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It is a positive luxury to have a hot water bag in the bed. We have a large assortment of these bags and many other useful articles in our new shipment of fine

RUBBER GOODS

"Kantleak" and other makes.

Come and get them while they are fresh and new—they deteriorate when kept in stock.

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TABLE TALK IN GOTHAM—IN THE BEANERY.

"Say, I asked yer fur ham an' Boston not . . . Oh, did yer? I thought yer wanted . . . He says t' me, he says, Miss Finnerty, I want youse t' stay down t'night till ha' pas' six. Well, I says, if you think, Mr. Pettit, that I'm a . . . Yes, an' no supper money! . . . The Idea! . . . Crash! . . . Crash! . . . Brown the wheats, ten . . . Glassermilk anner piecer lemmingpie . . . Say, will yer wipe off this table? Somebody's spilt a . . . Where's that hash? I bin waitin' . . . Brown the wheats, sixteen . . . Youghter see de new stenog we got in our office. Gee, but she's a . . . Aw, quit yer kiddin' . . . Hones', I mean it, I'll take yer out some . . . Check, please . . . Le's see, wat wuz it youse had . . . C-c-crash! . . . My gawd, that new goil went and dropped all them plates . . . No, I didn't see nobody take yer hat . . . Anner eupper corfee."

How Much to Pay the Doctor

"How much do I owe you, doctor?" "Really, my dear sir, I haven't time to investigate your income and look up your rating in Bradstreet's."

"Thunder! What's my income got to do with your bill for services? When I buy a thing I want to pay the market price, which is ultimately based on the cost of production. You evidently want to reverse the economic law and charge all the traffic will bear, like the big monopolies. Why, man, that's unnatural; it's like those Oriental shopkeepers!"

"Gently, my friend. You don't understand the ethics of the medical profession. We physicians are not to be classed with manufacturers or traders. Do they ever give away anything? A large part of our practice is charity. Our prices justifiably range from nothing up to several thousand dollars. Our services are humanitarian, like those of the clergy; they are often priceless, and cannot be balanced on a scale of dollars and cents."

"That sounds sort of reasonable, doc, I feel like apologizing. Only it must be hard for you professionals to figure out the details of a bill, making it match with the patient's necktie and his diamonds, and all that. Maybe, the patient's wearing a 'phony' stone, or he's dressed 'way beyond his means, or he's a rich man dressed cheap. You must be Sherlock Holmes to know the right price to charge when you haven't time to investigate and want cash on the spot."

"It is an art," admitted the physician. "In the words of an eminent surgeon quoted in the North American Review by Dr. A. C. Heffenger, 'The fixing of a fee correctly is a talent which is either born in a man or only learned after long experience. The physician should endeavor to ascertain the patient's circumstances. He can thus be in a position, knowing as he does the gravity of the operation or its triviality, to say what the operation is worth to the patient. The physician is necessarily the better judge of the two.'"

"That's a beautiful theory; I'll sure read that article," said the patient, hastily scribbling a check of sufficient proportions to avert an inquiry at his bank. "Still, you can always argue on the other side, and I know some men who'd rather judge for themselves what an operation was worth, to save their lives or otherwise. A man who isn't particular about living wouldn't like to pay a fancy price. An operation may seem elegant to the operator, like a painting does to the painter, but that doesn't take account of the customer."

No standard price for medical services is possible, according to the argument of Dr. Heffenger. The fee evolves with the evolution of the pocketbook. It is claimed that one-third of New York city practice is charity and much of that illegitimate. Those short sighted persons who object to a sliding scale do not realize the nature of professional services. There was a mother who objected to a metropolitan surgeon's charge of \$1,000 for removing her son's appendix and wanted to pay only \$600 but the surgeon had witnesses to prove that the filial appendix was worth the price, and he received the full amount. The mother, perhaps with characteristic feminine logic, failed to see the connection between a fat bank account and a plethoric appendix, and that the removal of one should naturally result in the reduction of the other. From another point of view, this appendix had been distended with Rialto lobsters and other costly foods, instead of corned beef and cabbage, and it was worth something to restore the young man to an exalted digestive career, says the New York Tribune.

The possession of great wealth carries with it heavy obligations, it is stated, and these obligations are right-fully cashed by the practitioner. Some wealthy men don't have the instinct of distribution. Like college builders and library givers, and these need encouragement. Legal fees are no more invariable than medical fees; they depend on the amount of money involved in a lawsuit or the wealth of the client and the jeopardy of his position.

American fees are not worse than English. A city specialist charges from \$5 to \$20 for an office visit and asks about \$150 for half a day's trip out of town. A day or two spent away from the office is worth between \$500 and \$1,000. There was a railroad owner who hired an obstetrical specialist to remain with his daughter during a critical period which lasted for two months. The service was successfully performed and it was well worth a fee of \$7,000, being at the rate of \$100 a day and a bonus of \$1,000.

An ordinary man with a fractured finger going to an ordinary surgeon might pay a trifling fee, but when a rich polo player had his broken finger attended by an eminent New York surgeon it cost him \$1,000. The finger was worth that in polo playing for that particular polo player. Again, there was a person of means who had an appendix removed from the left side and paid \$15,000 for the job. He was perhaps thankful that the appendix was not on some other side. Laparotomy, which is a more unpleasant operation than it sounds, was executed on the wife of a wealthy Bostonian, and the grateful husband guessed about right when he sent a check for \$10,000 to the surgeon.

Some bills are necessarily rendered to the estates of the deceased person. In one such case \$25,000 was netted by a physician for a week's final services. A week still better paid was that of a family physician who attended a patient in a yacht from New York to a port in one of our Southern states. The patient died from tuberculosis as they arrived in port and the doctor earned \$60,000. Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Austrian surgeon, received \$75,000 for going to Chicago and treating Lolita Armour.

The average yearly income of the 200,000 medical practitioners in the United States is said to be \$750. If the exceptionally big fees were excluded from the calculation, the average remuneration would probably amount to that of the low paid clergy.

COLORS USED TO CURE INSANE.

Two new cottages erected by the state at the Illinois hospital for the insane at Bartonville at a cost of \$100,000, equipped with eight solariums for the continuance of the work of phototherapy, inaugurated by Superintendent Zeller, were dedicated Thanksgiving day.

Phototherapy is studied in no other public or private institution in the cure of mental trouble except in Denmark, where it is used in the cure of diseases, and Dr. Zeller recently received a letter from Munich asking for the results of his experiments.

The solariums are eight in number—two equipped in ruby, two in violet, two in amber and two in opal. Dr. Zeller has found that the despondent insane patients are enlivened when placed in the red room and the violent patients soothed when in the blue room. Opal is antiseptic and aids the consumptives. Each of the cottages accommodates 150 patients.

The Health Department of Chicago has succeeded in enlisting the police force in a fight to check contagious diseases, particularly diphtheria. Dr. Evans, the Health Commissioner, is responsible for this new alliance of brain and brawn. Culture tubes and antitoxin for use in diphtheria cases will be sent to all of the police stations. Physicians are expected to cooperate with the police. "Diphtheria can be prevented and can be absolutely cured if the antitoxin is administered early enough," Dr. Evans says. "As soon as a physician reports a case of suspected diphtheria a policeman must take a culture tube to him. When the physician obtains the culture the policeman will take it to the city laboratory, where the amount of antitoxin required for that particular stage is determined. The policeman then reports back to the physician."

"What maxim best exemplifies the secret of financial success?" asked the youthful seeker after knowledge. "Two and two make five," replied the great financier who had accumulated his.—Philadelphia Record.

ABSOLUTELY NO RISK.

A burly man, the picture of perfect health and strength, walked into the office of a prominent accident insurance company the other day and wanted to be insured.

"Are you engaged in any hazardous business?" asked the secretary.

"Not in the least," replied the applicant.

"Does your business make it necessary for you to be without sleep at night?"

"No sir."

"Would your business ever require you to be where there were excited crowds—for instance, at a riot or a fire?"

"Never, sir."

"Is your business such as to render you liable to injury from carriages or runaway horses?"

"Oh, no, sir!"

"Does your business throw you in contact with the criminal classes?"

"Good gracious! No, sir."

"I think you are eligible. What is your business?"

"I am a policeman."

THE THING.

Enthusiasm is bizarre. It makes a grandstand play, It starts off like a motor car, But wearies on the way.

Determination is the thing On which you can depend, It plods along without a swing, But gets there in the end. —Detroit Free Press.

Teacher (of night school)—What is meant by the phrase, "twin relics of barbarism?" Shaggy-haired Jupil—A pair of earrings, ma'am.—Chicago Tribune.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended, I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

Weak and Exhausted—Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in



AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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EVERYBODY KNOWS

that Purity is the first essential in Milk, and that impure milk is one of the most common vehicles of disease germs. Everybody should know that.

ALPINE MILK

(Unsweetened)

is absolutely pure. And Pure Quality means Faultless Flavor. In sanitary tins.

Ask for Alpine Milk

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MEN AND WOMENS' OXFORDS AND LACE BOOTS. \$3.00 Shoes at \$2.50; \$2.50 Shoes at \$2.00; \$2.00 Shoes at \$1.50

LADIES' AND MISSES' WHITE CANVAS TIES. \$3.00 Ties at \$2.50; \$2.50 Ties at \$2.00; \$2.00 Ties at \$1.50; \$1.50 Ties at \$1.00.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES. \$2.50 Shoes, \$2.00; \$2.00 Shoes, \$1.50; \$1.50 Shoes, \$1.00.

MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS. Some 60 pairs, left over from Christmas, selling at \$1.25 per pair. The regular price is \$2.50.

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