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In most homes are examples of the art and skill of the craftsman of foreign lands—an Oriental rug, a piece of old lace or brasswork. They are valued for their beauty, their worth, or from circumstances connected with their purchase. They are a source of pride to a woman, and pride in a home makes a happy home.

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RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!!!

Visitors welcome, and they incur no obligation to bid or purchase.

Best picture in a home—a pleased housekeeper. They are always pleased with a rug.

Nothing can be better for Xmas.

Get a catalog.

Not a matter of simple existence, but what can be done with proper surroundings in the home to produce the highest state of mental development.

MADAM! I have for you beautiful Xmas presents for YOUR HOME. Be your own judge in selection, but come and inspect early.

Sale Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 20 and 21.

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
KAPIOLANI BUILDING, CORNER
ALAKEA AND KING STS.
JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

HONOLULU'S HEALTH

(Continued from Page 1)

petty thieves, the gamblers, the vagrants, and drunks which came before him day after day? No; the good vastly outnumber the bad in every community. Where there is one Mrs. Chadwick there are a hundred thousand good, honest mothers quietly raising their babies and taking care of the homes of the land and who by their very virtues never get their names in the daily papers. Just so with the great world of bacterial life; it has been the wicked and vicious ones who have received all the attention and who by their sheer infamy have been already immortalized in monographs, text books and treatises, been christened with fine Latin names and have been honored with endless study and investigation, while their poor neglected betters, the innocent ones, doing the world's drudgery, have in countless instances as yet not even been named.

The subject of the beneficent bacteria is so vast, in so many ways do bacteria contribute to our well being, that one scarcely knows where to particularize, but attention may first be called to their work as nature's scavengers. It is to be remembered that no other form of organic life on earth, either vegetable or animal, is so prevalent or universally distributed throughout the world over as are bacteria. We find them everywhere, the dust of the street is laden with them, they are in the soil and in the air, all bodies of water, the ocean, rivers, ponds, lakes and reservoirs contain them although ordinarily in an almost dormant condition. Their enormous capacity for rapid growth and multiplication is held in check through want of one or more of the very essential conditions of their well being, among which may be mentioned, food, moisture, a proper temperature, etc. Although regarded as belonging to the vegetable kingdom, while plants gather their own food, so to speak, from soil and air, and animals derive theirs primarily from plant life, bacteria differ from plants on the one hand and animals on the other, in that they must have their food ready made, or, in other words, they must derive it from the higher and more complex compounds of animal and vegetable formation. The instant life is extinct in an animal or a plant the bacteria stand ready to seize upon it as their legitimate prey. Here then, universally distributed in nature is a gigantic power dormant but potential, awaiting only an environment of the favorable conditions of food, moisture and temperature to awaken it into the liveliest activity.

We have all seen a gang of workmen taking down an old building which had reached the limit of its usefulness, how they disintegrate it piece by piece, carting the elements away to enter, perhaps, into the erection of other and modern structures. So the busy workmen, known as bacteria, by seizing upon certain elements of the dead material which they select as food, produce the chemical changes which we call putrefaction, or decomposition, or rotting, but it is simply taking down the old worn-out structure and converting the building material, the carbon, the oxygen, the nitrogen, the hydrogen, the lime and what not to other uses. Nothing lost or wasted in nature, nothing is annihilated, the building material is available for use again and again over and over. The hymn-writer who said "Change and decay in all around I see" was literally correct. Were it not so, this earth, with its piled up accumulation of dead vegetable and animal matter would soon become uninhabitable. And not only on land, in field and forest, in mountain and valley do we find this incessant work going on of disintegrating dead animal and vegetable matter, but in rivers and lakes as well. It has long been observed that the water of a river receiving the sewage of a whole city showed a tendency to cleanse and purify itself so that a few miles down stream, the water became as clear and fresh as that above the city, but in recent years only have we learned that the true scavengers were the bacteria contained in the sewage itself destroying its physical character by setting up chemical action, thus transmitting its very nature into soluble and innocuous forms. Acting upon the hint thus derived from nature, a recent method of disposing of sewage known as the "filter bed process" although wrongly named as it is not a

paper dealt with statistics and reports of experts on conditions past and present in cities using filtration plants, the most marked, perhaps, being that of the twin cities of Hamburg and Altona during a cholera epidemic in 1892. One had a filtration plant and the other had none. The cholera seemed to absolutely stop right on the boundary line, although the water supplied to the city with the filtration plant was riddled by the sewage of the city where the cholera was most prevalent.

Statistics for Honolulu for the past ten years showed a terrible increase during the careless boom times, a sudden fall after the Chinatown fires in 1900 and the installation of the sewerage system, but a steadily increasing rate since then, showing the immediate necessity of action in the matter.

The Doctor has prepared some very instructive charts on the matter, by way of illustration which were hung up in the meeting room. Both the charts and the paper in full will be found in the Advertiser of tomorrow.

Dr. Wood called attention to the danger from the camp alongside the Nuuanu water supply ditch. He said he had already taken the matter up with the Governor, who promised immediate attention.

Dr. Humphris suggested a committee to discuss the matter with the government officials. Dr. Day was appointed chairman of the committee, the remainder to be appointed later.

Dr. A. N. Sinclair, physician in charge at the Victoria Hospital for Consumptives, presented a technical paper on "Tuberculosis Pulmonalis—Referral to Classification," which held the closest attention of the medical men present. He recommended for consumptives plenty of fresh air, not necessarily hot sunshine, but the pure air of a veranda. Leahi Home he considers well located for a consumptive hospital.

Dr. Humphris and Dr. Wood urged that some Hawaiian millionaire should endow the Leahi Home so that a hospital could be equipped for the treatment of possible curable cases.

Drs. Hodgins and Day suggested a sanitarium for treatment of such cases. President Pinkham of the Board of Health said 18 per cent. of the deaths of Honolulu were caused by tuberculosis.

Dr. P. S. Rossiter, surgeon, U. S. N., gave an interesting dissertation upon a diphtheria epidemic of 1903 in a naval training station in Rhode Island. Out of 180 cases, not a death occurred.

Dr. A. G. Hodgins, head physician at the Maternity Home, read a carefully prepared paper on "Infant Feeding in Hawaii." He strongly urged mother's milk, but discouraged as strongly any wet nursing under the conditions existing in Hawaii. He said cow's milk here is superior to that on the mainland in the particular of health of cows, owing to the fact that cows are not here kept in close barns, as in the States, but in the open air. Next to cow's fresh milk, he recommends condensed milk. Taroena he also favors.

Dr. Wood showed some dry milk patented by Harold Mott-Smith in Paris.

Dr. Sinclair strongly opposed using condensed milk. Dr. Moore claimed the condensed milk is sterilized while you can't always say as much of fresh cow's milk. He had never heard of a case of illness due to condensed milk. Dr. Emerson claimed the case varied with different cows.

Dr. Humphris also supported condensed milk as superior to fresh milk. Unless there was a trained nurse to see that the fresh milk was properly protected he preferred condensed milk.

Dr. L. E. Cofer related several interesting incidents connected with the milk exposures in San Francisco. A fake cream made of skimmed milk, some coloring matter and a few drugs was found among other things.

Dr. Wayson announced that the trip to Waialua was off.

Dr. J. R. Judd, surgeon at the Queen's Hospital, read a highly technical paper on "Perinephritis, with report of four cases."

Adjourned.

OTHER PAPERS.

In the absence of Dr. Dinegar, his paper went over until Monday.

Dr. Goodhue was also absent, but part of his paper advocating a school of tropical medicine in Honolulu like those in London and Edinburgh was read by Dr. Cooper. He says that many tropical and substantial bacteria which were of very little interest to the United States before the Spanish war have now become intimately associated with the nation and need attention. The exceptional opportunities offered in Hawaii, with practically all of the subtropical races of the American possessions represented here, were enlarged upon, and at the close of the paper Drs. Sinclair, Cofer and Goodhue were appointed a committee to consider the proposition and report next year.

Dr. Judd here announced that the clinic at the Queen's Hospital would be held at nine o'clock instead of eight-thirty.

Dr. W. E. Taylor presented a very interesting address of a technical nature upon peculiarities of certain diseases of the throat, or more exactly, the trachea, or windpipe.

The association will go to Waialua this afternoon for an outing.

The program for the banquet to be given Monday evening is as follows: "Our Committee of Arrangements," "Dr. Ambridge," "Our Out of Town Members," "Dr. Bond," "Our Honorary Members," "Dr. Cofer," "The American Medical Association," "Dr. Wayson, late delegate thereto from Hawaii," "The Territorial Board of Health," "President Pinkham," "Our Patients," "Dr. Judd," "The Ladies," "Dr. Humphris," and "Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi," by the incoming president, will complete the formal program. Short speeches and toasts will be interlarded and the company will finally adjourn to the lounge room for a conversation.

EVENING SESSION.

The Medical Association resumed its session at 8 o'clock with an even larger attendance, among those present being many ladies.

The principal paper of the evening session and for that matter of the day as a whole was the one of Dr. Francis R. Day on "Filtered Water vs. Typhoid Fever" in which he urged in the strongest terms the necessity for the immediate installation in Honolulu of a proper sand filtration plant for purifying the water supply of the city. His

WONDERFUL FINDS

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At first Mr. Forbes side-stepped and evaded the question. When his letter to Prof. Brigham was mentioned, Mr. Forbes said: "He didn't tell you anything, did he? You see he minds his own business."

Finally Mr. Forbes admitted that he had made a discovery. When the reporter enumerated the articles which rumor has it were found in the cave, Mr. Forbes refused to confirm the list.

"When it is all ready I will prepare a statement of it myself and give it to the newspapers."

When asked if the newspaper man who had seen the "find" was a local man, Mr. Forbes remarked laconically: "He's a newspaper man."

"Will you say whether or not the cave was the one in which it is believed Kamehameha I, was buried?"

Mr. Forbes said he could make no answer.

"Or was it Kivaloa?"

The same reply. Mr. Forbes' mouth was closed tighter than the proverbial clam.

"I can say this, however, that these things will never leave this country!"

He said this with considerable emphasis, which indicated that the discovery may, in fact, be of vast importance to the history of the Islands.

Tradition has it that the remains of Kamehameha, after the ceremonies over them at Kailua were concluded, were whisked away by two high chiefs, one of whom was Hokualea and the other Hoopili. They were supposed to be buried in the face of a cliff on the Kona coast. Some think they were taken further away. Kamehameha I, died on May 8, 1819.

King Kalakaua at one time claimed to have found the remains of Kamehameha I, and these "remains" were enclosed in a casket and now occupy space in the Royal Mausoleum, in the same room with the caskets of the Kalakaua dynasty. That the "remains" have never been accepted as the genuine relics of the conqueror is attested by the fact that no move has ever been made to place them in the vault with the other members of the Kamehameha dynasty.

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THE BYSTANDER

(Continued from Page 4)

handed us a piece of paper, saying, 'Your name is on that paper; go in and be sure to vote for Lincoln.'

"As he did not ask what our names were when we condescended to ride with him, we all wondered who had told him. Looking at the strip of paper he gave me, I saw a long German name written on it. The others had names on their strip of paper, but not their own. However, as we did not care who got elected, not having the pleasure of an acquaintance with either one of the candidates, we went in as told, and voted for good old 'Abe.' As I look back now, I feel honored that I voted for him."

Good old Father Clement is the type of missionary that gives my soul refreshment. He is, perhaps, the oldest religious teacher in active work here, and no young priest is busier, none toils with more single-minded devotion to his cause. He came here long, long ago and was a co-worker with Pere Damien, the martyr. Bent but benignant, wrinkled but fresh in his zeal, it is a sight to see him mounted on a galloping horse and searching out the poor and unfortunate in the byways of his parish. He must be nearly eighty, judging by his looks, but in rain and shine he carries his succor and his message to those in need. I can not find any one who ever knew of this aged man taking a vacation. To leave his work and travel among the watering places of the earth would strike him as a punishable neglect of duty. He would be worried for his poor if he took a single day for himself. It was said of him once that he did all the housework for a dying Portuguese woman and looked after the children so that she would not fret over the material things of the home. Whether this tale is true or not, it illustrates the nature of the man. When he dies he will have true mourners wherever his gentle ministry has made him known. Men will lift their hats as they pass Father Clement's grave just as the good old priest lifts his whenever he goes by the gate of the Cathedral and looks into the yard with its sacred statue in the background.

Mrs. Irwin's generous gifts to charity—an annual function, by the way—reminds me of the fact that Honolulu does more for the unfortunate than many cities of twice its size. The labor of the Associated Charities is something to make one proud of the town not only because of its scope but because of the administrative wisdom it shows. Salvation Army work all over the Territory is chiefly sustained by contributions here. Missionary work is not only done at home and at large cost but it is done among the aboriginal tribes of Micronesia. Count up the celymsynary institutions, the Kamehameha Schools, the Home for Incurables, the Kawaiahae Seminary, the Kailua Home, the Sailors' Home and missions, the Maternity and Lunatic Homes, the Kona Orphanage, the Free Kindergartens, and I don't know what else, and one will wonder that the people who pay the bills have ever been charged with robbing the natives. And one thing that speaks so well of Honolulu charity is that it does not crush the spirit of those who receive. There is no poorhouse, no place of spectacular indigence here, no undue publicity given to need or suffering. Quietly those who are worthy of aid get it and that is the end of the matter until they need more. Even the government falls into the spirit of the time by employing men on public works more because they must have the wherewithal to be fed and clothed than for any full return they make in labor.

A contemporary suggests that if the crew of the Lena revolts, Olesha fashion, it may be necessary to call on Colonel Jones. This seems like a cold-shoulder given to Captain Lyon of the navy and Major Van Vliet of the army, although I believe that Colonel Jones would head a boarding party with all the vim that the case might require. On Captain Sam Johnson's account, however, I trust that reliance, in any emergency, may be placed in the regular forces. It would be a sore trial to Captain Sam to raise the mailed fist against his fellow miniferees, for it is said of Sam that a too-previous love of liberty got him into sad trouble with the satraps at home. But Sam would have to serve because, by Seagirt records, he is the only man in the militia who can shoot.

Dr. Wood has made it clear to me that the water supply of Honolulu is being contaminated by the large gang of laborers working on the new dam. This added to the ordinary surface water contamination accounts for much of the fever that prevails when the reservoir water is a bit low. The only true remedy is boiling and filtration. A public filter ought to be built; but just now every householder should boil his drinking water to destroy harmful things in solution and filter it to get rid of similar things in suspension. I wonder, sometimes, if any such precaution is taken in the schools. Perhaps they filter water there but I doubt if they boil it first.

A search of the stores yesterday failed to reveal any sacred ikons for sale or display. That is unfortunate in view of the presence of the Russian cruiser Lena in port. While the war was in progress Honolulu people read in the daily cablegrams from the seat of war of the number of ikons in the line of battle, or which had been sent forward by the Czar. The Advertiser reporter who endeavored to go aboard the Lena on Friday evening when she arrived in port, had no opportunity to count the ikons on the ship, as he got no further than the top of the gangway. However, there was a Russian priest aboard, and therefore there must be ikons.

And that reminds me that in all these years no one has ascertained whether Captain Sam Johnson has an ikon in his possession. Some people say he has changed to a rabbit's foot. However, if anybody has an ikon this is the time to bring it out.

The Patient: "There's something wrong with my heart, doctor. I fear I'm not going to live very long."

The Doctor: "Nonsense. Give up smoking."

"I never smoke, doctor."

"Well, stop drinking."

"Never drank liquor in my life."

"Well, you must keep earlier hours, then."

"I'm never out of my bed after 9 o'clock."

"Oh, well, my dear sir, I think you had better let nature take its course. You're altogether too good for this world!"—Yonkers Statesman.

TWO PLAYS A WEEK AT ORPHEUM

Beginning tomorrow evening the new policy of two plays a week will be inaugurated at the Orpheum. The Bühler players will appear tomorrow night in a powerful dramatization of Ouida's great international novel, "Under Two Flags."

The story of the play is so well-known that it will hardly bear repetition, but for the benefit of the uninitiated a rough outline may be necessary.

It is the story of a young Englishman who assumes his brother's sins and suffers therefor. He finally abandons his allegiance to his native country and joins out under the French colors in Algiers, Africa. In his regiment is a little French girl—a vivandiere. Her name is Cigarette and she passionately adores the young Britisher, who is already in love with a lady of title and a countrywoman of his own. This arouses Cigarette's jealousy and complicates matters.

Miss Brenda Fowler will play the part of this wild child of nature and the pet of the army. This will give her the best opportunity she has had since the company opened.

Mr. Bühler will play Cecil, the young Britisher. And the balance of the company are favorably cast. There will be some beautiful electrical effects, especially the desert sand storm on the Sahara.

The latter half the week will be devoted to Dumas' powerful play "Monte Christo."