

DECISION FOR CARTER

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge Lindsay yesterday gave a written decision in the ejectment case of Joseph O. Carter vs. Koolau Kalkinaha and others, for property at Kawaahao, Honolulu, which has been in the courts for several years. It was tried without a jury and then briefs were submitted by E. B. McClanahan for plaintiff and G. W. Ashford for defendant. The court decides, on its finding of facts, thus:

"Plaintiff is entitled to judgment against the defendants for the restitution of the premises sued for, and damages of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$3250)."

Two real estate experts for plaintiff each gave over \$3000 as the rental value for the 29 months defendants held the premises against plaintiff, who bought them at a foreclosure sale. An expert for defendants made the figure \$3250, which the court has adopted.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

E. O. White, Geo. P. Castle, W. K. Waimamau, Allan Walker, A. O. K. E. Kahuluall, Wm. B. Harrub, I. S. Dillingham, Chas. E. Frasher, Jas. A. Gough, John Coffee, Ed. E. Hingley and C. E. Wilson compose the jury empaneled in the Federal court yesterday to try Zokichi Koshi as one of three defendants for conspiracy. Another pleaded guilty and a third not guilty. District Attorney R. W. Breckons prosecuted and Chas. F. Clemons by assignment of court defended.

LAND TITLES DECIDED.

Judge Weaver of the Court of Land Registration has made a decree giving C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., a registered title to land in Waikapu, Maui, containing 33.4 acres.

A registered title was also decreed to Ethel Keepers Abrams for residence premises on Beretania street, containing an area of 12,510 square feet and valued for taxation at \$6350.

COURT NOTES.

Petitioner in the quo warranto case of Walter C. Peacock vs. Alexander Garvie will move before Judge De Bolt tomorrow morning that the case be set for hearing.

Plaintiffs in the specific performance suit of James Armstrong and L. L. McCandless against Ané Keone will move before Judge De Bolt tomorrow morning that a day for hearing be set. S. Yamamoto has brought a mandamus suit against Treasurer Campbell to compel him to issue a druggist's license to complainant.

The defendant is still putting on evidence in the Godfrey vs. Rowland ejectment case before Judge Robinson. A suit has been filed at the instance of Land Commissioner Pratt, against Oswald St. John Gilbert for \$70.70 on account of timber which he is alleged to have cut on government land at Luahualu, Ewa, Oahu.

TO IMPROVE LAUNDRIES

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

In his message to the Board of Health for yesterday's meeting the president spoke of the publication of "a rather crude preliminary letter" of his to Supervisor John Lucas on the subject of laundries and wash houses. He now quoted the law reading, "Such laundries and wash houses shall be under the supervision of the Board of Health," and went on to say that, under his direction, plans and estimates had been made which "cover the needs of Honolulu in a way that should please every household, for every operation of cleansing and drying is planned to be done by the latest and most improved machinery."

He and Mr. Lucas aimed to present the matter to Governor Carter on Tuesday, but his departure for Hilo prevented. Refraining from presenting the details to the Board until they were approved, he went on to say:

"I will, however, venture to emphatically assert it is time, and now is the time, to do away with the slovenly slow old methods. Unquestionably the proposition can be privately financed for the government, if necessary."

"Since the government dictates as to the washing of clothing, the public of Honolulu (particularly those of moderate means) in this climate, where such frequent change of clothing is necessary, are entitled to the neatest, cleanest, least destructive modern methods of cleansing."

"I do not advise providing for other than the operation of cleansing and drying. The usual laundrymen can still handle the articles and iron them. There need be no increase in cost to the public."

"The new sprinkling regulations enacted by you will be published today. The inspectors of the Board of Health will be instructed to prosecute all violators to the limit of the law."

"If the public is to enjoy improved hygienic methods the improvement must not be nullified by insanitary personal acts."

BATHS FOR POOR.

"At the dispensary," the president reported, at the suggestion of Dr. Baldwin, we are about to establish baths for the treatment of scabies. The physicians find the poor will not faithfully use the remedies given them, so the doctors have determined to use a method that will be effective."

He also reported that, in company with Dr. Pratt and Analyst Duncan, he that morning made a thorough investigation of conditions at the new Nuuanu reservoir. "With the carrying out of our recommendations," the president said, "there can be no contamination of the water supply."

President Pinkham reported that the

"Advertiser" was putting in a coral floor, instead of the cement ordered, in its pressroom. It would have the same effect from a sanitary standpoint. The report was accepted.

COUGH MEDICINES.

Dr. Judd reported for himself and Dr. Wayson, a committee on patent medicines, recommending that poison labels be not required upon cough remedies, as all of them are well-known to contain a certain proportion of morphine.

As to soothing syrups, though, the poison label should be required owing to the susceptibility of young infants to danger therefrom.

The report was adopted.

KOKUAS REFUSED.

Two petitions for kokuas at the Settlement were denied, on the strength of Supt. McVeigh's opinion that "it is inadvisable to permit young or middle-aged women to enter the Settlement as kokuas," the president adding, "The inmates of the Settlement have means provided in the various homes for their care and comfort should they become feeble or seriously ill."

With President L. E. Pinkham were present Fred. C. Smith, Dr. J. R. Judd, Dr. J. T. Wayson, Mark P. Robinson and Abraham Fernandez.

STILL IN THE AIR

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

A prominent resident of Koolaukoko who was in town yesterday stated to an Advertiser man that the matter of the purchase of the ahupuaas of Kaneohe and Kaihua was still up in the air as far as parties bargaining is concerned.

The area of land concerned is approximately 15,000 acres and it is understood that the owner of the ahupuaas, Mrs. Nannie R. Rice, wants \$300,000 for her property.

James E. Castle, who, together with others, is seeking to acquire the property, is said to have offered \$200,000 and it is rumored that a compromise of \$225,000 may be agreed upon.

If the purchase of the land can be effected it will be a great thing for the districts of Kaneohe and Kaihua, for the land will be cut up into 50 and 100 acre lots and sold or leased to small farmers and planters. This would mean that the district would be profitably and satisfactorily settled and the garden spot of Oahu be made to blossom as it should.

The gentleman above mentioned stated that much interest is being evinced in the district in the advertisement of the sale of five lots of government land of nine acres each at Kaneohe, fee simple and upset price, at auction early in January. He considers it a rare opportunity to obtain good land at ground floor prices in a rapidly growing district.

DEATH OF REV. ALFRED SNELLING

The Missionary Herald for December contains the following:

Tidings have been received of the loss at sea of Rev. Alfred Snelling, who from 1888 to 1896 was connected with the American Board as a missionary in the Ruk Lagoon of Micronesia. Owing to differences of judgment as to the conduct of the mission, Mr. Snelling was released from his connection with the Board in 1896, continuing work independently and in some respects in collision with the work of our missionaries, first at Anapau, where Mr. and Mrs. Logan had been established, and afterward at another island of his own choosing, Tatu. With great perseverance Mr. and Mrs. Snelling have continued their separate work, visiting islands in the Ruk Lagoon and sometimes going as far as the Mortlocks. It seems that in March last Mr. Snelling sailed in an open boat from his station, Tatu, and after visiting Uman and other points started to return on March 23, having in his boat sixteen persons, including two married couples, two teachers, and several scholars. The boat was heavily laden and was overtaken by a severe storm. These facts were not learned until the middle of June, when a chief from Uman brought the tidings and made it certain that the boat was swamped in the severe gale. This disaster, in the number of lives lost, is, so far as we know, unparalleled in the history of mission work in the Pacific Islands. A memorial service was held at Ruk on the 23rd of August, conducted by Rev. Mr. Jaenow. The sympathies of all who know her will be given to Mrs. Snelling in her deep affliction.

Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, accompanied by her children, and sister, Miss Augusta Dulsenberg, have sailed on the Manchuria for Honolulu. The remains of the late H. A. Isenberg are aboard. It is planned to have the funeral services next Sunday afternoon in the Lutheran church. Mr. Ed. Dulsenberg, who has been quite ill in San Francisco, is much better according to a cablegram received yesterday.

Robert Overend did not go to Hawaii yesterday to assume the management of the Kona plantation," said Frank B. McStocker yesterday afternoon, when his attention was called to that announcement in an evening paper. "He simply went there as my representative to take an inventory of the property."

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

There is not the least danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to small children as it contains no opium or other harmful drug. It has an established reputation of more than thirty years as the most successful medicine in use for colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and is pleasant to take. Children like it. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

HUNTING THE POLE

A thrilling story of the dangers of Arctic exploration was told a Reuter's correspondent at Hull by Mr. A. Fliala, the leader of the American Ziegler North Pole Expedition, who landed there on his way to the United States. Mr. Fliala said:

"The America, with the Ziegler Polar Expedition on board, left Vardo on July 19, 1903, sailing through the ice-fields. We were imprisoned in the ice in sight of Cape Flora for four days, and were finally obliged to use heavy mines of gun cotton to break a passage between the immense masses of ice and to allow the ship to escape into open water."

"At the end of August we reached Teplitz Bay, Crown Prince Rudolf Island, the most northern harbor in Franz Josef Land, which formed the base camp of the expedition during the whole of its stay in the Arctic, and was named Camp Abruzzi, in honor of the Italian explorer. On October 25, in the darkness of the Arctic night, the ship first narrowly escaped destruction with over half the party aboard. During a heavy gale the America, which was less than a mile from our land headquarters, mysteriously disappeared. We found that she had been blown adrift with her masting lines tangled in her propeller. Three days later she returned, having lost her large anchor and chain. Everybody on board had been up day and night, none ever thinking that they would survive."

LIKE VORACIOUS BEASTS.

"The ship then froze in, and seemed safe enough to all of us, but on November 12, the ice pressure became so great that the ship was damaged, but to what extent we could not tell. Early in the morning of November 21, we were awakened by the crashing and thunder of the ice in motion, great pressure ridges forming around the America like voracious beasts, and tearing off her stern and penetrating her side, while tons of ice demolished her rail and crashed on deck. She was soon a wreck and in a sinking condition, the rising water having extinguished her fires. There was nothing for it but to abandon the vessel, and as we did so a final pressure raised her high on the ice."

"On the night of January 22, 1904, during a gale of wind that registered at its maximum 72 miles an hour, all the old ice in Teplitz Bay, with several miles of the glacier face, were broken up and carried away, and with the bay ice disappeared all that was left of the America, together with 100 tons of coal and 40 tons of provisions."

"On March 7, the first sledge party left, and was storm-bound for a number of days at Cape Fligely, being obliged to return owing to the injuries sustained by several of the men, and also in order to repair equipment. The second party left Teplitz Bay on March 25, and crossed the glacial ice to Cape Fligely, whence it descended to the sea ice. The ice conditions were frightful, and nearly every one of the sledges was hopelessly smashed, making it absolutely necessary, if the equipment was to be saved for another attempt in the following year, that the party should return to Camp Abruzzi. Though this column only reached a comparatively short distance from land, all the way had to be cut with ice-axes, and it now became clear that it was useless to attempt to get further north during the spring of 1904."

A SECOND WINTER IN THE ICE.

"I then conducted a company to Cape Flora to await the arrival of the relief ship. The journey occupied 15 days, our party arriving there on May 16, 1904. An outbreak of glanders among our ponies compelled us to kill all except two. From May 15 to September 10 we kept ceaseless watch for the relief ship, by which date we had to face the fact that relief was hopeless, and that all of us would be compelled to spend a second winter in the Arctic."

"In the meantime, preparations for the winter and the collection of supplies were in full progress to augment the stores of food left at Cape Flora by previous expeditions. At this time an important discovery of coal was made at a point 600 feet up the side of a steep mountain. Coal was dug out of the frozen ground, and a winter supply laboriously conveyed down the mountain on men's backs to camp."

"I prepared to return to Camp Abruzzi for the further attempt to reach the Pole in 1905. Accompanied by Mr. W. J. Peters, the second in command, and a small sledge party, we reached Camp Abruzzi by moonlight on November 20, 1904, having been marching from Cape Flora since September 19. This was a dangerous and eventful trip, for a large portion of the way had to be traversed in the darkness. A stop was made on the way at Camp Ziegler, Alger Island, where we left two of the party, one whose toes had been frostbitten and the other to keep him company."

"Time and time again men and dogs would fall into holes and crevices in the ice, or run up against great walls of ice, the leading men going ahead without being able to see any possible foothold. While crossing Hooker Island glacier, two of the party fell into a crevasse, and at a distance of 65 feet were wedged in between the walls of ice. Their rescue was attended with great difficulty, one being so injured that he had to be dragged part of the distance north lashed to a sledge."

TREACHEROUS ICE.

"On arrival at Camp Abruzzi on November 29 I was saddened to hear of the death from natural causes of Sigurd Myhre, a Norwegian fireman of the lost ship America."

"The party was ready to leave for the northern trip in February, but the weather in the spring of 1905 was even worse than during the previous year, and delayed the trip until March 16. We forced our way northward, our trail bending more to the eastward as we advanced."

"Time was lost in crossing leads, and

CRIME AND CRIMINALS

(Continued from Page 1.)

lice and eight specials. The County Attorney claimed that the Hawaiian police are the poorest paid of any place in any state in the Union. "They give their lives for us," said he, "and at such low wages of forty and fifty and sixty dollars a month; can we wonder that there is a certain amount of corruption in our police department? There is and has been a certain amount of corruption in police departments both at present and in ancient times. I think it was in the Advertiser, and I was very glad to read it, an article on the corruption of the police department in ancient Rome. And you will find it exists right down to the present time and you can not stop it nor stamp it out. The only thing you can do is to ameliorate the conditions as far as you possibly can."

The records show that four policemen have died in the discharge of their duty since 1895. Mr. Douthitt favored a pension system, either by legislative enactment providing a fund or by the system in vogue in San Francisco, whereby \$1.00 per month is taken out of the each policeman's wages as a sort of insurance or pension or indemnity fund. If he dies in discharge of duty, the policeman's widow gets \$2000, or if he lives beyond a certain time, say 60, he is retired on half pay. The County Attorney made a strong appeal for protection for the men who protect lives and property—not so much protection for the men as for their wives and children, to keep them from being turned out on the cruel world because their husbands and fathers died in the discharge of duty to the city. The appeal brought forth considerable applause.

The cosmopolitan character of Honolulu's population and the consequent diversity among the nationalities of the police officers was touched on. The utilities of the Gamewell police telegraph system which not only facilitated calling up the wagon or the ambulance, but also compelled the officers to report every half hour and by a system of automatic stamps on a sort of stock ticket, kept tab on the officers, were also dwelt upon.

Taking up the jails, the speaker said that the federal government had on the average of thirty to thirty-five prisoners in the Territorial jail, having no jail of their own. Uncle Sam pays the Territory for their "board and room." The "city prison" has ten cells on each floor for women. The expense of maintenance from the time of arrest of a prisoner until he is bound over to the grand jury or convicted of a misdemeanor is borne by the county. After that by the Territory. The food at both the jail and prison was declared to be good wholesome food of the kind to which the several races were accustomed. Cases of thin, emaciated convicts growing strong and robust on the prison diet were cited as evidence of what regular hours and wholesome food in sufficient quantity will do for a man. There is said to be no limit on the amount that a man may eat at either of these public hostleries. It costs 52c per day to maintain these prisoners' 26 cents of which goes for food alone and the rest for shoes, clothes and road lunas, etc.

They have medical attendance every day, Dr. Moore being the physician in charge. In the nine years that Mr. Henry had had charge of the local prison, there had been but four cases of corporal punishment. There were religious services in the prison every Sunday in five different languages.

Mr. Douthitt spoke very interestingly of the Bertillon system of identification which consists of measuring certain distances on the body which are found not to change but remain fixed. He also spoke of the excellent parole system inaugurated by the last legislature by which a man, after he has served the minimum term for which he could have been sentenced,

for two days and three nights we floated on an ice cake with the temperature at 34 deg. above zero, when it should have been so many degrees below. The ice was in constant motion, and cracking under the tents, which necessitated a constant watch while encamped. Realizing the fact that the record could not be broken under such conditions, and with the pressing necessity for sending food supplies to the parties at Cape Flora and Camp Ziegler, together with my poverty in dogs, I felt it was my duty to return."

"On returning to headquarters, I arranged that certain of the party should spend the spring and summer of 1905 in the field, sledging stores south to Camp Ziegler, so that they should be easily accessible if we had to spend a third winter in the Arctic. Early in July I despatched a party of six men, with dogs, sledges, and boats, to Cape Dillon, for the purpose of keeping a lookout for the relief ship, and also to procure walrus in view of its possible non-arrival. I instructed them to advise me at Camp Ziegler when the ship was sighted."

"On the afternoon of Sunday, July 30, the Cape Dillon party returned over the channel ice to Camp Ziegler, and brought the good news that the relief ship had arrived off Cape Dillon. At the time I had gone a short distance from camp to a large water-hole in the ice with Seaman Myer, where we were launching a canoe. A dense fog covered the landscape, and the first intimation we had of something unusual was the notes of a bugle sounding the recall. I hurriedly returned to camp, and found all the men with their faces wreathed in smiles. Everyone was anxious to tell the good news of the arrival of the long-looked for relief."

The expedition had been in the Arctic since July, 1905.

for the offense of which he was convicted, may apply for a parole. He spoke in favor of the humanitarian treatment of prisoners and of the marked influence which Christianity is having with them. At the conclusion of the address, J. M. Martin moved a vote of thanks to the speaker and remarked that he felt that the attendants were not advertising the good things well enough, and that the attendance should have been two or three times what it was every night. He said the best talent in the city was really contributing to their entertainment and enjoyment and that it was up to the Thursday Club to get in and hustle for big houses. It costs nothing to attend and many do attend who do not go to the dinner which always precedes.

CLEANLINESS DEMANDED

(Continued from Page 1.)

his report on buildings to say that merchants had complained to him about the supplies of school material. County people bought articles at the department book room in Honolulu, and something that cost 15 cents had to pay 25 cents freight. He said this was a matter to be considered. It was not right to require people to come here for articles that their local stores could furnish to them just as cheaply. The Pepeekeo school was in pretty bad condition. It was not a new building and the lot was partly in the cane. Mr. Babbitt was in communication with C. Brewer & Co. to obtain a lot.

A two-roomed addition was needed at Honoumou.

JAPANESE SCHOOLS.

"I find in a great many places the plantations are building schoolhouses free for the Japanese," the Superintendent observed, "the Japanese only paying for instructors. Japanese children go direct from the government schools to these schools, staying there until five o'clock and sometimes going to night school besides. Yes, the instruction there is in Japanese."

Ookala school was simply a sample of others. The schoolhouse was in fairly good condition. The teacher with his wife and family lived in the teacher's cottage. The cottage was in a bad condition. Mr. Babbitt had instructed Inspector King to get them "to brace up." Too many teachers' cottages were in squalid condition.

"Do you think a teacher can be a good teacher who is content to live in filthy surroundings?" Mr. Wight inquired.

"No, I do not," the Superintendent answered, "and that is why I intend to jack them up."

Answering Mr. Wight, he added that the inspectors were supposed to report on the conditions of buildings. He went on to give a picturesque description of some school premises he had seen on his trip.

"We ought to show our appreciation of cleanliness and neatness," Mr. Wight remarked.

"You will have to get a new appropriation before you can show appreciation," Mr. Farrington said amid laughter.

At Paunakou, the Superintendent said, they were promised one or two acres more for school grounds as soon as the cane was off.

CLEANLINESS AGAIN.

Mr. Wight asked if it would not be well to issue a circular to teachers informing them that the condition of school buildings and grounds would be taken into account.

Mr. Babbitt did not think so. They must go about it diplomatically. "It is true," he said in answer to a question by Mr. Wight, "that there are about four applications for every vacancy but the applicants want to teach in Honolulu. You can get very few of them to go to many of these places."

Mr. Wight still thought that if a teacher was incorrigible in tolerating dirt he should not be retained.

Mr. Babbitt said that the inspectors had done well as normal inspectors, but not so well as inspectors.

Mr. Farrington agreed on general principles with Mr. Wight, but did not think it practicable to enforce cleanly habits in all cases.

Mr. Wight would insist at least on schoolhouses being kept tidy.

POLICE ASSISTANCE.

Mr. Babbitt made mention of requests that had been received for the appointment of truant officers in Kona and on Maui. He went before the Board of Supervisors at Hilo and asked if the deputy sheriffs could act as truant officers.

Sheriff Keolanui promised him that the police in all districts would visit the schools once a week.

This announcement was received by members of the Board with expressions of great satisfaction.

The S. S. Sonoma today will bring C. Q. Yee Hop a fresh lot of icehouse goods for the Christmas table. Order early.

To please her give a bottle of delicate perfume; perhaps a dainty holiday case containing two or more distinct scents. Hollister Drug Co. have them put up in special fancy boxes for the holidays.

Fukuroda, on Hotel street, has marked his goods at special prices for the holidays. Kimonos, Japanese bric-a-brac and silks his specialty.

Good taste is good style. Ahana is displaying and offering exclusive styles and special prices in an almost endless variety of new clothing.

Honolulu's largest and most comprehensive toy store. Everything new. Prices fair and all goods marked in plain figures. Plenty of clerks to wait on you—at Wall, Nichols Co., Ltd.

Sayegum, on Nuuanu street, has a very choice line of Oriental goods purchased by their manager during his visit in Japan this summer. These fine goods are now offered to the Honolulu public.

DEFICIENCY JUDGMENT

Judge Robinson ordered a deficiency judgment for plaintiff in the foreclosure suit of George W. Macfarlane vs. The Waikiki Seaside Hotel, Ltd., in the sum of \$6737.21. Magoon and Lightfoot appeared for petitioner. The final account of Fred Wundenberg, commissioner, shows the disposition of the \$10,000 proceeds of sale. Besides \$750 distributed in fees to the attorney, the auctioneer and the commissioner, \$255 was paid for taxes, \$1632 to the Bishop estate for rent and taxes and the balance in hand, \$7293.35, to George W. Macfarlane.

WILL CONTEST FAILS.

Judge Robinson signed a decree dismissing the petition of O. Z. W. Waikiki, Mahali, Julia Cavannah and Maleka Mokuahi to revoke probate of the will of Keoho. The respondents, Kahoonui and Kulukuluanui, moved to dismiss the petition when the evidence for it was in, without putting on any evidence against it, and the motion was granted.

KOSHI CONVICTED.

A verdict of guilty was speedily found in the Federal court against Zokichi Koshi for conspiracy. He will be sentenced by Judge Dole on Tuesday. Koshi's part in the conspiracy proved was to give his daughter into the keeping of another at a rental of \$10 a month.

PROTRACTED TRIAL.

It is expected that the Godfrey vs. Rowland ejectment case will outlast the September term. A new law allows a case begun on trial within a term to be tried out after the close of the term.

FLOATING ISLANDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, Nov. 21.—Three or perhaps four floating islands are knocking about in Queen Charlotte Sound in the great menace of navigation, and it is likely that a government steamer will be sent north to destroy them before some catastrophe results. The great masses of floats are lying in the direct path of navigation on the northern coast and should any unlucky ship encounter one of them after dark the loss of life might be enormous, as it is almost certain that any steamer running into one of these islands at full speed would founder immediately. Captain Johnson, of the coasting steamer Capilano, brought news of the floating island to Vancouver today.

"I first saw one of these immense masses of floats last Thursday afternoon," said he. "As I was entering Smith Inlet, a well-known harbor on this side of Queen Charlotte Sound, I knew the channels there well and I had just ahead a piece of land that I have never seen there before. I rubbed my eyes and thought the mate had brought us into the wrong inlet, but then I noticed some familiar landmarks and knew that the bearing must be correct. Then it was a puzzle to account for this strange island. There it stood, thirty feet high above the water level. As nearly as I could judge, its length was three hundred yards and I subsequently found that it had a width of one hundred and fifty yards. On nearing it I found that it was afloat and was composed of immense logs, small boulders and trees, many of the latter standing upright as sentinels above the mass of timber. Had I gone in there in the night I might have struck the floating island. I have notified Captain Gaudin of the island and the government will probably take immediate action to destroy it."

"From the Japanese at Smith Inlet I learned that three islands of about the same size have been floating around there for ten days. It appears, from the information I was able to get from the Japanese, that there was an immense slide at the head of the inlet and the logs and earth and rocks came from there. The floating islands are in the path of the steamers plying between Seattle and Vancouver and Skagway."

Those beautiful Japanese cotton rugs and Chinese matting rugs at Lewers & Cooke's are very sensible things to give for Christmas. Fine large assortment now on view.

Ladies are appreciating the fact more than ever this year that men like something sensible for Christmas. M. McNerny has a marvelous variety of sensible gifts for men.

Fascinating styles in ladies ready-to-wear hats for Christmas. Creations pleasing in style as well as price at Miss Power's millinery parlors in the Boston building.

Lawyer—"Your honor, I want an interpreter for my client." Judge—"What language does he speak?" Lawyer—"He's a railway brakeman."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Carbonated waters may be prepared as wanted at a trifling expense. If you use Sparklets of the small bottles furnished, equal in contents, nearly three bottles of club soda. See Peacock & Co. for particulars.

How about wines? Have you ever considered how many an otherwise good dinner has been spoiled by the service of poor wines. Camara & Co. carry only the very best.

A good suit is to be desired above everything else. The Globe Clothing Co. combine best material with perfect fit. When you buy a suit from this store you get the same as your friend who buys custom-made clothes.