.

Three-minute class, trotting and pacing; purse \$100.

One mile, trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred; purse \$100.

Free for all, trotting and pacing; purse \$200.

Entries close to the secretary today at 12 o'clock at the Club Stables.

Entries are ten per cent of the first money.

Gus Schumann has charge of all refreshment privileges, and to him applications must be made.

One dollar will be the charge for admittance tomorrow; quarter stretch tickets will cost \$2. Carriages will be admitted to the grounds free.

A meeting of the Driving Association will be held tonight in the Hawaiian Hotel at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

CATTLE KING IS A RAVING LUNATIC

The Result of Being Held Up and Then Sand-bagged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—W. F. Melick, former president of the National Bank of Focattello, Idaho, and "Cattle King" of the Snake river, is now a raving lunatic, the result, it is thought, of being sand-bagged in Chicago a week ago.

He was taken to Morristown, N. J., as a private patient to the state hospital at Morristown heights. The commitment was made at the instance of his father, R. W. Melick, a wealthy farmer of New Germantown, N. J. James La Boyde, an attendant in the Detention hospital, Chicago, brought Melick here. He tells the story of assault and robbery.

Melick had been in Chicago several days, had sold his cattle and was preparing to return to the Snake river country. On the evening of November 17th, while on the boulevard, wandering around in a dazed condition. His money, watch, rings and all valuables were missing. The next morning Melick drew a check for a million dollars and ordered a thousand dollar banquet to be served by one hundred waiters in his room. The proprietor called a physician and policeman and Melick, after a struggle, was taken to the detention hospital.

KRUEGER LANDS ON SOIL OF FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

independence, it will be because all the Boer people have been destroyed with their women and children.

GREAT DAY FOR BOERDOM.

MAISELLES, Nov. 22.—Today proved a triumph for Mr. Krueger, such as even the Boer delegates and his most ardent admirers failed to anticipate. The enthusiasm which marked every step of the procession from the time he landed in Marseilles, and even to the people of Marseilles themselves, it fully equalled, if it did not surpass, the frantic demonstration of patriotism with which France opened her arms to Major Marchand at Toulon on his return from Fashoda.

An assembly of such masses, which, even the most sanguine estimate, might perhaps be partly explained by the certainness of the Bishop of Marseilles, including an imposing religious procession from the Cathedral, but nothing can compare to the spontaneous explosion of joy which greeted Mr. Krueger by the entire population of the first port and one of the largest cities of France.

Yet the grandeur of this demonstration, perhaps, ranks in importance to the emphatic manifesto of "No compromise" with Mr. Krueger delivered in a low voice, but one vibrating with emotion, a companioned by energetic gestures of the right hand, stirring the hearts of all who heard it.

The first of the Boer delegates, who uttered with a vigor and a decision which bore out his reputation as to the foundation of iron will and stubborn resistance. His mere delivery of a declaration of such far-reaching importance entitled to the independence of the character, as it came as a surprise even to the intimate political advisers, who up to the last, were in ignorance of his determination.

He announced to the world this morning that the Boers would be free people or die, and the faces of the men about him, Fischer, Wessels, Grechler and the other Boer representatives bore the look of fearless determination reflecting the spirit that Mr. Krueger declared animated every man, woman and child in the Transvaal.

The unfortunate occurrence at the 101 on the main boulevard alone marred the character of the demonstration, which up to that moment had been unanimously and enthusiastically a tribute of sympathy and admiration. "Vive Krueger," "Vive Les Boers," and "Vive La Liberté," were the cries that formed a hurricane of cheering and swept over the city. Unfortunately the reprehensible foolishness of half a dozen persons in throwing small coins into the crowd as Mr. Krueger passed, acted like magic in conjuring up an anti-British outbreak, which it needed all the promptitude and energy of the police to prevent becoming a serious disturbance.

The hotel remained for the rest of the day in a state of siege, while at one time a procession several thousand strong marched in the direction of the British consul, shouting "Down with the English," and raising other threatening cries. The result was that a strong body of police was compelled to disperse the demonstrators although it was not found necessary to make more than a few temporary arrests. Throughout the evening, however, large bands of students and other youths marched up and down in front of Mr. Krueger's hotel and of the hotel which was the scene of the Boer protest, cheering in chorus for Mr. Krueger and the Transvaal and denouncing England. These demonstrators were more noisy than dangerous, and the police wisely let them to relieve their feelings in their own way.

Mr. Krueger bore the sea voyage extremely well. Many of his friends say he looks in better health than before he left Pretoria. The heavy gale and rough cross seas which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he started for Europe he was seasick. But Mr. Krueger showed little effects of his seasickness today and ate a hearty luncheon. He afterward received delegates from various municipalities and societies in the hall of the hotel. This proved to be a severe trial, as Mr. Krueger had to listen to a couple of hours of eloquent, but cross seas, which the Gelderland encountered in the Mediterranean, however, proved too much for the distinguished traveler yesterday and for the first time since he

HE MUST GO BACK

Geo. Pratt Declared a Leper by Doctors.

IS NOW IN QUARANTINE

Attempt of San Francisco to Force Its Diseased on Hawaii Blocked.

THE man who was sent by the San Francisco Board of Health to Hawaii is a leper, George Pratt, who came here from the China and who declared himself a cured leper, was examined by the official examiners of the Board of Health of Hawaii and was declared a leper. He is not cured.

He is still a leper. The marks of the disease are on his body, every sign pointing to his condition, and according to his own confession, the most striking and fearful stigmata of the disease show themselves now and again upon him.

Pratt was taken yesterday from the Kailhi receiving station to Quarantine Island. He was turned over as agreed by the Board of Health of Hawaii to the Federal quarantine authorities. He will be held here until the return of the China from the Orient, when, if he is willing, he will be sent back to San Francisco. If he refuses to return of his own volition he will either be forcibly deported or a reply will be awaited to communications sent to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

George Pratt, the leper, has proved himself such a picturesque liar since his arrival here that it is difficult to know what to believe of his statements. He tells one story to one man and another to the next. Though ignorant and uneducated, he is cunning. When he landed in Honolulu last Tuesday he said first that he had come here to seek admission to the Molokai Leper Settlement and there to devote his life to the cure of leprosy by certain medicines which he said he had with him.

Again he has said that he came to cure the case of one West, who is at Molokai; that he intended to give his medicines to doctors here; that he had been sent here by the Board of Health of San Francisco; that he had not been sent by the Board of Health of San Francisco; that he came from Louisiana; that he came from San Francisco. The man has told so many conflicting stories that all those who have talked with him here have lost faith in his utterances.

It seems certain, however, that he has been in San Francisco for about two years previous to coming here and that he was directed to come here by the Board of Health of that city. Whether he was sent here to make a test of the possibilities of the general admission of Mainland lepers or whether his was merely a case of San Francisco authorities seeking to rid themselves of an objectionable patient has not been shown conclusively. The Board of Health of Hawaii feels that Pratt has been brought into this country through the omission—innocent, of course—of the Federal authorities and the board will look to the Federal authorities to send back Pratt to the state from whence he came.

Dr. Carmichael feels as strongly disposed in this direction as do the officials of Hawaii. He declares that he will keep Pratt in seclusion until he returns him to San Francisco, and that he will do everything possible to prevent any further invasion of Hawaii by lepers from the Mainland.

The people of Hawaii are aroused in this matter. The business men and the residents who are not in business are determined that Hawaii shall not be made the dumping ground for the diseased of America. It is understood that the Chamber of Commerce and other mercantile bodies here will adopt resolutions endorsing the Board of Health's efforts and protesting against the evident intentions of the States toward Hawaii.

DRAFTING THE CITY CHARTER

Republicans and Independents Plan for Men To Do It.

At a conference of Republicans yesterday there were present the following: T. McCants Stewart, presiding; H. P. Baldwin, A. F. Gillilan, W. C. Achi, W. J. Cooley, C. H. Dickson, C. L. Crabbe, Cecil Brown, Jonah Kamae, W. W. Aylett, A. G. M. Robertson, Wm. Hoos, J. P. Cooke and E. R. Hendry.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: It is the sense of this conference that the executive committee of the Republican party of Hawaii appoint a committee of thirty members from among the representative citizens of this city, none of whom shall be a member of the Legislature, and that they form a charter for the city of Honolulu to be submitted to the Legislature as a Republican measure.

The executive committee will probably meet at the end of the week to consider the resolution.

The following resolution was adopted by the executive committee of the Independents:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Republican and Democratic parties be invited to join with that of the Home Rule party in the selecting of a committee of thirty free holders of the city of Honolulu in proportion as follows:

Twelve to be appointed by the Republican central committee, six to be

appointed by the Democratic central committee and twelve by the Home Rule committee.

The committee as appointed, to draft a charter for the city of Honolulu, to be submitted to the Legislature in February, 1907.

Resolved, That upon receiving notice of the acceptance of this proposal for the selection of committees the Home Rule committee fix a day for convening the committee on charter.

Resolved, That no member of the Legislature shall serve on the above named committee.

MARRIED FORTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew's Schoon Celebrate Their Anniversary.

Many friends assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. August in North Kona on Saturday to celebrate the fortieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Schoon, parents of Mrs. August, who are now on a visit to their children on the Islands.

The cosy home was prettily decorated. The lanai, closed in with ferns, was used for dancing. Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Wasserman, Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Mayfield, Dr. and Mrs. Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Nahale, Mr. and Mrs. Linder, Mrs. Greenwell, Mrs. Rodinet, Mr. Overend, Mr. and Mrs. Neely, Miss Maroon, Miss Hayes, Miss Greenwell (2), Miss Ward, Miss Wood, Miss Willis, Miss Pedro, Miss Roy, Miss Low, Miss Boer, Mrs. Jarret, Mrs. Coepper, Mr. Clark, Mr. Greenwell (3), Judge Edding, Mr. Chas. Hall, Mr. Gussfeld, Mr. Curtis, Mr. McDougall, Mr. White, Mr. McFarland, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Lenhart, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Davis, Mr. Kimmersly.

IT WAS NOT HIS FAULT.

The man who sits down to his supper and refuses to eat it is not likely to rise in the esteem of his wife or of his cook. Excellent cooks have thrown up their situations, and gone off in a huff simply because the master of the house has casually remarked that there was a trifle too much salt in the soup.

Nevertheless, Mr. John Bennett, according to his own story, failed to get any satisfaction out of his meals for several years. Yet nobody complained of him, because it was not his fault. He would not have dreaded the coming of a meal time, as he actually did dread it, had he possessed the power to choose his own feelings.

But alas! a deaf man may love music, or a blind one long vainly for the sight of remembered colors.

"From 1884 to 1889," said Mr. Bennett, "I was a helpless victim of that tormenting and incorrigible complaint—indigestion. How it came on me at the outset I cannot say. It is like waking up in the night and finding a thief in your house. How he got in you may never exactly discover—not even by the aid of the police.

"What I do know is, that it annihilated my appetite and spoiled my comfort. The little I did worry down often came up again—undigested, and consequently of no advantage to me.

"In fact, I dreaded the coming of meal time and wished it were possible to get along without eating. But this is the horror of chronic dyspepsia—that one must eat in order to live, and that existence under such circumstances is scarcely worth having.

"During all those years—about fifteen of them—I never knew what it was to be well. Of all the medicines I resorted to, and they comprised almost everything, I heard of that had the slightest hope in it, none did me any good; that is, none went to the bottom of my trouble. Any weary and hapless dyspeptic will understand what I mean.

"Some time in 1889 (just ten years ago now), I bought a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup of Mr. Sept. Powell, the chemist here in Paddington. He has been long in business in this place, and can be trusted to recommend only what is good in his line.

"I need only add that the result of my using this medicine was far beyond my hopes or dreams. Before I had finished the first bottle I was better, and after taking the Syrup a few weeks longer I was cured. Yes, and really cured; for never since then has a sign of my old trouble shown itself.

"What I think of Mother Seigel's Syrup may be inferred."—John Bennett, 18 Bear Street, Paddington, Sydney, N.S.W., August 30th, 1889.

Sons of Revolution.

The Year Book of the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has been issued from the presses of the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

It is compiled by William De Witt Alexander, the registrar of the society, and is very handsomely printed and gotten up, the board covers being in the colors of the society and bearing their insignia. There are ninety-four pages, comprising an introduction, historical sketch of the Hawaiian society, the officers of the national society, constitution of the national society, officers of the Hawaiian society, its constitution, information, membership roll, alphabetical list of members, index of Revolutionary ancestors and anniversaries.

Thanks of Japanese.

The Japanese church and Sunday school Thanksgiving picnic will take place in the yard of the North Pacific Missionary Institute on Punchbowl street. There will be all kinds of sports. No end of invitations have been issued, and there will be a large attendance of foreigners and Japanese, besides the members who have on all occasions shown their deep interest in the work.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN CHICAGO.

Higgen Brothers, the popular South Side druggists, corner Sixty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

DON'T GET THIN

Get fat; get nice and plump; here is safety in plumpness.

Summer has tried your food-works; winter is coming to try your breath-mill. Fall is the time to brace yourself.

But weather is tricky; look out! Look out for colds especially.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the subtlest of helps. It is food; it is one of the easiest foods in the world; it is more than food; it helps you digest your food, and get more nutriment from it.

Don't get thin, there is safety in plumpness. Man woman and child.

We'll send you a little more. Please write to J. B. Scott, 100 Broadway, New York.

DEATH MET HIM ALONE

William Spooner's Body Found Yesterday.

PASSED AWAY DAYS AGO

Was a Crabbed Kamaaina Who Lived in Kalihi and Had Few Intimates.

THE badly decomposed body of William Spooner, one of the kamaainas of Honolulu, was found yesterday afternoon at his shanty in Kalihi behind the Kamehameha schools by William F. Jones.

The coroner's jury which was serving on the inquest over the skeleton found in Nuuanu was sworn in and taken to Kalihi in the patrol wagon. The jurors were C. H. W. Norton, W. Savidge, Wm. Holt, Chas. Phillips, Wm. Blaisdell and H. Crabbe. Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board of Health, was notified by telephone to visit the scene.

The old man, who is said to be about 70 years of age, lived on a small piece of property which was all left to him of about thirteen acres which he formerly owned but which now is in possession of the Bishop estate. There is a small one-room shanty and a roofed-over shed, where his carpenter tools and odds and ends were kept.

The first sight which met the jurors was the figure of the old man reclining in a rocker in front of the shanty door. He was seated in an easy position, one hand resting in his lap, the other hanging over the side. The chin had dropped upon the chest, indicating that his last moments had been ones of unconsciousness.

He was only partially dressed, wearing a flannel shirt and his stockings. The face had been eaten away. The appearance of the body was terrible and some of the jurors beat a hasty retreat.

Dr. Pratt examined the body as much as its condition would allow. He gave it as his opinion that Spooner had been dead for eight or nine days. A post-mortem was out of the question and it was decided to bury him as quickly as possible.

He had been sick from a stomach complaint for some time and was known as a hard drinker for years. Two weeks ago he called at the house of Moses Naquima, complaining of his stomach. Mr. Naquima gave him a bottle of pain-killer. That was the last seen of him.

As Spooner was of a crabbed disposition no one ever went to his house. Dr. Pratt gave it as his opinion that Spooner died of rupture superinduced by excesses and the complaint from which he was lately suffering.

He leaves one daughter, the wife of William Rice of Frank Brown's wholesale liquor house on Merchant street. At one time the old man practically decided over all his property to his wife on condition that he be given \$5 a week for the balance of his life.

There was trouble over this and the old man repudiated the transfer and mortgaged the property to the Robinson estate for \$2,000. Then came a law suit and trouble over the matter, which was fought in the courts for nearly a dozen years, when the Bishop estate bought in the property at auction.

He was a well known figure about town. He usually dressed in a rough manner and wore high boots and disdained a coat. No autopsies will be made. The coroner's jury will meet this morning at 9:30 to agree upon a verdict.

Mr. Carl Leonard, of Los Angeles, Cal., is paying Honolulu a visit. Mr. Leonard is one of the largest contractors on the Coast, his construction work extending from California to Michigan. He has also large interests here, being vice president of the concrete construction company who are executing several large contracts in this city.

Robert Shingle left rather unexpectedly for Maui on the Claudine. He was called away by an important land deal.

WEDDED BY THE SOUNDING SURF

UNDER a canopy of palm leaves and to the music of the ever-rolling surf at Waikiki, Miss Mary Eloise Castle and Mr. Benjamin Lodge Marx were united in marriage by the Rev. Henry Parker last night. With the Pacific ocean in the background swelling and heaving with the incoming tide, and the light of the full moon streaming across the waters, a more romantic spot for a marriage could hardly be imagined. It was essentially a wedding on the beach and everything was in keeping.

Island flowers, palm branches and leis were strewn about in abundance, appropriate emblems at the nuptials of one of Hawaii's fair daughters with one of its most popular adopted sons.

A lanai covered with palm branches especially constructed for the dancing was a pretty feature. It rested on the edge of the lawn just overtopping the sandy beach where the surf rolled in with a roar which peculiarly blended with the music of native musicians. In one corner nearest the sea a silken canopy decorated with Oriental lanterns had been made and beneath this the bridal party stood while the ceremony took place.

A roofed-in way leading from the residence to the lanai, and lighted by Japanese and Chinese lanterns, was picturesque. At 8 o'clock the wedding party was formed. The bride was attended by her maid of honor, Miss Lillian Bacon, and the bridesmaids, Miss Beatrice Castle, Miss Helen Lowrey, Miss Claire Williams and Miss Edith Williams. The groom's best man was

Mr. Andrew Adams of Maui. As the party proceeded under the covered way the girls of Kamehameha school sang to the music of the Lohengrin Wedding March, Mr. Wray Taylor playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March after the ceremony.

The bride was attired in a white silk crepe trimmed with white illusion and lace, worn with a high collar and long sleeves. She carried a pretty bouquet of white carnations and maiden hair.

Miss Lillian Bacon was a dainty bit of femininity in a delicate white Pina trimmed with blue chiffon and ribbons, with white lace, worn decollete. She also carried a bouquet of white carnations and maiden hair. The bridesmaids were prettily gowned and wore a pleasing picture of youthfulness. Mr. W. R. Castle, uncle of the bride, gave her away.

The reception was held from half past eight o'clock until the young people became weary of the enjoyment of dancing. The bride and groom, assisted by the bridal party, Mrs. Claire Williams, mother of the bride, and Mr. George P. Castle, received the guests in the reception hall of the residence. Afterwards the party retired to the lanai, where the dancing attracted the greatest number of the guests.

A beautiful array of presents had been received by the newly married couple and were displayed in the residence. There were a large number of handsome silver and cut glass pieces, dainty hand-painted vases, oil paintings and beautiful embroidery work. Refreshments were served on the lawn beneath the trees. Upon leaving the guests were given dainty little souvenir boxes of the bridal cake.

REPUBLICANS WILL NOT CONTEST WILCOX'S SEAT

T. McCANTS STEWART, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, has addressed a letter to James Gibb of Hilo, in which he states that the Executive Committee does not approve of the proposed contest over Wilcox's election. He states that Mr. Loebenstein was also advised that the matter should be let alone, instead of attempting to bring the election into the courts.

The letter, in full, reads as follows: Headquarters of the Republican Territorial Central Committee of Hawaii, Rooms 1, 2 and 6 Elite Building, Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 27, 1906.

Dear Sir: Before leaving for the Coast, Mr. Kennedy requested us to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., referring to the proposed contest of the election of Robert W. Wilcox.

We appreciate heartily the very great activity displayed by you and our party friends in your province, and we feel that your interest in the issue, which you now propose to raise, shows a determined spirit, which will surely win out at the next election. We regard it as a fore-runner of better political results throughout the Territory, when we line up for our next contest.

But, after mature deliberation, we have decided to raise no question as to the regularity or legality of the election of Mr. Wilcox; and we so advised Mr. Loebenstein when he brought his matter before us. Republican sentiment here seems to be that, having been fairly beaten, our party will strengthen itself by accepting the result of the election, and leaving to the Legislature and to Congress the decision of all controversy affecting the same, without any suggestion or protest from us.

Very respectfully,
T. McCANTS STEWART,
Chairman, pro tem.

E. R. HENDRY,
Secretary.

CHARITY OF TOTS.

Punahou Kindergarten Pupils Give To Poor Children.

The little tots who attend the Punahou Kindergarten school on Beretania street were yesterday given an opportunity to show their charity to the poor children whose Thanksgiving has no joys. The teachers explained what good the children could accomplish if each brought a small quantity of food from their homes, already cooked. Yesterday morning Miss Winne and Miss Fernbach were surprised at the amount the little ones brought.

There were potatoes—a plenty, rice, coffee in packages, besides a number of little delicacies which the children by their own experience knew would be appreciated by those for whom their gifts were intended. The teachers, after dismissing the children for their Thanksgiving holiday, distributed the food among a number of poor Portuguese and Hawaiian families living near the kindergarten.

Sugar Cane in South Dakota.

Philip Ellithorp, a farmer of Hitchcock, S. D., has demonstrated that sugar cane can be grown in that section. He experimented with twelve acres of what is commonly called "sorghum cane" and is more than gratified with the result. It is rank in growth has large and very juicy stalks, equal in every respect to that grown in Iowa, and from it a fine quality of sorghum molasses can be made. Mr. Ellithorp will cut the crop for fodder, believing it superior to the best corn fodder, cattle taking to it ravenously.

Children's Worst Foe.

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foes of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite, is nervously irritable, and has bad breath, it is a victim of worms' work. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine, for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Mr. Herbert B. Gehr, manager of Kohala & Hilo Railroad, has returned on the Kaulaui, owing to the critical illness of his wife. He chartered the steamer on Hawaii to bring him down.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice-President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelm of Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

SEND TO THE White House

420 FORT ST. HONOLULU.

FOR SAMPLES OF

NEW DRESS GOODS

The Latest Designs!

Direct From the Factory for

Fall and Winter Wear

SATIN PERSIENNE.....35c yd.
ORGANDIES35c yd
ORGANDIES20c yd.
ZEPHERS15c yd
GINGHAMS10c yd.
GINGHAM PRINTS \$ 1-3c yd.

Calicos! Calicos!

15 yds \$1. 20 yds 1.

MAIL ADDRESS:

American Dry Goods Association.

P. O. Box 100, HONOLULU

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION

Chemical Balances.

Brix Sacharometers.

Soxhlet-Extraction-Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

CREDITED TO HAWAII

Increase of Shipping On the Pacific.

THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR

Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain Shows Prosperity of the Nation.

Collector Stackable has received from Washington the following report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain which says:

The past fiscal year has been the most prosperous period known to American shipping for years. Returns for the current fiscal year promise an even more satisfactory condition.

For the first time since the Civil War the documented tonnage of the United States exceeds 5,000,000 tons. On June 30, 1900, American documented tonnage comprised 2,333 vessels of 5,164,849 gross tons, an increase of 300,000 tons over the previous year. Our maximum tonnage was 5,529,813 tons in 1861. Our shipping, the report adds, in 1861 was larger than that of France and Germany and nearly equaled that of the British empire. American vessels are almost wholly confined to the coasting trade, which employed last year 4,388,145 tons, or more than the total tonnage of Germany and France. British shipping now amounts to 14,261,000 gross tons.

Our tonnage in the foreign trade was only 1,176,704 tons, and carried this year only 9 per cent of our exports and imports. A century ago American shipping registered for foreign trade was 639,321 tons, while this tonnage now in the thirteen original states amounts to 482,907 tons.

The report says that for serious competition with foreign nations in the ocean carrying trade we are practically restricted to ninety-seven registered steamships of over 1000 tons, aggregating 290,230 tons. Single steamship corporations own greater tonnage. Japan has eighty-three ocean steamships of over 2000 tons, aggregating 286,200 tons. Besides these steamships we have 125 registered sailing vessels of over 1000 tons each for the deep sea trade. More than half of these are over 20 years old, and as such vessels disappear their places are not supplied by construction.

Our tonnage is distributed between the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 2,727,382 gross tons; Great lakes, 1,565,587 tons; Pacific Coast, including Hawaii, 612,904 tons; Mississippi and tributary rivers, 258,456 tons. The increase in our shipping during the decade was 740,312 tons, of which 54,312 tons was on the Pacific Coast, and was due mainly to Alaskan and Hawaiian trade. The effective carrying power of the world's merchant fleets has increased 60 per cent.

The most notable change in the world's shipping has been in the size of the steamships. In 1890 there were 1128 ocean steamships of 4000 tons or over, while now 890 such steamships, aggregating 5,600,000 tons, constitute one-fourth of the world's steam tonnage. Increased speed, though great, has been less noteworthy.

Concentration of the world's shipping has been notable. The thirty principal steamship companies of the world own 1900 steamships, or one-fourth in tonnage and more than one-quarter in carrying power of the world's ocean steamships.

It is estimated that during 1899 the gross earnings of steam and sailing vessels in the foreign carrying trade of all nations amounted to \$700,000,000. The export trade of the United States requires 20 per cent of the world's aggregate tonnage of the steamships.

The problem of ocean transportation at this time, the report says, is essentially one of transportation by steel-screw steamships. The purposes to which wooden fore and aft vessels and steel-screw vessels are adapted are important, but restricted. The Suez canal reduced opportunities for sailing vessels, and the Nicaragua canal, it is said, will further reduce them.

In the past ten years Great Britain has built 428 steel steamships of 5,627,000 tons, while the United States has built 45 steel steam vessels of 743,000 tons, of which 198, of 150,000 tons, were built on the Great lakes. Our entire construction of the decade is about half of Great Britain's output of 1,200,000 tons during 1899. We have built for the foreign trade since 1890 only twenty-four steel steamships of 80,000 tons, and of this total eleven steamships of 58,000 tons were built as mail steamers under the postal subsidy. On August 25, 1899, sixty-eight merchant steel steam vessels, aggregating 278,000 tons, and forty-seven naval vessels of 13,000 tons (displacement) were building or contracted for. Contracts since that date bring the merchant total up to 350,000 tons, including about 190,000 tons on the lakes. Congress has authorized 178,800 tons (displacement) of naval vessels not yet contracted for. The current year will record much the largest amount of steel shipbuilding in our history. The report says the coasting law and its recent extensions, our heavy expenditures for naval construction, and the building of vessels to replace those bought for transports and the postal subsidy law have given steel shipbuilding its recent stimulus.

Mr. Chamberlain reviews in some detail the bills reported to the Senate and House of Representatives known as the subsidy bills and gives illustrations of the differences in cost of building and operating American and British steamships at the present time. He says that the subsidies proposed generally equalize those differences. A freight steamship carrying 5000 tons of cargo now costs \$275,000 in the United States, compared with \$214,000 in Great Britain, though steel is much cheaper here than abroad. Besides labor cost, the British advantage lies in the enormous scale of production, Great Britain being the world's "department store" of shipping. Monthly wages on the American vessels are \$1250, against \$900 on the British ship.

Comparisons are made with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American ocean mail service to the great continents equivalent to those of Great Britain, Germany and France. In the past sixty years Great Britain and her colonies have spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by American vessels aggregating 808,000 tons during the year 1899, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2,907,900, and under the House bill \$2,790,000. Details and estimates show that with the additional shipping eligible, the



The latest sugar letter from Williams, Dimond & Co., to Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., is dated Nov. 29, with no changes in the San Francisco market, the prices of November 12 still prevailing. The letter is as follows: We last addressed you 15th inst. per U. S. T. Sheridan.

SUGAR.—Since that date no changes have taken place in the local market nor for export to Honolulu, prices of Nov. 12th still prevailing.

HAWAII.—No sales since last advice, milling basis for 96 deg. Centrifugals in New York 4.75c, San Francisco 3.90c.

LONDON BEETS.—November 29th, 1900; 15th and 16th, 9s 5d. DRY GRANULATED NEW YORK.—Unchanged.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARK.—According to latest mail advices from New York, the market there is steady and firm for RAW, but present figures are evidently unattractive to sellers. It is thought that the present firm appearance of the market may continue, perhaps for the remainder of the year, until supplies of new crop sugar from the West Indies become visible. REFINED sugar has slightly increased, influenced doubtless by the steadiness of the raw market, but quantities and conditions are unchanged, nearly all grades of softs being shaded and prices being quoted to arrive as before.

LONDON CABLE.—Nov. 15th, report Java No. 15 D. S. 12s; Fair Refining, 11s; November Beets 7s 7d; December Beets, 7s 7d. The market there is firm and rather dearer. In Cuba a continuance of favorable weather is reported and latest advices from LOUISIANA indicates that the long winter for cooler weather, which is desired to stop the growth and ripen the cane, thereby causing a larger yield, has set in at several points, and should this become general, the estimates of the coming crop previously reported, may again have to be revised.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willett & Gray report Nov. 15, total stock United States four ports in all hands estimated Nov. 14th, 53,969 tons against 57,548 tons same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba estimated Nov. 13th, 1200 tons against 1250 tons last year. Totals in all principal countries by cable, Nov. 15th at latest uneven dates, 579,729 tons against 751,851 tons; deficiency under last year, 172,122 tons.

cost during the first year of the bill's operation would be about \$4,500,000. The maximum of \$9,000,000, it is said, probably would be attained during 1904-05, when a reduction of subsidy rates would be necessary. By that time the building of 600,000 tons of ocean steamships and the necessary increase in number and extent of our shipyards, the report declares, would have materially reduced the cost of shipbuilding in the United States, compared with Great Britain and Germany. Under the bill, in five years American steamships in foreign trade, it is stated, would carry 1,200,000 tons and sailing vessels 650,000 tons, sufficient to carry about one-third of our ocean trade.

Tonnage taxes were \$880,482. In view of our great expenditure for labor improvement and lighting the coast, the report declares there seems to be no reason why our tonnage taxes should be so much less than for corresponding charges.

Russia has found a bandit republic in Manchuria. President McKinley is said to have offered the directorship of the bureau of engraving and printing, to Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of locomotive firemen. A conspiracy to rob soldiers has been unearthed at the Presidio in California. Unscrupulous army clerks and merchants are fleeing the invalided men having pay coming to them.

San Francisco's new gas and electric street lamps consist of a bell-shaped globe of clear glass, unobstructed by any metal frame and surmounted with a porcelain dome of pure white.

John Hays Hammond, the mining expert, recently of Pretoria, has gone to Cripple Creek to investigate the Stratton independence mine, which was sold to English investors for \$15,000,000.

The New York board of police commissioners, November 19, ordered charges preferred against Inspector Adam A. Cross and Captain John B. Herlin, and practically turned them over to the mercy of their accusers.

The censorship of Manila was removed November 15. General MacArthur, however, has issued directions to the cable companies ordering them to furnish him with a copy of all press dispatches.

As a result of the recent devastation of Port Limon, Costa Rica, by fire, President Yglesias has issued a decree by which all fire insurance companies are prohibited from doing business in Costa Rica.

The bark Gayhead had a disastrous voyage to the North. Deaths from scurvy caused an exodus of frightened sailors, and those who remained on board were discharged with a single dollar each.

The New York Stock Exchange sent the late Charles C. Giff was sold on the 14th instant for \$46,500, a new record, and a rise of \$11,500 since last month. After the sale \$47,500 was offered for it.

There is a movement on foot in the States to establish an American national gallery. The President is in favor of it.

The jewels seized in New York and believed to be the Maximilian jewels, are the property of Mrs. Peter Gay of the City of Mexico. Their value is \$50,000, and not \$50,000, as appraised by the smugglers.

A telegram from Rome, November 15, says: A rumor is current in Rome that the illness of the Czar is due to poisoning. It also states the intention was to poison the Empress also, but she was not affected.

The famous marble palace built on Fifth avenue, New York, by the late A. T. Stewart, will be torn down. No other structure will be built. The land will be held for speculative purposes.

More than \$20,000,000 in gold dust and billion came out of Alaska. British Columbia, Northwest Territory, Washington, Idaho and Oregon, between January 1 and October 24 of this year, Alaska Indians are in dire straits. Hundreds along the Yukon are dying of consumption. So many were ill last summer that they were unable to dry fish enough to last the tribes through the winter.

Thirty-two bodies of victims of the Monticello disaster have been recovered and identified. The Monticello's miscellaneous cargo, which washed ashore for miles, is being held by finders for exorbitant salvage.

The Paris Petit Journal contends that army secrets are now at the mercy of international spies, owing to changes made by the Marquis Gallifet in the Ministry of War, and placing the information bureau under the detective department.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, in speaking said that the wealth of the Transvaal would have to bear part of the South African expenses. It is understood the Government has already borrowed £8,000,000 from the Bank of England.

The Indiana counties of Lake, Porter, Stark and Laporte may within the next year or two become permanent trekking grounds of many Transvaalers and Free Staters. Invitation has been extended them and agents may be sent on to arrange for colonization.

VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SAVED HIS LITTLE SON'S LIFE. Mr. H. H. Black, the well known village blacksmith at Grahamsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to croup, and so had have the attacks been that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor, and used many medicines, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled. There is no danger in giving this remedy, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug, and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, N. Y.

Mr. Chamberlain reviews in some detail the bills reported to the Senate and House of Representatives known as the subsidy bills and gives illustrations of the differences in cost of building and operating American and British steamships at the present time. He says that the subsidies proposed generally equalize those differences. A freight steamship carrying 5000 tons of cargo now costs \$275,000 in the United States, compared with \$214,000 in Great Britain, though steel is much cheaper here than abroad. Besides labor cost, the British advantage lies in the enormous scale of production, Great Britain being the world's "department store" of shipping. Monthly wages on the American vessels are \$1250, against \$900 on the British ship.

Comparisons are made with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American ocean mail service to the great continents equivalent to those of Great Britain, Germany and France. In the past sixty years Great Britain and her colonies have spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by American vessels aggregating 808,000 tons during the year 1899, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2,907,900, and under the House bill \$2,790,000. Details and estimates show that with the additional shipping eligible, the

Mr. Chamberlain reviews in some detail the bills reported to the Senate and House of Representatives known as the subsidy bills and gives illustrations of the differences in cost of building and operating American and British steamships at the present time. He says that the subsidies proposed generally equalize those differences. A freight steamship carrying 5000 tons of cargo now costs \$275,000 in the United States, compared with \$214,000 in Great Britain, though steel is much cheaper here than abroad. Besides labor cost, the British advantage lies in the enormous scale of production, Great Britain being the world's "department store" of shipping. Monthly wages on the American vessels are \$1250, against \$900 on the British ship.

Comparisons are made with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American ocean mail service to the great continents equivalent to those of Great Britain, Germany and France. In the past sixty years Great Britain and her colonies have spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by American vessels aggregating 808,000 tons during the year 1899, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2,907,900, and under the House bill \$2,790,000. Details and estimates show that with the additional shipping eligible, the

Comparisons are made with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American ocean mail service to the great continents equivalent to those of Great Britain, Germany and France. In the past sixty years Great Britain and her colonies have spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by American vessels aggregating 808,000 tons during the year 1899, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2,907,900, and under the House bill \$2,790,000. Details and estimates show that with the additional shipping eligible, the

Comparisons are made with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American ocean mail service to the great continents equivalent to those of Great Britain, Germany and France. In the past sixty years Great Britain and her colonies have spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by American vessels aggregating 808,000 tons during the year 1899, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2,907,900, and under the House bill \$2,790,000. Details and estimates show that with the additional shipping eligible, the

Comparisons are made with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American ocean mail service to the great continents equivalent to those of Great Britain, Germany and France. In the past sixty years Great Britain and her colonies have spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by American vessels aggregating 808,000 tons during the year 1899, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2,907,900, and under the House bill \$2,790,000. Details and estimates show that with the additional shipping eligible, the

Comparisons are made with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American ocean mail service to the great continents equivalent to those of Great Britain, Germany and France. In the past sixty years Great Britain and her colonies have spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by American vessels aggregating 808,000 tons during the year 1899, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2,907,900, and under the House bill \$2,790,000. Details and estimates show that with the additional shipping eligible, the

BEAUTIFULSKIN Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE. Three Second-Hand Double Drays. Two Second-Hand Single Drays. Two Second-Hand Farm Wagons. Four Second-Hand Express Wagons. All kinds Second-Hand Buggies. All kinds Second-Hand Harness. PRICES BELOW REASONABLE.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

Good Serviceable Bicycles \$10 and upward

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at AUCTION when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR \$10 Wheels!

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office. G. N. WILCOX, Preside. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. T. MAY Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO. POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC. Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

INSURANCE. Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds ... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

Hambourg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co. The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN. Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established a general agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichmarks 6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000. Total reichmarks 107,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichmarks 8,850,000. Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000. Total reichmarks 43,850,000.

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to near Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are prepared in the best manner, and are sold in bottles of 10, 25, 50, 100, and 250. Each bottle contains a full and complete set of instructions, and a full and complete set of directions for the use of the pills. The pills are sold in all the principal cities of the world. For further particulars apply to the Proprietors, The Lincoln and Wallcut Companies, 117 St. James Street, London, W.

