(Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.) THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

POPULAR STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE.

Contributors to this course: Dr. Edward Dow-den, Dr. William J. Bosfe, Dr. Hamilton W. Mable, Dr. Albert S. Cook, Dr. Hiram Corson,

X .- CORIOLANUS.

Dr. Isaac N. Demmon, Dr. Vida D. Scudder

The Date of Composition. There is no external evidence as to the date of "Coriolanus," but we know from the proportion of light endings and from characteristics of diction and style that it is one of Shakespeare's later plays. It is evidently one of that group of tragedies in which the dramatist went deeper than ever did plummet sound into the human heart. Coriolanus, the man, is a companion of Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello-and Antony, Commentators are warranted in placing this play next to "Antony and Cleopatra," by reason of the Roman backand and its general characteristics. It is the last of the great tragedies, for "Ti-mon of Athens," although of later date, does not deserve to rank with the highest. We may then say with Dowden that the date of the play is 1928, or perhaps

Haslitt's Mistake As to the Play.

Lowe'l said of Chaucer that whenever he found anything addressed to Geoffrey Chancer he took it and made the most of it. Shakespeare must have found a great many things addressed to him in North's translation of "Plutarch's Lives" (pub lished in 1579), for out of it he got the ma-terial for "Julius Caesar," "Antony and Cleonairs " "Timon of Athens" and "Coriolanus." He was not at all careful about adopting the scenes and incidents; sometimes he even used the very language of Plutarch. It would be a profitable task for a student of "Coriolanus" to take down his North's Piutarch and compare decided similarity of the two, and if he has fine ears and what De Quincey cal's an understanding heart, he would have a valuable lesson in distinguishing between the dramatist and the historian, between the myrind-mindedness of Shakespeare and the limited range of Plutarch Source of the Plot.

Heglitt, who was at times a discriminating critic of Shakespeare, was very wide of the mark when he said, with his characteristically revolutionary spirit: The whole dramatic moral of 'Corlolangs' is that those who have little shall have less, and that those who have much shall take all that others have left. The people are poor, therefore they ought to be starved. They are slaves, therefore they ought to be beaten. They work hard, threfore they ought to be treated like beasts of burden." When Hazlitt wrote this he must have had in mind the traged; of the French revolution, of which he was ne of the belated prophets. He might have come from a meeting at Godwin's or a conversation with Shelley. Such per sonal criticism is of a kind with Col-eridge's criticism of Hamlet. It is too much after the order of early German criticism that sought to reduce all of Shakespeare's plays to certain moral truths that the dramatist tried to incul-

There are many striking things said to this play about the mobs, just as there are in "Julius Caesar." But I doubt if Shakespeare himself understood fully the nature of the struggle between the plebeians and the patricians. He certainly does not make as clear in the play as one might expect, the issue between them, which shows that Shakespeare did not care much himself for local coloring and evidently did not wish to teach certain facts about the plebelans. It is always dangerous to say that Shakespeare teach es anything; certainly he does not identify himself with Cortolanus in this play. He

No, in this play we do not have a study of political parties in Rome; the "study tic sense, is Coriolanus himself. It is hi figure that dominates every scene in the tions. The oftener one reads the play the more he feels that here is one of Si peare's most imposing characters. He is a man of power and in every way is the protagonist of the drama. Hamlet is not more essential to the play that bears his One may not admire him in many ways and no one is drawn to him as a friend but there is something about him that i gigantic and wonderful. He is a charater of the early Roman world not weak oned as Caesar was by personal infirm ties, or as Antony was by love and lust or as Brutus by an inability to cope with practical affairs. Coriolanus is a tower of strength. His body is of gigantic proportions; he can fight against an entire army nce within the walls of the en emy; his voice is thunderlike, so that his enemies shake as if the world were fever-ous and did breathe. One knows the sound of Marcius' tongue from every meaner threaten and to command.

He carries about with him the badge of his strength even when disguised as a The servants of Audidlus recog nise him as no common man. "My mine gave me his clothes and made a false re-"What an arm he has! He turned me about with his finger and his thumb as one would set a top." "I knew by his face that there was something in is simply the rarest man in the Whether talking with the mob. fighting buttles or speaking to his soldiers he is always the same heroic figure; "He is their god; he leads them like a thing ade by some other delty than nature,

That shapes man better. One thinks of him in connection with Swift, whose fall, to quote the words of Thackeray, was like that of an empire. "He wants nothing of a god but eternity

and a heaven to throne in. The Central Point in the Tragedy. Now, in what does the tragedy consist? In "Hamlet" there is a passage that might be taken as the keynote to many of Shake-

Epenre's tragedies (i., 4):

"So oft it chances in particular men That for some victous mele of nature in them

Shall in the general censure take corruption Prom that particular fault; the dram of cale Both all the noble substance of a doubt

To his own scandal." I know there has been a decided reaction in recent years against the tendency to treat Shakespeare's tragedies from an al-together subjective stunopoint. Especially is this true of "Hamler" and "Romeo and Juliet." We are believing more and more Julist." We are believing more and more that the tragedy consists in the one case in the conflict between Hamlet and his environment, and in the other play to view Romeo and Juliet as "star-crossed lovers" whose happiness is blasted by the fury of their two houses. And yet there is something also in the old articlesm, too, some thing else in the old criticism, too; some how, Hamlet can't adjust himself to cir cumstances; with a greater will, a same judgment and a more fixed fallh he could do otherwise. After all there is "the dram of cale" in his nature when viewed from the absolute standpoint (and that is Shake the assente management that that is Shake-speare's startipoint, for he was indeed one of God's spice, and, as Mered it suggests, the recording angel himself might have

The tragedy in "Corlolanus" arises from The trapedy in Corloanina arises from the "dram of eale" in Coriolanus' nature. Shakespeare does not express his own views through Coriolanus as Haglitt thought. With all his power and many magnificent qualities of mind, he stands

no kin. He lacks the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin-that sym-pathy that so charms us in Brutus. Corlolanus has much, undoubtedly, to vex htm -one almost sympathizes with him as he thinks of the world into which he is thrown, a world that will but aggravate his faults. The fickle populace that had once halled him as the savior of his country and now curres him; the avarielous army that in the war against the Volscians seeks to plunder before the battle is over; above all, that brace of demogragues, the tribunes-these are enough to call forth into greater prominence his natural cynic-ism and misanthropy. Hamlet finds the world out of joint-the very worst possible world for him - Romeo and Juliet, with their intensely passionate natures, come face to face with a cold, conventional world; and Coriolanus must be brought in contact with the common people whom he loathes and the tribunes whom he detests. The tragedy is due partly to this stubborn conflict between the people and himself, but more especially to the inner nature of the hero. In act 2, scene 2, the officers discuss Coriolanus in a very interesting

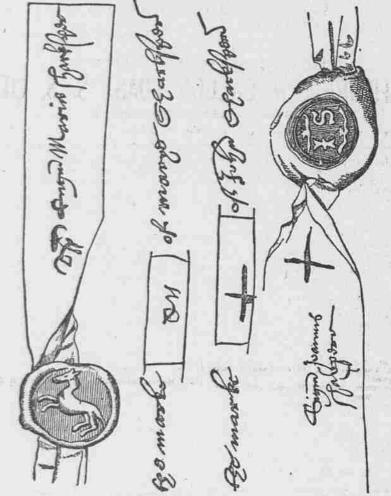
possible that a similar remedy might be found for the malarial mosquito, for it is only by such means that its extirpation could be brought about. AN UNFORTUNATE ATTITUDE

German Views of Seizures Do Not Throw Much Light on the Question.

Chicago Times-Herald. official Germany appears to be acting with the same diplomatic promptness and firmness that distinguishes out state department in its treatment of British seizure of German vessels on the east coast of Africa, the German press seems to have lost its head over the subject of search and seizure of vessels suspected of or actually carrying articles of contraband of war. The reason for this apparent lack of knowledge as to the right of search as a belligerent right in German journals is undoubtedly due to the fact that it is only very recently that Germany has be-come a factor in the maritime affairs of

the world. German experience of belligerent rights has been confined almost entirely to land. Not until after 1840 had Germany enough of a navy to figure in the statistics of the world, and her maritime interests were so inconsiderable as to justify her neglect of that branch of the service to which she is now devoting so much attention.

In 1890, when the approximate shipping of the world was over 4,000,000 tons, Gerway, and from the property point of view. of the world was over 4,000,000 tons, Ger-One of them says that there have been many was credited with only 150,000 tons. many great men that have flattered the By 1842 this had risen to 550,000 tons out



Facsimiles of the mark-signatures used by Shak espeare's parents in the year 1579, when they executed a deed conveying their interests in two houses in Snitterfield.

people, who ne'er loved them, thus the indifference and scorn of Marcius. The other answers, with rarer wisdom and insight: "He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him, and leaves nothing undone that may fully discover him their opposite. Now to seem to affect the malice and displeasure of the people is as had as that which he dislikes, to flatter them for their love." Corlo-lanus has the contempt for the fickleness of the mob that all thinking people have, himself with Cortolanus in this play. He but he is apt to consider that all people looks at him from the same absolute who are not patricians are beneath his standpoint from which he views the pop-uince.

The Character of Coriolanus.

The Character of Coriolanus. od humor. Volumnia treats them with cold indifference; but Corlolanus loses his dignity in his blind rage against them. For once he is like a child, he who is gen-erally a giant. One wonders if the same man can be at once so powerful and so weak To this pride and passionate hatred of the people he sacrifices the happiness of his family and the prosperity of his country, and finally is willing to lead an army against the walls of Rome. It is this weakness, this "rift within the lute, causes the tragedy of the play-"the fallure of a grent soul to recognize the bonds that bind him to other men."

An Important Scene.

There are few more impressive scenes a Shakespeare than act 5, scene 3, of Corlolanus." Cortolanus has with Aufidius led the Volscian army into the very gates of Rome. Cominius has pleaded with Coriolanus, only to be dismissed with "his speechless hand," and then Menen-lus, his most faithful friend, has conjured him to pardon Rome and his pet!onary countrymen, but is told that he peaks to no purpose.
At last Virgilia and Volumnia and the

little son of Coriolanus come to his tent. Coriolanus, with hatred toward the populace still in his soul, and with the desire for revenge burning within him, says, as he sees them coming:

"But, out, affection! All bond and privilege of nature, break!" He cannot but feel the ties of the old ove and kneels before them. Then begins the dialogue between Volumnia and Corjo-lanus, the former rising to the height of motherly love and the most ardent patriotism (she is indeed the noblest Roman of them all), the latter strongly maintain nig his point for a while, only to give way before the final appeals of his mother (11, 94-125, 131-182).

"Thou shalt no sooner March to assault thy country than to tread— Trust to it, theu shalt not—on thy mother's That brought thee to this world.

Come, let us go; This fellow had a Volscian to his mother; His wife is in Coriolo, and his child

Like him by chance, yet give us our dispatch; I am hush'd until our city be afire, And then I'll speak a little." He cannot stand in the face of that, and

arranges a peace between the two nations, only to meet his fate at the hands of the treacherous Aufidius. He is grand in death, "the most noble corse that ever herald did follow to his urn." It is a pity that one cannot hear along with the dead march a eulogy by one nobler than a one as Antony pronounced upon Brutus or Horatlo upon



Remedy for the Locust Plague. Chambers' Journal. The plan consists in catching and smearing a few of the locusts with "lo-cust fungus," a preparation which is cultivated in the bacteriological institute at Grahamstown, Cape Colony. The insects are then allowed to return to the swarm, which they infect with what is, presur ably, a fatal disease. The same preparafion applied on damp soil in places where it is known locusts will swarm leads to their complete destruction. Twenty swarms are said to have been destroyed n this manner. Although this statement sopen to doubt, it may be remembered that a celebrated bacteriologist once pro-

of 9,380,000 tons, but Germany was still outranked by the United Kingdom, the outranked by the United Kingdom, the United States, the British colonies, France and Norway.
Only within the last 10 years has the

German merchant marine risen to be the third greatest in the world. The latest figures from Llody's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 1899-1900, are as fol

 British
 13,988,508

 United States
 2,465,387

 German
 2,453,387

 Norwegian
 1,604,230

As the tetal

will be perceived that Germany and the United States run about one-eleventh each and the British empire a half. But the law of belligerent and neutral rights on the sea had been fought out by the fleets and in the courts of Great Britain, France and the United States before

Germany was in a position to take a hand in their settlement. The United States supreme court has held that: By the modern law of nations, provisions wer ot generally contraband, but they might be

come so on account of the particular situation of the war, or on account of their destination. If destined for the ordinary use of life in the enemy's country they were not contraband, but it was otherwise if destined for the army or navy of the enemy, or for his ports of militar, or naval equipment.

It is also a rule of American courts that ontraband articles are of an infectious nature, and contaminate the whole cargo belonging to the same owners. Each case rests on its attendant circumstances, and it has been held that false destination and false papers prejudice the case of a vessel carrying contraband of war,

It is now reported that the captured German steamer Bundesrath had on board five big guns, 50 tons of shells and 180 trained artillerymen. If this should prove true the German government will have to abandon her to her fate. The fact that she was an "imperial mail steamer," instead of protecting the Bundesrath, will only aggravate her offense if she was carrying contraband articles. The rule of our supreme court on this point is:

That the master of a merchant vessel having a government mail in his charge is bound by hat circumstance to strict performance of neu-ral duties and to special respect for belligerent ights.

This is a wholesome view, and it is one which the United States is fully as in-terested in maintaining as Great Britain or any other first-class maritime power. Touching the right of search, our sueme court holds:

The right of search is not a right wantenly to vex and harass neutral commerce or to indulge in the idle and mischievous curiosity of looking into neutral trade or the assumption of a right to control it. It is a right growing out of and auxiliary to the right of capture, and can never exist except as a means to that end.

Our state department has held that a belligerent nation may visit neutral ves-sels "for the purpose of selzing merchan-dise either belonging to her enemy or considered as contraband destined for her nemy, and soldiers or other combatants in the service of the enemy."

It follows that if such things are found on board a searched vessel her seizure is justified. If they are not found a seizure would not be justified, and the nation to which the seized vessel belongs would be entitled to redress.

As to the selzure of German vessels and American provisions by British cruisers in the neighborhood of Delagoa bay, its character will be ascertained by an investigation of the facts in response to the protests of the German and American governments. If the cargoes or any part of them were destined for use of the Boers the British confiscation will be justified. What is called the usus bellici will determine the contraband character of the car-

Just as we declared coal contraband during our war, Great Britain can regard all manner of provisions destined for the Transvaal as establishing its contraband

The amazing thing is that the German press should be ignorant of these well-set-tled principles of international law. It will not affect the law or the facts. But it will help the emperor to realize his dream of a mighty German navy.

The product of the potato farms in De-troit in 1899 was 10.430 bushels, produced as if man were author of himself and had tralls in much the same way. It is quite at a cost of about \$ cents per bushel.

SO-CALLED

METHODS OF THE TRANSVAAL OLL GARCHY EXPLAINED AT LENGTH.

Kruger an Autocrat, and, if Evidence Can Be Believed, Corrupt as Well as Stubborn.

First-In 1884, Paul Kruger was in London, He was so poor that he could not pay his hotel bill, and it was paid for him by a generous Englishman. He then expressly and publicly invited Englishmen should not sentence them under the statistical statements. pressly and publicly invited Englishmen and Americans to settle in the Transvaal and to conduct mining there, writes Thomas G. Shearman, in the New York Times.

Second-Mr. Kruger afterward sold one of his own farms to Englishmen for \$500, 000, paid in gold. His friends and neighbors sold other farms at even greater prices, receiving altogether from foreign settlers (principally English, although including a considerable number of German, Frenchmen and Americans) many millions of dol-

Third - These foreign settlers produce every dollar's worth of wealth which can be exported from the Transvaal, and every dollar in excess of what will suffice for a very bare and dirty existence to the old residents. Every dollar of the wealth now possessed by Mr. Kruger, his sons-in-law, his officials, and, Indeed, any part of the Transvaal population, has been produced

by these settlers. Fourth—The taxes levied annually in the Transvaal have exceeded \$20,000,000. Nine-tenths of this amount have been col ected from the foreign settlers, whom Mr. Kruger invited into the country.

Fifth-No appreciable part of these taxes is expended for the benefit of the foreign settlers. If this sum were equally divided among all the Boers it would furnish an annual income of about \$2000 for each family, which would pay three times over all their living expenses.

Sixth-No such equal division is made, but half these taxes has been spent in making preparation for war, and the other half devoted to the payment of enormous salaries to and jobs for Mr. Kruger, his sons-in-law, friends and political supporters. Mr. Kruger himself has avowedly received \$25,000 a year salary, while on re-peated occasions sums of \$15,000 and \$25,000 have been paid out of taxes for his direct and exclusive benefit, as appears by the public records. How much more has been spent without public record can only be guessed. His son-in-law and private secretary possesses, so says Mr. Hillegas, a single house costing \$250,000, and rolls in wealth besides, as he must to support such

Transvaal Bribery. Seventh-The official records in a Transvaal lawsuit, arising upon a quarrel be tween two sets of Boer plunderers, show that every Boer official worth bribing, including Kruger's son-in-law, received bribes from a Boer railroad company, The amount of each bribe was set forth in a bill of particulars filed in open court. Not one of these men ever denied the recelpt of these bribes.

Eighth-The foreign settlers, exclusive ly, built Johannesburg, a fine town, with (formerly) 50,000 inhabitants. They were not merely denied any right to govern that city; they were denied any munici-pal government whatever. This is proved not only by the explicit statements of Mr. Hillegas, the American represen-tative of the Boers, but also by a proc-lamation of Paul Kruger himself, dated in January, 1896, a copy of which I have. Mr. Hillegas states that not \$5 could be expended in repairing a road or a bridge without first receiving express authority from Pretoria.

Ninth-As a consequence of this total lack of good government, the death rate in Johannesburg has been constantly three or four times as great as even in our own badly governed sity of New York There is no use in comparing it with ordi-nary mining camps, because Johannesburg is a fine city, built by intelligent and ed-

Tenth-The foreign settlers in the Trans vaal were denied the right to bear any arms, while every male Boer, from 16 years old upward, is heavily armed and drilled, at the expense of the foreigners, Eleventh-By a press law, passed for the avowed object of crushing the foreign setlers, all newspapers were placed at the mercy of President Kruger, who can sup-

ress them at his pleasure. Twelfth—By another law, passed for the same purpose, all meetings of more than seven persons in the open air are absolute-ly prohibited, while all other meetings can dirsolved in an instant, at the discretion of any policeman.

Thirteenth-Another law was passed ab lutely prohibiting the presentation by any foreigner or even so much as a petition or redress.

Fourteenth-When Mr. Kruger invited foreigners to settle in the Transvaal, full naturalization could be obtained within two years. After foreigners had accept ed his invitation, he repealed all natural ization laws absolutely. Then, under Then, under pressure, he restored the laws, but made he term 14 years; but any foreigner de siring naturalization must renounce al protection, even from his own government or the Boer government, for 14 years, dur-ing which time he would be a citizen of no country whatever, and have no rights which any Boer would be bound to respect. During these 14 years he must be ready to serve in the Boer army on 12 hours' tice, and he would be frequently called upon to serve, without pay, clothing, or eve food, which he must provide for himsel At the end of these 14 years of degrading humiliation he would not be allowed to vote for any office worth voting for unless his humble petition was approved by two-thirds of his district and finally by Mr. Kruger himself. Neither would he be allowed to vote, even then, unless he were 40 years of age.

Fifteenth-While nearly two-thirds of all persons residing in the Transvaal spoke only the English language, and less than one-third either spoke or could under-stand the barbarous Boer Dutch, the Boers insisted that all English-speaking children must take their education exclusively in

Sixteenth-President Kruger resisted the introduction of railroads for years in or der to compel the miners to hire his pri vate ox teams at enormous prices. Wher finally he did permit railways to be built he granted the privilege exclusively to persons who would agree to give to his relatives a big share of the profits. He granted monopolies of several indispensable articles of supply to the mines, with the result of doubling the price at which they could otherwise have been obtained

A Rotten Government. Seventeenth-The whole Transvaal gov ernment was corrupt and rotten from top to bottom. No business could be done with them without bribing the president's

sons-in-law and hangers-on.

Eighteenth — Having remonstrated against these things for many years in vain, and having received frequent prom-ises of reform, which were never kept and were never meant to be, a number of for eign residents, including more Americans, in proportion to their total number, than of any other nationality, conspired together to compel these reforms to be granted by force of arms. They collected rifles, gunpowder, etc., but never made any use of them, and never committed any over act. Their offenses were such as could not have been punished in the United States by more than a short term of imprisonment or fines not exceeding \$1000. They neither planned nor desired to become a British colony.

Nineteenth—The conspiracy being dis

covered before the conspirators carried it out, 60 of them, including six Americans, were arrested, cast into an indiscribably filthy fall, and informed that unless they pleaded guilty they would all be hanged, but that if they did plead guilty they would be let off with fines.

Twentieth—Being brought into court,

they were charged with an offense which, by the express statute law of Boerdom, was punishable with nothing more than a short term of imprisonment. Being assured by the Boer prosecuting officers that they would receive no greater sentences than this, and would be allowed to es-

egally proven. Twenty-first—No judge then on the bench being quite unscrupulous enough to serve Mr. Kruger's turn, he imported an utterly unscrupulous judge, named Gregor-owski. This judge publicly stated that he ute law, but would resort to the unwrit-ten law of the Transvaal, which pre-scribed death for such an offense. Accordingly, he sentenced these four (one of

ligious scruples forbade that he should commute the death sentences into fines because such fines would be "the price of blood," and his reverence for his dear Lord Jesus forbade that he should be less scrupulous than the priests of Jerusalem. Twenty-third—The plous Boers therefore informed the prisoners that they could not be released on the payment of any fines but that if the prisoners would, of their own accord, offer to subscribe for charities" sums varying from \$25,000 to \$100,-000 each for the leading men, and not less than \$10,000 for anybody, the mercful president might be induced to pardon them

without any fines or imprisonment.

Twenty-fourth-Both the British and the American governments being at that time too chicken-hearted to intervene in these proceedings, this offer had to be accepted The American citizens all made heavy contributions to "charity," John Hays Hammond paying \$190,000. No such penalties were ever exacted in the whole his-tory of the United States, nor during the last century in any other civilized coun-

Charities for Kruger. Twenty-fifth-These "charitable tributions." amounting to about \$1,000,600 in all, were duly paid over to His Highness Kruger or his son-in-law. It needless to say that the "charities" have never turned up, although four years have now elapsed since the \$1,000,000 was

safely deposited under the control of the plous Paul Kruger. Twenty-sixth-Both the British and the American governments meekly submitted to these outrages upon their citizens; more shame for them both; no wonder that Kruger described both Englishmen, Irishmen and Americans as "dogs who, if they were good, would lick his boots." The advocates of the Boers in this country assert that these acts have occurred only since the Jameson raid of December, 1895. In this there is not one word of 1895. In this there is not one word of truth, except, of course, as to the trial and sentences of the Outlanders. All the other acts of oppression above narrated. and many, many more, were committed and persisted in before the Jameson raid occurred or was ever thought of. In fact the condition of the Outlanders has been distinctly better since the Jameson raid occurred. Although the raiders were de-feated and captured, Mr. Kruger was not thereafter quite so confident that the Outlanders would never fight as he had been before. After that raid, and not before, he permitted Johannesburg to have some kind of local government, insisting, of course, that this government should be

tion than none at all. SPREADING IN GERMANY. Christian Science Acquiring a Great

absolutely under the control of his own creatures. Still, it was much better to have a local government of his domina-

unique errand. These visitors were Frau 1869 to 25,538,000 feet in 1879, 215,55 Bertha Gunther-Peterson and Fraulein in 1889 and 1.658,657,000 feet in 1899. Ida Schoen, of Hanover, Germany, who crossed the water to pay their respects to an eminent citizen of Concord, Mary Baker Eddy, and to present her with a beautiful and valuable copy of the Ger-man Bible, the gift of the Christian

Scientists of Germany.
Frau Peterson, who is the leader of Christian Science work in Hanover, Germany, is the daughter of a celebrated physician, and is a woman of great inellectuality and marked ability. Through the healing of a friend who had come to America, she was led to send for a copy of the Christian Science text "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," of which Mrs. Eddy is the author. From her study of this treatise on the sceince of life, she was herself healed of severe maladies and restored o perfect health. She then visited Amer ica and took a thorough course of study in one of the leading Christian Science institutes. On her return to Germany she at once entered actively upon the work of applied Christianity with great suc-

This movement has a large following in Germany, and, as elsewhere, is growing rapidly. Among the first to visit Frau Peterson for help was the son of the famous Count von Moltke, the great fleld marshal of the German empire. Herr von Moltke was completely healed of longstanding allments, for which he had vain sought far and wide for relief. His restoration to health was so remarkable that it attracted widespread interest in the court circles of the empire; and among others who became interested is the sister of Emperor William, who now reading "Science and Health" with interest and profit.

Herr von Moltke, thoroughly convinced from careful study and from his own practical experience, of the trustworthiss of the Christly religion which had healed him, identified himself with the movement, and, being a talented musician of exceptional ability, gladly gave his services as soloist for the religious serv-ces of the First Church of Christ, Scienist, in Hanover.

Among others to receive physical and Among others to receive physical and spiritual help in Hanover from this healing religion is a distinguished doctor of medicine, who said to Frau Peterson: "Your religion is doing greater things than the control of t have ever done." A clergyman was nealed of many allments after an unprejudiced and intelligent study of Science and Health, and is now performing his Christly ministrations in healing the sick and re-storing the sinful in the light of Christian Science. After being convinced from a thorough investigation of the Christ spirit made manifest in its followers, he declared that he must put in practice its

livine principle.
The studious habits, the profound scho arship, the kindly nature, and the simple faith of the German people, make easy the acceptance of the Christ science which Mrs. Eddy has named Christian Science In the past, only the state church of Germany has had a charter from the government. On application, however, from the Christian Scientists, an exception was made in their favor. Apart from the state church this is the only denomina-tion which has ever been granted a charter by the empire.

Cases of healing have occurred so frequently at the meetings of this Har thurch that now people attend their serv ces for that purpose, and their simple faith is thus manifested. The gratitude of the German people for

benefits received and their profound rever-ence and esteem for the founder and dis-poverer of Christian Science is especially marked and notable. This gratitude found expression in the presentation of the gift for which Frau Peterson visitez This copy of the Holy Scriptures, which

is a rare specimen of the printer's and cookbinder's art, is substantially bound in eather, with rich silver trimmings and lasp, upon the latter of which is engraved

the name of Mrs. Eddy.

From the title page one learns that the sacred work is a translation of the Holy cape with fines if they pleaded guilty. Scriptures according to Martin Luther, they did so plead; although, as to many of them, the offense could never have been Testament subjects by the great musters. and 15 rare engravings on the life of Jesus by the world-famous artist, Heinrich Hof-

A handsome illuminated page has been nserted, which, in beautiful German text, reads as follows: "The members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Hamover, Germany, in profound esteem, present this volume to their beloved teacher and Then follow the names of the onors.

In connection with this expression of love and gratitude for the physical and spiritual healing that has come to these reverent people through Mrs. Eddy is an whom was a distinguished American, and probably the ablest mining engineer in the world) to death, and all the others to varitorial will be students of Mrs. Eddy was a German, and to him Mrs. Eddy said: "Germany will be the first European nation to accept Christian Science. Their love of God, their ous terms of imprisonment and heavy Twenty-second-Even the Dutch settlers profound religious character, their deep of South Africa being horrified at this sentence, and pouring by hundreds into Pretoria to remonstrate against it, Mr. tian Science." In the presence of this In the presence of this Kruger graciously took the matter into prized gift, it is seen that this prophecy consideration, but announced that his relies being fulfilled.

THE SOO CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-The business

Business That Passed Through It in the Year Just Closed.

activities of 1839 in the great producing and manufacturing regions bordering upon the Great Lakes are illustrated by the report of the business passing through the Sault Ste, Marie canal connecting Lake Superior with Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, which has just been re-ceived by the treasury bureau of statisics. It shows an increase in number of essels, number of passengers, quantities f freight and in practically all of the classes of freight passing through that great waterway, and makes for the year 1809 the highest record of business activity on the Great Lakes. The number of sall vessels increased 7 per cent, as compared with last year; the number of steamers 15 per cent, the number of un-registered vessels 29 per cent, the quantity of registered freight 18 per cent, the quantity of actual freight 19 per cent, pas-sengers 13 per cent, lumber 16 per cen and that great factor in manufacturing activities, iron ore, 3 per cent. In all these important features, which show the activities of the producing and manufacturing interests, the record of Lake commerce in the year 1809 surpasses that of any preceding year, the only case in which the year's record falls below that of any preceding year being in wheat and flour, of which the supply of 1899 was slightly below that of one or two preceding years and the foreign demand materially, below that

A study of the figures of the business of the "Soo" in 1829, compared with that of earlier years, indicates the wonderful growth of the carrying trade on the Great Lakes and of the producing and manufac-turing industries of the section contiguous to them. The number of sailing yeasels, which in 1869 was 939 1403, in 1889 2635 and in 1899 4776; the number of steamers increased from 399 in 1869 to 1618 in 1879, 6501 in 1889 and 14,378 in 1896; the number of persons passing through the canal increased from 17,867 in 1889 to 18,679 in 1879, 25,712 in 1889 and 49,682 in 1899, and registered tonnage increased from 524,885 in 1869 to 1,677,671 in 1879, 7,221,865 In 1889 and 21,968,347 in 1899.
In the important articles of freight, such

as flour, wheat and other grains, coal, as hour, wheat and other grains, coal, from ore, copper, lumber and building atone, the growth is equally striking. Flour increased from \$2.007 barrels in 1839 and 7,114,147 barrels in 1839; wheat from 49,700 bushels in 1870 to 2,600,606 bush els in 1879, 16,231,854 bushels in 1889 and 58,397,335 bushels in 1899; other grain, from SPREADING IN GERMANY.

Christian Science Acquiring a Great
Vogue in Europe.

Concord Monitor.

Concord has recently had two visitors who came here upon an unusual and inique errand. These visitors were Frau 1859 to 35,58,600 feet in 1859 to 540,005 tons in 1859. 4,005,855 in 1859 and 150,000 feet in 1809. 53,566,600 feet in 1859 and 150,000 feet in 1809 to 35,586,600 feet in 1859 to 35,686,600 feet in 1859 to 36,686,600 feet in 1859 to 36,686 feet in 1859 to 36,680 feet in 1859 1869 to 35,598,660 feet in 1879, 315,554,000 feet

The following table shows the com-

| nerce through St. Mar 869 and 1879: | y's Falls | canal in |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Vessels Connage Wheat, bu. Other grain, bu. Flour, bbis. Fon ore, tons Copper, tons Coal, tons Lumber, feet Passengers | 32,007 219,568 18,662 27,850 | 1879, 3,121 1,677,071 2,803,506 951,496 451,900 540,675 22,309 22,309 35,598,000 18,579 |
| *Figures for 1870. | | |

This table shows the commerce through St. Mary's Falls canal for 1889 and 1899; 1380.

Tessels
Tonnage
Wheat, bu.
Other grain, bu...
tons...

The New York Sun says that the follow ing letter has been received by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company:

Bellville, G., Sept. 10, 1890. Dear Sir: On the 16th of this munth you trane that was going to Bellville run over m bool at 45 mil post, he was in my paster, yo orter see him. You tuk a pece of hyde out o him at least a foot square. I wish you would tell the president that he is ded as he has been as good as ded ever since youre trans hit him. Very respectfully, W. L. HARRIS. P. S.—Be sure and report him ded, as he might just as well be ded.

For the Baby

The fifty-cent size is just right for the baby. A little of it in the bottle three or four times a day will supply precisely the fat all thin babies need. If your baby does not gain in weight as last as you would like, try

Scott's Emulsion

The result will please you. If the baby nurses, the mother should take the emulsion. It makes the baby's food richer and more abundant; only buy the dollar size-it's more economical.

Both mother and child will feel at once its strengthening, upbuilding and fat-producing properties. At all druggists : soc. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemistr, New York.

Farmer Fahrstock thinks he owns the stock he is so proud of. But as a matter of fact the stock owns him. He is the humble servant of horse, cow and pig. He looks after them better than he looks after himself, and feeds them before he feeds him-



than farmers and stock raisers. They have found it pre-vents as well as cures disease. It tion, stimulates the organs of digestion and nutrition and in creases the secretions of the blood-makingiands. The use of "Golden Medical Dr at seasons when the strain of work

That is why

is greatest, keeps the system in perfect working order and prevents the break down which comes from over drafts on down which comes from over drafts on the strength.

"I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierre's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his 'Piesaunt Sellets' a year ago this apring, and have lad no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsond, Broadwater Co., Montann, "Worth fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to my panals, and was not able to work at all. Now I weigh acarly so and can do _day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medicines to several and shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicines."

"Golden Medical Discovery' contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

A single item of medical browledge when life is git stake has a value past computation. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser has 1000 pages of priceless paragraphs. This great work is sent absolutely free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing way. Send more ent stamps for paper-bound edition, over stamps for paper-bound edition, over stamps for edition in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce Buffals, N. V. the strength.

R. V. Pierce, Baffille, N. Y.



If you suffer with any of the above and dust the far you need theiram, and theiran for a positive and permanent cure.

Get Hudyan from your druggles—Sie a parkage, six puckages for \$2.50. If your druggles does not keep it, send direct to the Hadyan formedy Co., corner Stockton, Kills and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

CONSULT HUDTAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE SPREED OF CHARGE. WELTE.

J.N.Murdock, 279 Snodgrass

Street, Dallas, Texas, says: "My son had a terrible Cancer on his jaw. for which the doctors performed a painful operation, cutting down to the bone and scraping it. The Cancer soon returned, however, and was more violent than before. We were advised to try S. S. S. The second bottle made an improvement; after twenty bottles had been taken the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured permanently.

S.S.S. The Blood (Swift's Specific) is the only remedy that can reach Cancer, the most deadly of all diseases. Books on Cancer and Blood Diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company Atlanta, Ga.

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