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RUBBER STAMPS

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DREAD SCOURGE OF CHOLERA.

Never Came to America by Way of the Pacific Ocean.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS BLAMED.

Earliest History of the Disease Can be Traced to Bengal—Epidemic Reached the United States in 1848 and Devastated the Mississippi Valley.

The fear of cholera entering the United States by San Francisco seems to have assumed a magnitude in the East. In a special article on the subject the Chicago Times-Herald says that should the negligence of the captain of the Belgic and of the San Francisco health authorities result in an outbreak of cholera in this country that outbreak will be remarkable for one thing: Never before has cholera come to America by way of the Pacific ocean. It has always come through Europe, and to a certain extent the history of every European outbreak is the same. When the history of cholera in Europe is studied it will be seen that the British government is responsible for every life and every dollar lost in Europe and America since Bengal, the home of cholera, has been under British rule. Thus the cholera question is a part of the Eastern question, and so far as America and the most of Europe are concerned, it is the most important part of the question.

From the earliest history of the disease an epidemic of cholera in any country outside of India could always be traced back to its home in Bengal. Outbreaks of the disease in Western Asia, in Europe, Africa or North or South America, have always been traceable to pilgrims and their postal routes to and from the shrine cities of Hurdwar, Mecca, Meshid and Kiev. There are two great pilgrim routes from Bengal—the first from Calcutta and other parts of Bengal up the Ganges to the sacred city of Hurdwar, at the foot of the Himalayas, on the direct land route to the Caspian and Black seas and the Russian frontier. The second is from Bengal through India to Bombay and thence to Mecca. Pilgrims from India to Meshid, the holy city of Persia, generally take the route to Hurdwar and Cabul. Cholera has never originated outside of India; it has never been carried from India to Europe by the direct water route; thus far, it has never appeared in America until after Europe was infected, and every infection of Egypt, Europe or America is traceable to infected pilgrims.

In April of each year there are about half a million of people at Hurdwar. In addition to the pilgrims are hundreds of merchants from Persia and all parts of Western Asia. Pilgrims go to Hurdwar infected with cholera, or carry to the city the corpses of pilgrims who have died of cholera en route to Hurdwar, thousands die of cholera in the city, and merchants and others become infected and spread the disease wherever they go.

In 1826 cholera was carried from Bengal to Afghanistan and Persia by pilgrims; thence to Orenburg, to the north of the Caspian Sea in 1829, and entered Southern Russia, where it raged in 1830. In 1831 Indian pilgrims carried the pest to Mecca, where it killed about half the pilgrims. Returning pilgrims from Egypt and Constantinople carried it to their homes, whence it traveled to St. Petersburg, Sweden, Hamburg and Northern Europe. In 1832 it entered France, killed about 120,000 people, crossed to England and Ireland, and came over to Quebec in five ships from London. Liverpool, Cork, Limerick and Dublin. From Canada it came to the United States.

The epidemic which reached this country in 1848 and devastated the Mississippi valley in 1849, went from Calcutta with some British troops in 5840 ft. Infecting the Chinese and Burmese empires in 1841-43, it was taken westward to Buena, thence went southeast to Cabul, which is on the pilgrim route to Hurdwar, to Persia and Europe. It reached Russia, passed through that empire and appeared in England in October, 1848. It was already in France, and from there it was sent in two ships to New York and New Orleans in December, 1848. It reached Memphis from New Orleans on December 20th, remained partly quiescent during the winter, and the next spring spread all over the Mississippi valley and westward to California. The fact that it did not spread from Memphis during the winter of 1848-49 must not be taken as evidence that cholera cannot spread in winter, for some of the most violent of Russian epidemics have raged while all Russia was covered with snow.

The epidemic that we had in this country in 1854 left Bengal in 1850. It arrived in Teberau in 1852, and went to Russia by the Caspian sea route. Pilgrims took the disease from Persia to Egypt; it crossed to Italy, killed 12,000 people in Mezzis, went to France and killed 114,000, passed over to England and took 16,000 lives. In 1854 it reached New York on some emigrant ships. The great epidemic of 1883, which did not spread in this country, though it reached New York in 1887, killed 51,000 in three months. Reaching France in 1884 it claimed

15,000 victims in two years. Spain lost 180,000 by it in 1884-85; Italy about 50,000 in 1884-85. This epidemic cost Europe 250,000 lives and \$500,000,000, according to Dr. Shakspeare of Philadelphia, who was appointed by President Cleveland to make a special report on it to the United States Government.

For about fifteen years American sanitarians have claimed that the responsibility for the maintenance of cholera in India and for its spread over the world rests entirely with the British Government. It is most significant at this time, when the eastern and cholera questions are troubling the world, that Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medical Journal and chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the British Medical Association, is hammering the British Government for its responsibility in allowing cholera nests to remain in India, and allowing cholera to escape from India. Mr. Hart declares that the British Government alone is responsible, and what he says may be taken as the opinion of the majority of the medical profession in England, and of the Committee on Legislation of the British Medical Association, which is a powerful political body in Great Britain, so far as sanitary matters are concerned. By proper sanitary measures, by rigorous inspection of all pilgrims leaving India, or by prohibiting the pilgrimages when necessary, Great Britain can wipe cholera off the face of the earth, for no other infectious disease is so easily managed as cholera. If the United States and the great powers of Europe would take the same interest in preventing cholera and stamping it out that they do in stamping out the infectious diseases of hogs and cattle, and even the parasitic diseases of grapes and wheat, the oriental pilgrimages would come to an abrupt end and cholera epidemics would be a thing of the past.

NO TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Beretania Club Not in Condition to Play—Meeting.

A largely attended meeting of the Beretania Tennis Club was held in Y. M. C. A. hall last night.

W. L. Stanley, a prominent member, was elected president.

Messrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, W. A. Wall, Frank Vida and Rev. D. P. Birnie were voted active members of the club.

It was decided to have a club tournament in the near future. Messrs. Sam Woods, H. W. W. Mist and James were chosen a committee of arrangement.

There was a great deal of discussion regarding a tournament with the Pacific Tennis Club. It was the sentiment of the meeting that the club was not in condition to play the P. T. C. during the present year.

It was decided to classify members according to their respective abilities with the racket. Messrs. Sam Woods, James and Wodehouse were named a committee to make arrangements. After consideration of other matters, the club adjourned.

SUGAR AT A BARGAIN.

Cargo Purchased by the Trust at Its Own Price.

Because the Sugar Trust refused to purchase, excepting at its own terms, a cargo of sugar shipped to Philadelphia on the British steamer Falkland from Java, she has been compelled to remain at anchor off the Delaware Breakwater since September 1st. The sale was finally made at a sacrifice. Demurrage for the vessel's delay was counted up at the rate of \$300 per day against the owners of the cargo, and the Falkland was ordered to go to Philadelphia. When she reached the Franklin Sugar Refinery wharves her cargo was purchased by the trust at a rate considerably less than was offered on the day that she first arrived at the capes.

The cargo consisted of 12,483 baskets of last season's crop. It was loaded at Tagel, Sourabays, and other ports in the Dutch East Indies. The Falkland was sixty-five days on the passage, having stopped at numerous ports for coal.

Lacrosse Practise.

Lacrosse enthusiasts of the H. A. A. C. will indulge in practice for the first time on the Makiki baseball grounds this afternoon.

A large number of the members have signified their intention of playing, so it is very probable two teams will be formed from the ranks of the club. An exhibition game will be played in about a fortnight. All those interested in lacrosse are invited to be present at practice this afternoon.

A number of passengers booked to come by the Albert, but on account of the exaggerated reports about cholera they refused to visit the islands.

MONTHLY MEETING OF Y. M. C. A.

Course of Lectures to Be Delivered During the Winter.

TEMPERANCE CONCERTS AGAIN.

Report of Officers—Dr. Hyde's Visit to Molokai—Educational Classes Commence Next Monday—Increase of Active Members—Gymnasium—Etc.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in their hall last night. There was no meeting in September, on account of the epidemic; this swelled the amount of business beyond the usual amount. A large number of enthusiastic members turned out.

On account of the new gymnasium, forty-two members were added to the roll of active membership. This number will be greatly increased in the near future, as applications are pouring in.

The educational classes will commence in the new rooms on Monday next. Three nights a week will be given to elementary classes of this branch of the Y. M. C. A. work—two to reading, writing and spelling, and one to grammar and arithmetic.

W. W. Harris will take charge of the book-keeping class, T. E. Petrie of stenography, D. W. Corbett of typewriting, A. L. Colsten, M. E., of mechanical drawing, and Prof. E. Cooke of music.

Arrangements will be made for a course of lectures during the coming winter. C. B. Ripley has consented to give a stereopticon lecture on California within a month. He has a hundred slides that will afford Honolulu a great treat. Rev. D. P. Birnie will lecture on "Travels in Eastern Lands." Stereopticon views will be used to illustrate. Other interesting features will be introduced. The temperance concerts will be resumed. Altogether a most attractive program is being prepared for the winter.

Dr. Hyde made the following interesting report on his visit to Molokai:

In my recent visit to the leper settlement I found the Y. M. C. A. occupying the new building, erected for them by Hon. G. N. Wilcox. They hold three meetings regularly every week, a gospel service Sunday afternoon, a debating society Tuesday afternoon, a bible class Thursday afternoon. There was an attendance of about fifty at the meetings I attended Sunday and Tuesday. There was a marked interest in these meetings in the subjects brought before them for consideration. The audience room is light and airy and large. The seats can be moved close together leaving one-half of the room free for class work, whenever the educational work they are proposing to do shall be taken up. For this they lack some appliances as well as the funds to furnish them. There ought to be two library cases on each side of the platform for books and papers. The tables are there, but books and papers are now piled indiscriminately upon them. The Honolulu association might help in furnishing such book cases, and could send regularly its own publication, the Y. M. C. Review, to this kindred organization. A fraternal letter addressed to that association, expressive of the sympathy and interest felt by this association, would be received with delight. Some indoor games might be provided, and there is ample room on the lawn around the building for two sets of croquet. If music books were provided there would be many who would be delighted to form a glee club, or choral class. The bible class is studying the gospel of Matthew. A map of Palestine, and a map of the voyages of Paul, if hung on either side of the platform would be a constant help, and so would two blackboards, for the graphic presentation of truth. I venture to make these suggestions, confident that your interest and sympathy in the work of this Y. M. C. A. at the leper settlement will receive from you cordial recognition and substantial aid.

The treasurer's report for the two months ended October 4, 1895, was as follows: Receipts, \$473.71; expenditures, \$470.08; balance cash on hand, \$3.63.

Other reports were as follows:

GENERAL SECRETARY.

The month of September has been in some ways a quiet one at the rooms on account of the condition of the health of the community. There has been a notable falling off in the attendance at the reading room both day and night, but the end of the month shows an improvement again in attendance.

The gymnasium has been fitted up and all the apparatus is in place

ready to open up work on the week commencing the 14th inst. A manual setting forth the privileges of our general work is in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution within a week.

As soon as permission was given by the Board of Health, our Sunday service was resumed, being changed to 4:30 o'clock, for the time being, until the regular 6:30 o'clock can be resumed. The educational classes are being arranged for, and will open on the 14th for enrollment of students.

The following committees have met during the month and are arranging for the work of the winter in their several departments: Devotional, Educational, Physical, Temperance. The Reading Room and Library Committee meet tomorrow evening. Bookcases and shelving are needed in the reading room, as the books are still packed away and cannot be taken out until placed in cases. Complaints have been made by members to the annoyance caused by mosquitoes in the reading room; if possible, this room should be made mosquito-proof.

Mr. Yatman, the evangelist, delayed his coming here, he being informed of the situation by the Devotional Committee. His delay is likely to be indefinite, we having written him by the last Australia that the present does not seem to be an opportune time to visit Honolulu.

Respectfully submitted,
D. W. CORBETT.

DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Devotional Committee have had two meetings in the last month, and they have chosen as their regular time for the monthly meeting of the committee the first Sunday night of each month at 6 o'clock. This is the half hour preceding the weekly meeting, and we cordially invite members of the Board and the Association to be present the last ten minutes of the meeting, if they cannot come before, and unite with us in prayer for the meetings and our general work. The Association had but two meetings during the month of August, on account of the restrictions of the Board of Health. These two meetings were in the afternoon and the attendance was seventy one and seventy-eight, or a total of 149 for the month. As there was considerable uncertainty as to the coming of Mr. Yatman, your committee did not see that it was possible to make any specific plans for meetings. It was thought that if he does come that meetings could be held in the hall until further plans could be made. We are unable to do anything further until we find out that he is here. We regret that our plans for the revival work are as they are, but we feel that one who is wiser than we has the matter in hand.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR B. WOOD,
Chairman.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Your committee begs leave to report that the apparatus for the gymnasium has been placed in position, and, with the exception of the light, is ready for active work. Much favorable comment has been heard upon the excellent appearance of the rooms and baths.

The physical examinations are conducted gratis by Dr. Ryder. His examination of the heart and lungs is very necessary in determining the character and amount of exercise needed by each member.

At present three classes have been inaugurated: The business men's at 4:15 p. m., Tuesdays and Fridays; young men's at 7:30 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; juniors at 3:30 p. m.

It is the earnest wish of all that this department may be the means of doing much good work, both morally and physically, and in so far as it may, indirectly, bring some to Christ.

Respectfully submitted,
F. W. THURM, Chairman.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The boys' library has had twenty-one books in circulation during September. The senior library has not been open; all the books are packed away in boxes awaiting the construction of suitable cases to put them in. Papers and magazines for the coming year have had consideration, and a suitable list has been submitted to the news agent for their bids.

The attendance for some weeks has been very small, on account of the cholera scare, but it is beginning to get back again to its usual numbers.

We hope, in the future, to see the reading room a much more attractive department than hitherto.

Respectfully submitted,
B. F. BEARDMORE,
Chairman Reading Room and Library Committee.

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Goals have been removed from the valleys.