GENERAL KODAMA JAP STRATEGIST

ME LAID OUT THE PLAN OF CAM-PAIGN IN THE PRESENT GREAT WAR - A MOST REMARKABLE MAN WITH A TREMENDOUS CA-PACITY FOR WORK.

The man who is responsible for the plan of the Japanese campaign is Gen-eral Kedama. Baron Kedama is like Lord Roberts. He has the alert figure, the coldierly bearing and the keen face of the British general. The likeness is remarkable, and I told him so.
"But I am not yet a field marshal," laughed the general, pointing to the three stars on the sleeve of his tunic.

three stars on the siceve of his tunic.

Gen. Gentaro Kodama comes of a fighting race. He was born half a century ago in the province of Chosha, one of the four great daimiates or feudal clans that have given an unbroken succession of warriors and leaders to Japan. The Marquis Ito, most famous of modern statesmen; Inoye, ablest of diplomatists and administrators; Yemagata, who created a national army out of bands of feudal retainers—these and many renowned rulers are from Choshu.

many renowned rulers are from Choshu.

Indeed, there is only one other clan with this heritage of power. If you are not from Satsuma you must be from Choshu. Hence the term "Sat-Cho," familiar in politics to denote the combination of these clans.

The province in which General Kodams was born played a foremost part in the revolution that overthrew the shogun and restored the authority of the mikado. His clansmen were the first to lay aside armor and sword and spear and to adopt the rifle, discipline and tactics of Europe.

Earon Kodams was 16 years old when Japan threw off her feudal chains. His father died in his fifth year and left him to the care of a son-in-law, who seven years latter was the victim of political assassins. At 13 Kodama was struggling with poverty and family responsibility.

The revolution sweet him into the

sponsibility.

The revolution swept him into the forces arraigned against feudalism, and when only 16 he was fighting the daimios and their two-sworded retainers who had ruled the land for eight centuries.

who had rhied the land to each turies.

In 1871 feudalism was dead; shogun and daimlos were driven into private life and the emperor was rescued from enforced seclusion at Kioto. But disaffection assumed & new form, and in 1874 the province of Hizen, one of the four that had combined against the shogun, broke out in rebellion as a protest against the introduction of European methods and ideas. Kodams was a captain, having received his company, 12 months before, and was sent to Saga as adjutant of the Osaka division.

In 10 days the rebels were defeated, yet they fought long enough to prove

destroyed nearly all their supplies and threatened the powder magazine, which was under the walls of the burning building. Colonel Kodama ordered his men to remove the powder.

Seeing them shrink from the danger, he climbed upon the roof of the magazine and bade them open the doors. Encouraged by this example of reckless daring, the soldiers obeyed and removed the powder while their leader stood on the roof until the walls of the barracks tottered and fell in flaming ruin.

As soon as the siege was raised. Kodama fought several successful engagements. In 1889 he was gazatted major-general, and in the following

major-general, and in the following year was sent to Europe to study the military systems of the west. During the war with China he held the responsible post of vice-minister for war, and afterwards became chief of that de-

At the same time he was governor At the same time he was governorgeneral of Formosa, a position which he
retains. In 1962 he accepted the portfolio of home secretary, having been already raised to the pecrage in 1895, with
the rank of lieutenant-general.
When Baron Kodama entered politics,
the popular cry was for bold administration, and the hopes of reformers
centered in the soldier statesman, to
whom they had given the name "Mini-

whom they had given the name "Mini-ster of the Axe," because of his declaration that in politics, as in battle, a sharp axe is better than a blunt knife.

The encroachments of Russia in Manchuria and Korea turned the soldiers' energies into their true channel, and in October of last year, when Major-General Tamura died Kodama quitted the cabinet to take over the duties of as-sistant chief of the headquarters saif, a post to which he was called not only by the people but by his conrades in

arms.

To the responsibilities and difficulties of this great position Baron Kodama has brought the wisdom, the judgment, the unswerving rectifude, and the inexhaustible perseverance that have dis-tinguished him throughout his career. He is a man of strong character, and possesses in no small degree the inde-finable quality known as personal mag-

Night and day he sits at his desk nd-

Night and day he sits at his deak ac-tending to the multitudinous details of a great war; yet his door is never closed upon a friend, or even a stranger who has the least claim to his attention. During the Chinese war he suffered in health from the continuous strain of work, and has since adopted a severe retime in food and drink, with the rein health from the continuous strain of work, and has since adopted a severe bound to become a popular production. The seed looks like a cucumber, but will that at fifty he is a young man, brimful of energy and high spirits.

He takes a lively interest in educations and a sponge disclosed.

brimful of energy and high spirits.

He takes a lively interest in education; has been a director of the military academy; founded the Formona college in Tokio, and gave his books and his money to establish a library for poor students in his native town.

Baron Kodama is certainly a man who inspires confidence. Whatever defects the campaign may develop, they will not be traceable to want of daring and foresight on his past. One fault only have I to find with His Excellency—he does not speak English. But, as he explained that defect is being remedied in the younger generation of soldiers, who, since the Boer war, have discovered that there are armics outside of France and Germany.

Captain Tanaks, the baron's aide-desamp, is a typical example-of the new

school. His knowledge of England is not confined to our language; it extends to our military instory in its obscurest details. His spare moments are spend in translating into Japanese the tactical

in translating into Japanese the tactical books of our soldiers.

General Kodama has some very able coadjutors—men of great experience, with whom he is in perfect accord. The head of his department, Field Marshai Marquess Oyama, is removed as a soldier and administrator. Despite the big ungainly figure, which resembles that of a Japanese wrestler, the cast in the eye, and the brown face despiy pitted with smallpox, the marquess is a most attractive personality.

with smallpox, the marquess is a most attractive personality.

He is the essence of good nature, and his comrades recall many a quaint con-celt and humorous story with which he has cheered them in moments of dan-ger. No man has more stanch friends, for, in public, as in private life, he is altogether unselfish. Though he has held the portfolios of minister for war, first lord of the admiralty and minister of education, he has no political ambi-tion to serve, and has never attempted to form a party.

The sincerity of his purpose and the transparent honesty of his actions have given him an influence in the army second only to that which was exercised by Yamagata. He has never shone in the field, yet his experiences has been great. Born in Satsuma, the cradle of the Meiji Born in Satsuma, the cradle of the Meili heroes, he fought in the revolution, was sent to the Franco-German war as attache, went through the siege of Paris, studied military science in France and Switzerland, commanded a flying column in the civil war of 1877, returned to Europe to investigate the military systems of the west, was rewarded with the title of count, introduced reforms in the army, and was appointed chief of the staff. scaff.

General Terauchi, the minister for war; belongs to the new school. His business capacity and knowledge of de-partmental work cannot fall to be of

partmental work cannot fail to be of the utmost service. In the China war he took charge of the transport and sup-ply, and managed it with she skill and economy that are characteristic of every branch of the Japanese army. General Yasumass Fukushims is an-other staff-efficer who will have great influence on the course of the war. He is attached to imperial headquarters and is chief of the section that deals with personal affairs and appointments. personal affairs and appointments. Baron Fukushima is a much-traveled soldier and speaks English. His ride through Siberia in 1892

brought him into fame, and the military reports that he made strengthened the high opinion in which his special talent had been held by a small professional

He was appointed to the staff and sent on a mission of investigation to China, Korea and Russia. During the Chinese war he commanded a regiment, and was afterward employed in Formosa, but resigned in consequence of some difference of opinion on the sub-ject of the pigtail of the nationalized

Chinese.
In the Boxer troubles General Fukushima commanded the contingent that took part in the Tientsin-Pekin opera-tions, when the Japanese distinguished themselves for reckless courage and per-

as adjutant of the Osaka division.

In 10 days the rebels were deteated, yet they fought long enough to prove the mettle of the young captain. Shot through both arms, he continued to lead his men until the rout was complete. On his return to the capital he was promoted to the rank of major, and was commanded to the palace to receive the thanks of the emperor.

When civil war once more ravaged the land, three years later, his services were again in demand. General Saigo, one of the leaders of the revolution that restored the emperor to power, raised the cry. "To Korea!"

Ministers were opposed to this policy of aggression, and Saigo, resigning his post in the cabinet, retired to his native province of Satsuma, where he won many disciples among the students and the samural or warrior class, who had lost all their privileges with the abolition of feudalism.

General Saigo took the field and murched upon the castle of Kumamoto, which was held by 4,000 imperial troops. Colonel Kodaina was one of the garrison, which was besieged for 54 days and suffered great privation.

Before the investment began a fire destroyed nearly all their supplies and threatened the powder magazine, which was under the walls of the burning

"That is the situation, precisely," said no secretary, the smile now becoming "Well, Mr. Secretary," said the sub-

ordinate, coming to the point at last, "I don't think I care to make that appoint-"Just as you say," said Mr. Whitney,

the smile now becoming a genuine laugh.
"By the by," he added, "I just said you were supreme. I should qualify that a bit. The president has the power to re-move you and to appoint your successor. You know that?"

"Oh, yes," was the confident reply; "I know that." "All right, then," said Mr. Whitney,

"Til let the president know that you don't see your way clear to make this appointment."
"Oh, does the president want it?" came the startled query.

"Ah—hem—might I ask you as a friend what you would advise me to do under the circumstances?"
"Well," said the secretary, who en-joyed the humor of the situation im-mensely, "that depends on whether you prefer public to private employment for yourself."

Why, public employment."
"Then," said the secretary gravely,
"my advice would be that you make the And it was made very quickly.

A GREAT DISHRAG FARM.

From the New York Tribune.

A novel enterprise, that of raising dishrags, is being exploited by a number of Southern California horticulturalists, who received the inspiration for the scheme from Charles Richardson, the scheme from Charles Richardson, whose gardens in Pasadena are becoming famous for their remarkable productions. Mr. Richardson has successfully raised many growths new to Amelcan soil, and this year is exceeding all his previous triumphs by raising thousands of dishrags. Last year Mr. Richardson's string beans, which measured forty-three inches in length, created a stir, but dishrag vines, which, with their but dishrag vines, which, with their pendant dishrags, twine about orange trees, paims, evergreens and peach trees and peek in at the second story windows, bid fair to win the championship from the beans. These dishrags, or vegetable sponges, as they are sometimes called, are indigenous to Africa, but now that it has been demonstrated that they



PRACTICAL JOKER 5,000 PRIZES FREE-VALUE \$40,000

SAMPLES OF JOKES HE USED TO PLAY ON PRIENDS-ONE TOOK THREE MONTHS TO PREPARE SAUSAGES, STEAR AND POTATOES IN ANOTHER.

Rochester Letter in New York Sun. Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic national committee, used to be a great practical joker, and many are the stories told in Indiana of the tricks that he played on his friends.

He has unusual skill as a sleight-ofhand performer. Formerly he was constantly using this gift in playing prac-tical jokes on his friends. He doesn't do so much of & now, but there are many men in various parts of the country who will testify to his cleverness in this line.

Taggart's particular erony used to be State Treasurer King, who lived in Indianapolis. A joke that they put up on a friend of King is said to have taken chem three months to hatch.

King had a friend, Arthur Johnston,

King had a friend, Arthur Johnston, who represented the McCormick Harvester company of Chicago. Johnston owned a watch of very ingenious construction, which was valued at \$500 and of which he was very proud.

King and Taggart decided to play a trick with the watch the next sime Johnsten came to town. They went to a jeweler and got a watch that in outward appearance resembled Johnston's. There was nothing to this watch except the case, and the inside was filled with a lot of unrelated springs and wheels.

Soon after Johnston arrived at Taggart's hotel, King stanted to talk about watches. Then Johnston made a remark about his own watch.

"Yes," said King to Taggart, "Johnston has the finest watch you ever saw; you would be interested to look at it."

At this Johnston pulled out his watch

At this Johnston pulled out his watch and handed it to Taggart to examine.

and handed it to Taggart to examine.

Taggart looked at it carefully, held it
up to his ear and finally said:

"Yes, it is a beauty. It is certainly
the finest watch I ever saw."

Then he held it up for further examination and all of a sudden dropped
it on the marble floor.

Johnston and Taggart both tumped

Johnston and Taggart both jumped for it with a cry of alarm, but it was too late. The watch was smashed into a hundred pieces. The floor for an area of three or four feet was covered with springs and wheels and other parts of the watch. he way Taggard sympa-thized with Johnston was amusing to those who were in on the joke. "Well, that's too bad, isn't k?" said Taggart. I suppose that watch must have cost you \$75 or \$100?"

Johnston wert up in the air.
"A hundred dollars!" he gasped.
"Why, man, that cost me \$800." "That's too bad, too bad," Taggart kept repeating. "I wonder if we can't get it fixed at the jeweler's across the street"

Such talk as this increased Johnston's fury. "Fix that watch an in Indianapolis

jewelry store!" cried he. "Why, that watch was made for me in Switzerland.

watch was made for me in Switzerland. There isn't a watchmaker in the United States that could make that watch."

Taggart continued to suggest fixing the watch, and Johnston was growing wilder every minute in trying to impress on Taggart the value of the watch and the damage that had been done. But Taggart kept on in an innocent, bland way, telling what a good jeweler the man across the street really was.

He got a plate and began to pick up

man across the street really was.

He got a plate and began to pick up
the pieces, while Johnston stormed
around. Finally all of the pieces were
gathered up and Taggart started for
the door, as if to go across the street.
Then he stopped as if struck with a new
thought, and began to put the wheels
and springs back into the case himself.

There," said Taggart, as he completed the job and surveyed it with apparent pride; "that wasn't as bad an accident as it seemed at first, was it?"

At this he handed back to Johnston his \$500 watch, which he had been con-cealing in his clothes and shifted the dummy watch out of sight again.
"That watch seems to be all right after all, doesn't it?" he asked in the

same innocent way:

Johnston took up his watch in a dazed manner and began to examine it. It was fully half a minute before he tumbled to what had happened.

First, he looked the timepiece all over, held it to his ear to assure himself that it was all right, and opened the case to find that it had not been hurt. Then it dawned on him suddenly that he had been the victim of one of Tom Taggart's jokes. Johnston bought wine for tile

party.

Here is another story of Taggart's cleverness as a sleight-of-hand man. One day a traveling man, a particular friend of his, went to the desk of the hotel to register. After he had written his name, Taggart came up and shook hands with

him, remarking:
"I'm sorry, but I don't see how we can keep you on the European plan here. This hotel is run on the American plan, you know." This was said in such seriousness that

the man never thought of a joke.
"Why, I want to stay on the American plan," said the traveler in surprise. "No, you don't," replied Taggart,

"You want to stay on the European plan and we can't keep you."
"What do you mean?" ejaculated the traveler, inclined to be angry. "I tell you I want to stay on the American plan, as I always have."
"Oh, well, if you insist," said Taggart. "I suppose you know what you want, but I imagined you intended only to get a room here and do your own cooking, judging by the provisions you brought along."

brought along." At this Taggart reached in the man's

coat pocket and pulled out a string of bologna sausages. Then he reached in another pocket and brought out half a peck of potatoes. Then he pulled out a big porterhouse steak from the man's All this time the man looked at Tag-

gart in astonishment, until he grasped the joke and began to smile. Taggart never cracked a smile, but called a bell boy and told him to take the things to the kitchen, remarking to the man in a quizzical suave manner:
"I beg your pardon for my mistake.
I certainly thought you intended to do your own cooking when you brought all those provisions along."

From the St. Paul News.
"Rather handsome young widow, isn't

"Rather handsoms young she?"
"She's more than 'rather handsome.' I think she is one of the handsomest women in town."
"Too bad she has such poor taste."
"I can't agree with you if you think she has poor taste."
"Every one of her diamonds is nothing more than paste."
."O, that may be so. She probably wears them in memory of her husband. He was a bill poster."

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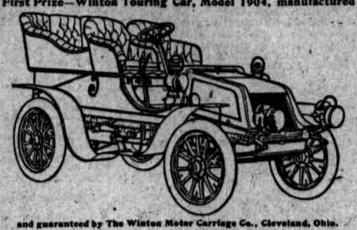
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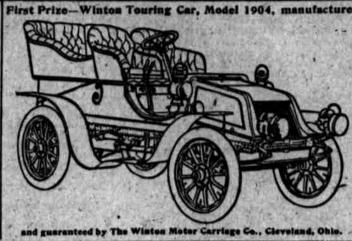
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Two Conover cabinet grand upright planos; appoint mahogany case; value, 800 each.

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special malogany cases; value 5500 sach.
For Next Nearest Estimate mates—Two Apollo concert grand plane playsers apecial manogany cases; value, 5450 each.
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One Kingsbury upright plane; special rich
walnut double veneered case; value, 5400.
For Two Next Nearest Estimates Two Apollo orchestral grand plano players special mahogany case; value, \$400 each.
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One Kingsbury upright plano; rich mahogany veneered case; value, \$370.
For Next Nearest Estimate— One Kingabury piano; special mahogany case; value, 350.
For Two Next Nearest Esti-mates—Two Apollo orchestral grand plan-players; mahogany case; value, 1500 cach.
For Next Nearest Estimate— For Next Nearest Estimate-One Kingsbury piano; special finished walnut case; value, \$325.

For Two Next Nearest Esti-mates—Two Kingsbury upright planos; oak case; value, \$300 each.

For Two Next Nearest Esti-mates—Two Apolic master plano players, with special designed manogany case; value, \$216 each.

For Pour Next Nearest Estimates—Four Apollo master plano players in mahogany finished case: value, \$250 canh. For Six Next Nearest Esti-mates—Six Apollocite plano players; mahog-any finished; value, \$175 cach. For Two Next Nearest Estimates Chicago cottage organs, beautiful d. black walnut case; value, \$150 eac Two Next Nearest Est value, \$125 each.
For Four Next Nearest Estinates Four Chicago cottage organs; wainut; nine, 5115 cach. For Four Next Nearest Esti-nates—Four Chicago cottage organs; oak; nine, 5115 cach. mates Four Chicago cottage organi; value, 5110 each Next Nearest Estimates Four Chicago cottage organs; walnut; value, 505 each.

For Two Next Nearest Estimates—Two extra heavy solid gold man's watches; seventeen jewels; value, 180 each, Por Two Next Nearest Estimates—Two extra heavy solid gold ladies' watches; set with diamond; fifteen jewels; value, \$15 cach.
For Next Nearest Correct Esti-

mate—One Swiss repeater; sten wind, seven-teen jeweled gentlemen's watch; open face; twenty year case; strikes hour and quarter; value, \$75.

For Two Next Nearest Esti-mates—Two Chicago cottage organs; wainut; value, \$78 each.

For Ten Next Nearest Esti-mates—Ten New Royal parlor cabinet seving machines; value, \$70 each.

For Ten Next Nearest Esti-mates—Ten Columbia graphophones; highly mates—Ten Columbia graphophones; highly mates—Ten Columbia graphophones; highly finished mahogany cablnet; value, 805 each.
For Ten Next Nearest Estimates—Ten New Royal sewing machines, with handsome case; value, 805 each.
For Two Next Nearest Estimates—Ten New Royal sewing machines; automatic drop head cabinet; value, 800 each.
For Five Next Nearest Estimates—Ten New Royal sewing machines; automatic drop head cabinet; value, 800 each. For Five Next Nearest Estimates—Two Chicago cottage organs; walnut; value, \$50 each.

For Five Next Nearest Estimates—Five Al-Vista cameras for combination film and glass plates; value, \$50 each.

For Two Next Nearest Estimates—Two extra heavy solid gold indies watches; fifteen jewel; value, \$50 each.

For Two Next Nearest Estimates—Two extra heavy solid gold men's watches; fifteen jewel; value, \$50 each.

For Twenty Next Nearest Estimates—Two extra heavy solid gold men's watches; fifteen jewel; value, \$50 each.

For Four Next Nearest Estimates—Four Edwin guitars; solid reseword ebony fingerboard; pearl insid; value, \$50 each.

For Four Next Nearest Estimates—For Board insid; value, \$50 each. For Four Next Nearest Battmates Four Edwin guitars; solid resewood iniaid, abony fingerboard head; val., \$46 enc. For Six Next Nearest Esti For Six Next Nearest Esti-mates—Six Edwin mandolins; deep Italian model; inisid; value, \$45 each. For Four Next Nearest Esti-mates—Four "Adler violins." Stradivarius; ivery trimmings; with bow; value, \$46 each. For Ten Next Nearest Esti-mates—Ten heavy quadrule silver plated tea sets; guarantee of American fillver company; value, \$46 each. For Four Next Nearest Esti-mates—Four Edwin guitars; solid mahogany; value, \$46 each. mates Four Edwin guitars; solid manogaby value, \$40 each For Ten Next Nearost Estimates For Ten Next Nearest Estimates—
Ten Columbia graphophones; slaborats cabinet; thirty inch horn; value, 340 each.
For Four Next Nearest Estimates—Four Edwin guitare, conquest size; solid ronewood inlaid; value, 530 each.
For Ten Next Nearest Estimates—Ten Grand Rapids ballbearing sectional bookcases; solid manegary; leaded class, four book sections; value, 530 each.
For Ten Next Nearest Estimates—Ten Kalamazoo steel ranges, with high closet reservoir, for soft coal, hard coal, coke, or wood; there is no better stove made than the Kalamazoo, and the manufacturer will refund the value of the stove if not satisfactory; value, 835.
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For Four Next Nearest Estimates—Four S. S. Stewart banjon; "Universa Factive" il linch; heavily inlaid; also such a such nearest Estimates.
For Kalamazoo base burners; handsomely

For Ten Next Nearest Estimates—For Rainwasso steel ranges; T shelf reservoir; soft or hard coal, ceke, or wood; value, 536, 50 each.
For Ten Next Nearest Estimates—Ten Grand Rapids ballbearing, sectional bookcases; solid mahogany, with leaded glass; three book sections; value, 530 each.
For Ten Next Nearest Estimates—Ten heavy quadruple plats five plece teasts; American Silver company; val. 530 each.
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For Twenty Next Nearest Estimates—Twenty al-Viets panoramic cameras; arra rapid reofilinear leng value, 530 each.
For Four Rext Nearest Estimates—Four Edwin guitars; solid recewood; stre rapid rectilines; isni; value, 230 sach.
For Four Next Nearest Estimates—Four Edwin guitars; solid rosewood; iniaid; value, 230 sach.
For Twenty Next Nearest Estimates—Twenty Columbia graphsphonas; elaborate cabinet; twenty-two inch horn; value, 230 each.
For Four Next Nearest Estimates—Four S. S. Stewart banjos; eleven inch; thry brockets; best Rogers head; value, 230 each.
For Ten Next Nearest Estimates—Ten Grand Rapids balibearing sections; value, 237.00 each.
For Ten Next Nearest Estimates—Ten Grand Rapids balibearing sections; value, 237.00 each.
For Ten Next Nearest Estimates—Ten Ralamasos steel ranges; To shelf and regevoir; value, 237.50 each.
For Three Next Nearest Estimates—Ten Ten Next Ne For Four Next Nearest Estimatos-Four Brackets; heavy iniald; value,
55 each.
For Twenty-Five Next Rearest
Estimates-Trenty-five Al-Vieta pahoramic
camarks; value, 50 each.
For Two Next Nearest Estimates
-Two women's solid gold chatelaine watches;
eight jeweled movement; value, 50 each.
For Ten Next Nearest Estimates
-To Kalamasos steel Pates. Ten Kaiamasoo steel ranges, for soft or hard coal coke or wood; value, 23, 50 caoh. For Ten Next Searcest Estimates Ten Grand Rapide hallbearing sectional bookcomes; solid oak; value, 251 of cach. For Sex Next Rearest Estimates Bix Evington women's watches, jeweled movement; ten year cases; value, \$22.50 each For Twenty Next Nearest Esti-For Twenty Next Nearest Estimates Twenty Columbia graphophores; sixteen inch born; vaine, 52.50 each.
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For Four Next Nearest Estimates Four Edwin mangolirs; italiam model; mangany neck; ebony finger board; value, 550 each.
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the Charles Engene Banks and Lercy Armstrugs; handsomely bound in cloth; value,
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cold meat forks. "World Brand." suasantead by American Bilver company; value,
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For 1,000 copies of "Hodgson's Low Cost
American Home." bound in cloth, containing 100 plane and specifications; val. 1 sech.

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Sixty six cumes beavy quadruple silver plate sugar shells. "World Brand." suaranteed by American Silver company; value,
50 cents each.

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200 copies of "Hand Treasures." volume of
instrumental music; value, 50 cents each.

For 250 Next Nearest Estimates—
200 copies of "Song Diamonda," masteypleess from all countries; val. 50 cents each.

For 260 Next Nearest Estimates—
250 copies of "Gent Seach Estimates—

of Total Vote to be cost on for the office of President area

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL PRIZES FOR EARLY ESTIMATES

For nearest correct estimate received on or after August 15, and before September 1, one Hingsbury Upright Plane, value \$400. For nearest correct estimate on or after September 1, and before September 15, one Kingsbury Upright Piano, value \$375.

For nearest correct estimate on or after September 15, and hefore Octo-1, one Kingsbury Upright Piano, value \$350. For nearest correct estimate on or after October 1, and before October 15, one Kingsbury Upright Plane, value \$325.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

VOTE IN OTHER TEARS. The TOTAL POPULAR VOTE for Pres

edin.	e year						1344	40
1864	W48	4.024	792	Increas	100		385	1.
1968	WAR.	5. T24	086.	Increas	e or	18-83	PET	cent
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1848	-	0.578	400	Increas	E 03	B. 47	Der	Cent
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1862	WAS	12,000	351.	increas increas	in of	8.90	per	cent
1896	Wan	18,028	102	Increas	10 05	15.45	per	CODE
1900	WES.	15,960	,608,,	increas	e or	10.24	Det	cent

CHNSUS FIGURES. The total population of the United Sta-ncluding Territories, the District of Col Jawaii, the Philippines, and Alaska)

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