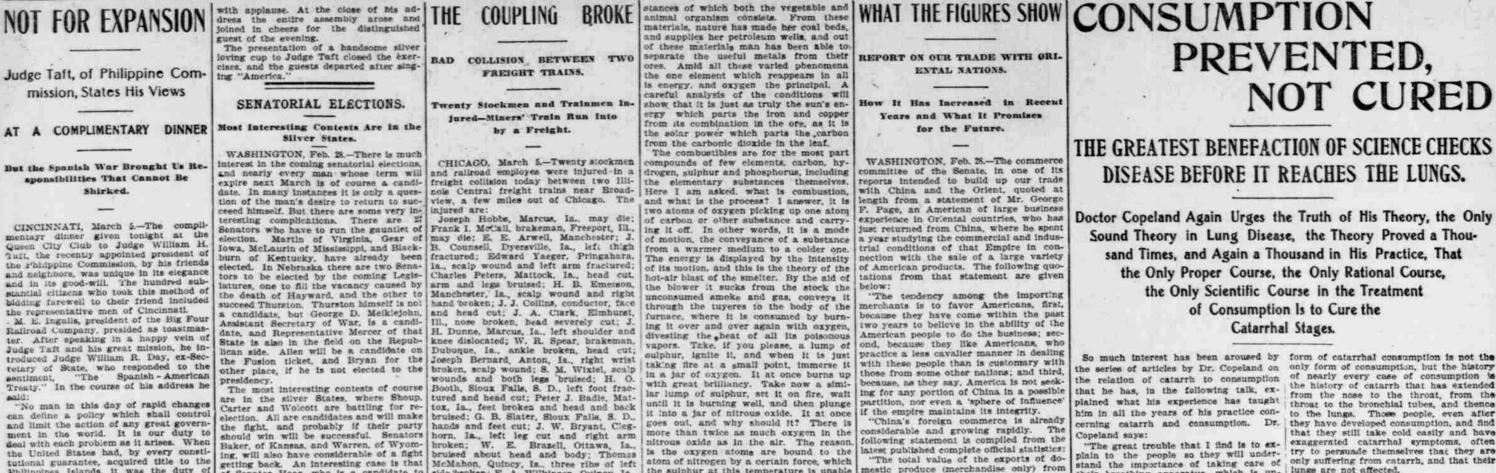
THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1900.



BROKE

COUPLING

ment in the world. It is our duty to deal with each problem as it arises. When the United States had, by every consti-tutional guarantee, acquired title to the Philippines Islands, it was the duty of President of the United States to us the army and navy to restore peace and order and to repel the attacks of the misguided people, who, even before the treaty was ratified, had attacked with arms the soldiers of the United States. Now, since that insurrection seems practically ended, the United States enters upon the crownmuch opposition. ing duty of giving to these people a just,

stable and free government." Judge Day dwelt upon the very difficult task set before the new commission, and in conclusion spoke in highest praise of the honor and ability of Judge Taft. Judge Day's speech was heartily ap-plauded. He was followed by Governor

The next speaker, Judge Judson Has mon, who was Attorney-General under the last Cleveland Administration, and association with Judge Taft at the Cincinnati bar has been contempo raneous, created a sensation in his open ing sentence, though it was understood the company had not been chosen with the view of political harmony. Judge

Harmon in part suid: "If you had met to approve the general course of the Government with respect to the Philippines, I should not be here. For a hundred years we contented our-selves with words of sympathy for peoplanted by a Silver Democrat. One of the most interesting features of the fight will be the effort that anti-expansionists, Silver Republicans and Populists, and all sorts and conditions of general cussed-ness are making to return Pettigrew of ples struggling, as we once struggled, for freedom and independence. Here, for the first time, an opportunity came to help in South Dakota. Governor Lind, who was in Washington some time ago, says that Pettigrew will be re-elected in that State, such a struggle without breaking our settled policy. We joined ranks with the but Lind probably knows very little about it. Another interesting fight is that be patriots against the common antive enemy. Whether any one made or was authorized to make protests to them is of no consequence. Our history and prinng made by Butler to return as a Popu list from North Carolina. It is already admitted, though, that he is going to join ciples are of perpetual promise; and no one will dony that when the Filipinos joined forces with us they believed that success would mean the fulfillment of their the Republicana in the hope of getting back. Bailey of Texas is fighting for the seat occupied by Chilton, and the chances are about even.

It is not known whether Chandler is going to make another effort to be re-When we came to terms of peace i was our duty to put an end to the claims of Spain. As to all territory except a few square miles, these were the barest elected. His health is none the best, and his break with the party on the silver question has made it very doubtful wheth question has made it very doubtrut wheth-er he could be re-elected. His friends say that if he should go out and make an earnest canvass he would be able to win, but it is doubtful if he will even make ns, but Spain's need and othof pretensions, but Spain * need and off-ers' greed might make a speculative as-get of them, to the injury of our allies. This was the only possible justification for the direction of our commissioners to purchase these claims, and we naturally presented compaction of but So different So different Besides those mentioned above among expected some declaration of trust. So did the Republicans who are almost certain to be re-elected are: Elkins of West Virir allies. But it soon turned out that stead of buying off the king of Spain. the Government bought him out and pro-

ginia, Frye of Maine, McMillan of Michi-gan, Nelson of Minnasota, Sewell of New posed to realize on the investment. Our only real war followed-a war which a word would have avoided if our Govern-Jersey, Wetmore of Rhode Island. Democrats who are considered certain to be

horn, Ia., left leg cut and right arm broken; W. E. Brazell, Ottawa, Ia., bruked about head and body; Thomas retting back. An interesting case is that McMahon, Quincy, Ia., three ribs of left side broken; E. A. Wilkinson, Quincy, Ia., hip dislocated and chest and back bruised. of Senator Hoar, who is a candidate to succeed himself, and who opposes the Republican policies, with the exception of the money and tariff questions. The probabilities are, though, that on ac-The two trains had been running about a mile apart. While climbing a long a mile apart. While climbing a long grade a coupling-pin in the middle of the head train broke. The rear section start-ef down the back grade. It struck the count of his long service, and the fact that New England rarely changes able Senators, he will be returned without very engine of the on-coming freight train. Both trains were on the way to Chicago from Western Iowa, and were made up Of the opposition senators, an interest-ing fight centers around Morgan of Alaostly of loaded stock cars with a caboose bama, who is being opposed by Governor Johnson, and both sides claim success. Morgan's pronounced opposition to his and passenger coach for the stockmen. All the passengers were asleep in the day coach. The occupants of the caboose and coach were thrown violently from their coach.

party on many issues relating to expan-sion and the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines, and other great national boose telescoped the coach, pinning a num-ber of the unfortunate passengers in the mues, has brought down a great deal of ition to him. But his opponent has debris. opposition to him. But his opponent has catered to the negro vote, and that is sufficient in that State to defeat him. Turley of Tennessee will be opposed by Governor McMillan, of that State. Mc-Fire broke out immediately, and the inured were in great danger of roasting alive. By hard work on the part of the aninjured passengers and the train crew, Millan is one of those men who have contracted the habit of running for the Senate and always being defeated, and all were removed in safety. The cars were almost totally consumed. The wounded were loaded into an empty box the probabilities are that Turley will be re-elected. Caffery will probably be sup-

nois Central Hospital.

Two Men Killed and Forty Severely Wounded.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 5.-A miners' train, carrying 400 workmen employed at the mines north of here to their home in this city, was run into by a local freight train on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois at 6 o'clock this evening, and the ca-boose and two cars were shattered. Mei-vin Easter and Charles Cropey were in-

will die.

broken; John Little, arm broken. The wreck occurred in a deep cut in the center of a short curve. The rallroad company sent a special train and brought the wounded to this city. All the vehicles obtainable at the livery stables and carriages from private homes were secured to take the men to their respective homes. Hundreds of

is the oxygen atoms are bound to the atom of nitrogen by a certain force, which the sulphur at this temperature is unable "The total value of the exports of do-

to overcome. But just heat the sulphur higher temperature, like the hot-a blast of a smelter; it at once bursts in great brilliancy, and burns in the co pound as well as in the jar of oxyg gas. The nitrogen in the atmosphere is inert, and when the atmosphere is heated to a high temperature the oxygen works alone, and would burn the iron and other metals like chaff did they not sink below the melted slag, and this is the theory of the pyritic smelter. There is nothing new about this process. The application is old, and is used in many of the iron

smelters to obtain a greater heat. We measure heat by the temperature, by a thermometer, but we must be careful not

to confound temperature, which is a con-dition, with quantity of heat, which, like any other mode of energy which is meas-ured in heat units, is calorie. We take pure water as the standard, and the amount of heat required to raise the tem-perature of one grain of water from zero to one degree centigrade we call a unit, a calorie, and the number of units or calories are found by multiplying the weight of water in grains by the number of centigrade degrees, which expresses the rise

temperature. We have now a standard with which we can compare the quantitles of heat required to raise the temper-ature of any substance one degree, and these quantities are what we call the specific heat. Most of our iron ores are the oxides carrying 30 per cent of oxygen to 70 per cent of metallic iron, and under the heat of 2800 deg. Fahrenheit the oxygen combines with carbon of the fuel, forming carbon dioxide, and sets the iron free. J. H. FISK.

The Man With the Hoe Speaks. C. Bon Dougherty, in New York Sun. You Mister Poet. From the far and wide, What are you givin' us?

Talk About the weight of centuries Upon my back? What d'ye take me for-

Atlas7 I'm not doin' the hull thing

And the slant o' my brow

Is not the intest Grecian

Alone; There are others. True, I don't purty much

my sabots And my jeans, following statement is compiled from the intest published complete official statistics

to	mestic produce (merchandise only) from China in United States gold dollars was:	their breathing apparatus, which is un- doubtedly the most important part of the
nto m-	In 1565	body. While man may live quite a time without food and without water, he dies in a very few minutes when robbed of air.
18	"In 1897 the average export per capita	and if he does not get air in sufficient quantity and of proper quality, he will suffer and linger along until he develops

"In 1897 the average export per capita was 32 cents. "The total value of merchandise import

an incurable disease, from which he will die. It is very hard to show the people how simple, common catarrh, which is so into China for the same period, calculated in the same manner, was: prevalent, is a forerunner of such seriou n 1868

in 1877	consequences as bronchitis and consump- tion.
"In 1897 the average imports per capita	
were 40 cents,	"I would like to appeal directly to every
"From the same statistical source it ap- pears that of the \$153,207,000 the British	thinking person in the world with a posi- tive fact, namely, that each one I ad-

were 40 cents.

"From the same statistical source it appears that of the \$158,207,000 the British Empire furnished 78.7 per cent (\$124,527, (80); and the United States furnished 6 1per cent (19,703,435). Of this last sum 62 1-3 per cent was plain gray and white cotton cloth, 25% per cent was petroleum products, and only 9 1-6 per cent was general merchandise, or a little less in valu than \$1,000,000.

States gets consumption and dies from it. A great many more people than one out of "If, now, we credit the British Empire with all the opium shipped into China, this even get consumption, but some of them tem amounts to: y change of climate and by proper

gray and white cotton cloth 16,887,72 Fancy cotton cloth Cotton yarns General merchandise 59,830,173 "That is to say, in 1897, the last year for which we have at hand complete and de ailed official statistics, the British Empire furnished China 125-6 times as many goods, in the total, as did the United States and eliminating from the calculation oplum, cotton cloth, cotton yarns and petroleum products, the British Empire supplied of all the rest 60 times as much as we did. And yet we are nearer in geographical location to China than any other country except Japan, until Russia completes her Siberian Railway, unless Hong Kong be considered an export sta-tion of the British Empire. Even then the Philippines will give us an export station substantially equivalent to Hong Kong. to my nothing of the vast resources of those islands set against the barren rock "There is something wrong, or this great disparity in the commerce of the two na-

other parts. tions with China could not exist. Nor is this all. In 1897 the exports from Japan to China exceeded those of the United "There are some persons, and indeed a number of them, who have an immunity from consumption, but it will be found on States by more than 80 per cent; and our imports from China during that year were close investigation that such persons do 43 1-3 per cent greater than our exports to not contract colds easily and do not develop catarrh from the colds. Every person t country. The extent of our shipping in Chine

Sound Theory in Lung Disease, the Theory Proved a Thousand Times, and Again a Thousand in His Practice, That the Only Proper Course, the Only Rational Course, the Only Scientific Course in the Treatment

dress I want to consider that he is run-ning a gauntlet that is an extremely risky

toring, get cured. I should think that

The cost of treatment at the

any chronic allment or malady

\$5 Per Month.

This fee includes all medi-

cines and the constant and watchful care of all patients

............................

fully one person out of every five develops

question that one out of seven dies from it.

"In a climate like ours, people are sub-ject to diseases of the breathing apparatud,

and the greatest number of those so affect-

ed begin with catarrh of the nose and throat, which, after a time, extends into

DANGER FROM CATARRH

onsumption, while statistics prove beyond

is at the rate of

to a final cure.

land Medical Institute for

........................

ofter try to persuade themselves that they are only suffering from catarrh, and that their lungs are not affected. 1171subtedly the most important part of the

NO CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

"I have spent as much time as any doc tor that I know of in investigating all the called cures of consumption. I find. after 20 years of investigation, that there is no reliable cure for consumption, nor do I believe there ever will be such a cure found.

THE PROPER COURSE

"The proper course in dealing with con-sumption is to prevent it. I know that these people who are careful of their breathing apparatus, who have their ca-tarrh cured, rarely, if ever, develop conimption, so I wish it thoroughly under-ood that I do not claim to cure consumption, but I am on record as saying that it is my aim, and has been for years past, to rid people of the disease that co often one when he allows himself to remain un-cured from any form of bronchial or catarrhal lung disease, for no matter who prepares the way for consumption, namely, estarrh, and that in doing this I am satis you may be, you stand one chance out of seven of dying of consumption. In other words, every seventh person in the United fied that in the majority of cases, at least, I am able to prevent consumption.

HOME TREATMENT.

To hosts of sufferers everywhere Doctor Copeland addresses to one and all the following list of questions to enable those who live at a distance to understand the nature of theit affliction.

	nose stopp	
	sleep with	mouth wide
open?"		
"Is there	pain in fro	nt of head?"
"Is your	throat dry	or sore?"
"Have y	ou a bad	taste in the
morning?"		
"Do you	cough?"	
"Do you	cough wors	e at night?"
	tongue con	
	appetite fall	
	pain after	
	light-head	
		suddenly are
you dizzy?		and the second second
	have hot fle	anhow?"
	have liver	
		ouble you?"
		in back or
	Ider-blades?	
		d and out of
sorts?"	name up this	a and out of
	losing fles	L 917
ALC 101	INCOMENTAL INCOM	

INFORMATION OF NEW HOME

TREATMENT SENT FREE ON

CONSULTATION FREE.

The Copeland Medical Institute

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON

OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 13

J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

BOOK FREE TO ALL

APPLICATION.

What's this you're a-sayin'? And what do you mean With all this far-flung

stantly killed, and more than 40 persons were reverely wounded, several of whom

Among the injured are: Thomas Bar-owman, both legs broken; John Dickson, back broken; Thomas Davis, both arms

gathered at the depot and grasped their maimed and bleeding husbands and brothreturned are: Bacon of Georgia, Berry of Arkansas, and Tillman of South Carolina, from the train.

car and taken to Broad View, where they were given medical attention by the one physician of the village, and the women of the neighborhood, and later were brought to Chicago and placed in the Illi-MINERS' TRAIN WRECKED.

seats to the floor of the cars. The ca-

ment had been willing to say it, and whose victories aroused no gladness in our people like those over Spain. The government got absolutely nothing by the treaty with Spain, except color of title to a small part of the territory and conse-quent color of right to make war on the inhabitants, without action of Congress. Whatever it now holds (save what it got treaty with the sultan of Sulu), has acquired by conquest from them and be sent to the Senate. otherwise, and it is still engaged in peffecting and extending such conquest. We now hear the usual plea of the doers of the doubtful thing-the deed is done

step, to right or undo a wrong. If the people shall decide that no nation is good ugh to rule another nation without the other mailon's consent; if they shall re-member what it cost us to cast out the heresy that the great principles of liberty did not apply to black men, and shall re fuse to re-embrace it as to brown ones; if they shall conclude that this country cannot long exist part vassal and part free, as they found it could not exist part slave and part free; then there will be no difficulty in doing what we ought to have done in the beginning-leave the Filipinos to manage their own affairs, and serve notice on the world that they are under

Judge Harmon declared that the question would never be settled until it was settled right. In the meantime, he said, it was the duty of the United States to provide a government for the islands. While the President's right to make regulations in the nature of laws is doubtful. Judge Harmon said his right and duty to provide agencies for enforcing the laws

The slience which marked the opening arks by Judge Harmon was intense. At length, when applause broke out, it was followed by a remark in the room, "Just four of you." But when Judge Har-mon declared the duty of the Government to be the establishment of a protectorate over the islands, the applause was continued. He produced undisguised surprise when he hinted that one of the best quali-fications of Judge Taft for this mission was the fact that he was not an expan-

Judge Taft, who followed, spoke for about an hour, devoting much time to his accordance of the Cincinnati bar, the Cin-University and municipal and state politics, and with feeling words of thanks for the tributes of his friends. Coming to the topic of the Philippines, he said in part:

"The commission is not organized. Its members have never conferred together. I speak, therefore, for myself alone, Like Judge Harmon, and unlike Chairman Ingails, I am not now and never have been an expansionist. I have always hoped that the jurisdiction of our Nation would not extend beyond territory between the two oceans. We have not solved all the blems of popular Government so perectly as to justify our voluntarily seeking feetly as to justify our volumently with refer-once to Judge Harmon, I do not think in this instance that we have voluntarily sought them. Circumstances beyond our control, the sequel of the Spanish war. have thrust on us responsibility for the future government of the Philippines. The on is vigorously denied by high minded and conscientious men, and some with a fury of superintive and cpithet that is hardly consistent with a judicial attitude or an impartial consideration of the question. My conviction is that the investigation of the future historia; chim investigation of the future historian into all the conditions existing at the time of taking each step toward the present situation in the Philippines will lead him to conclude that President McKinley and his administration selected in each crists the only alternative which a due regard to our Nationa, and international obliga-

ione would permit." Judge Taft was frequently interrupted

Elkins, Republican, may have something of a hard fight in his state. It is general ly believed that Cullom, Republican, will be elected in Illinois, although the situa tion is somewhat mixed. No one can te what the result will be in Delaware, and if the Democrats win, it is more than like-ly that somebody else than Kenney will

with applause. At the close of his ad-dress the entire assembly arose and

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Oakland and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 .- The weath er was showery at Oakland, and the track heavy. The results were: Five

and a haif furlongs-Isalina w Pidalia second, Louise Hayman third time, 1:10%

Futurity course, selling-Boundlee won Clarando second, Orion third; time, 1:12% Half mile - Lucidia won, Combermere second, Carilee third; time, 0:50%. One mile, selling-Scotch Plain won, Silvertone second. Perseus third; time, 1:43. Mile and a sixteenth, selling-Horton won, Bishop Reed second, Morinet third; time, 1:49%.

Six furlongs, selling-Ben Ledi won, Cormorant second, Pompino third; time, 1:514

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5 .- The results of the races were: Six furlongs, selling-Lomond won, Wedding Guest finished second, but was dis

qualified; Azua second, Tildee third; time, 1:35%. Seven furlongs-Cherry Head won, Tobe Paine second, J. E. Cline third; time,

1:27% Mile and an eighth, solling-Donna Rita

won, Jimp second, Pat Garrett third time, 1:56% Mile and a half, handicap-Sidney Lucas

won, Strangest second, Kyrat third; time, 2:44% Mile, selling-Sea Knight won, Loyalty

second, Miss Ross third; time, 1:41%. Six and a half furloags-Lady Callahar Maggie Davis second, Tyran third; time, 1:22.

Ten-Round Draw.

DENVER, March 5.-Walter Nolan, of Chicago, and Billy Lewis, of Denver, fought a 10-round draw before the Olympic Athletic Club here tonight.

A Bicycle Revival Year

Leslie's Weckly. Manufacturers of blcycles predict that 1909 is to be the greatest year for their business that this country has ever seen, and they base their predictions on the siz of the orders already received. The West especially is sending in b'g orders. Good roads in the prairie districts and the prosperity of the farms account for it. While the well-paved cities of the East and West are pretty well supplied with machines countless farm lands in the agricultural regions of the West and South are having their first experience with the bicycle, and this development of the trade bids fair to reach enormous proportions in 1900. well-known bicycle expert figures that for every mile of good road constructed a sale of from 10 to 20 bicycles in its vicinity can be expected.

Loyal in Spite of the Incubus. Kansas City Journal.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Kansas City will give her vote to the ne of the Philadelphia convention.

Hendache Makes You Dall.

Drive it away with Wright's Paragon eadache and Neuralgia Cure. Druggists.

64 Killed at a Crossing.

CHICAGO, March 5 .- William H. Ferry owner of the Lake Forest Polo Grounds was instantly killed last night while crossing the tracks of the Northwestern Railroad at the Lake Forest depot. Mr. Ferry was walting for the Chicago train when the accident happened. Mr. Ferry also owned a large ranch in California which he visited at intervals. He was for many years a real estate dealer in Chicago, although he had not maintain offices here for some time. Mr. Ferry's father presented Ferry Hall to Lake For Ferry's est University. He was at one time owner of large ocks of stock in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

SOLAR ENERGY.

The Sun's Power in the Mineral and Vegetable Kingdoms.

PORTLAND, Feb. 26 -(To the Editor) in a far-off time our earth was doubt-ess a glowing star, which shone as brillantly as do now the sun and the fixed stars. But in process of time it cooled rom a gaseous to a liquid form, in obe then assumed a spherical form, in obe-dience to the same law which rounds a drop of dew. Its atmosphere comprise not only the gases that compose our pres ent atmosphere, but all the oxygen and carbon now locked up in rocks and coal asures of the earth; also vast quantities of mineral matter vaporized by flere heat, and, in the form of superheated steam, all the water which now fills the ocean. The air, thus dense with moisture and metallic vapor, rested on an ocean of fire. Ages passed, and the earth cooling as its heat became changed to other forms of force, began to show on its surfac patches of solid substance like the films that first appear on the cooling of molter iron. This was constantly rent asunder by eruptions from the molten mass beneath. Torrents of liquid lava poured forth in a flery flood over the solid crust furrowed with enormous clefts and cracks As the earth continued to cool, a time ar-rived when the heat was not sufficient to support the waters in the form of vapor steam was precipitated boiling ho upon the heated earth. Revaporized, it ascended, only to be condensed and return as rain. The human mind can only imagine that scenic description by looking int a 200-ton smelter under a full blast and seeing the lashing into a fury, a perfect pest, a roaring geyser, the red flame of fire shooting forth from the yawning chasm, and fragments of molten rock, with clouds of ashes, are borne aloft; incessant flashes of light evoked by the vast chemical changes which are taking place in that seething caldron. A scene like this can only picture to the mind what our earth once was-the power of these mighty energies there in action, and seeing the elements rushing into combina tion. The crust of our globe consists al

most wholly of burnt material. Our gran ites, sandsione, and lime rocks are the cinders of that great primeval fire, and the atmosphere of oxygen the residue left after the general conflagration-left be cause there was nothing more to burn and whatever of combustible material wood, coal, sulphur or metal, now exist-ing on the surface of the earth has been recovered from the wreck of that first conflagration by the action of the sun's

rays. One-half of all known material consists of oxygen, and of the surface of the earth. Combination with oxygen is the only state of rest. In the process of vogetable growth, the sun's rays have the power of freeing from their combination

hydrogen and carbon atoms, and from these are formed the numberless

But the sweat upon it Comes from honcet toll In the soll. I commune with God As others who have Upon the bosom Where nature keeps The wheel a-goin', And thank Him Daily for the bread And the recompense Of livin' In His world, Where the trumpet calls Of mornin Salute my ears,

And the bees in the clover, And the breath of the Dawn, And the whisperin' breeze, And Mary Jane And the kids Make me feel

Like Tryin' to be worthy Of my inheritance. There are times-But what's the use a-sayin' Anything about that?-If I'd a ben A Village Hampden Or a Millet, Like the farm Laborer Of Gruchy, who painted me I might o' pulled out o' But what'd become Of the farm, And the growin' things, And who'd a sow'd And reaped, And brought forth The staff of life For the other half? The world's blind greed, And the tongue Of censure Fill not my heart With menace And I don't see The universe A-tremblin' It's true I slipped A cog once. And was a Populist-But the corn's a-growin', And I'm back in The fold of my fathers, A thinkin' less of belt Plundered, profaned And disinherited By the lords and rulers Of the land, And the barone, an The plutocrats. They ain't a-worritin' me Though alightly stoop-shouldered From bendin' over the dod-Gasted hoe.

can still raise My face to the sun, Straighten up my shape, And feel the blessed Joy of livin', And the happiness that

God wills To all His creatures Here below, When I am A handful of forgotten dust, The future can reckon With me as it will. You take care

It don't swat you

Expansion. Chicago Times-Herald.

"Madam," said the agent, "I am selling condensed history of the United States. May I show-"No." she interrupted, "we don't wan

anything condensed. We've decided to give up our flat and take a house this Spring. There are 700 men training for various athletic teams at Yale, the

waters a significant item. During the same year (1897) we had 333 vessels, with a total tonnage of 270,000 tons, out of a total, of all kinds, of 44,500 vessels, and an aggregate tonnage of 34,000,000, or about three-fourths of 1 per cent of the whole. "We will now come to later dates, for there are some official statistics that are not complete in detail, and are published in a limited way, 'subject to revision.' From such statistics it appears that the total value of our exports to China in 1898 were \$11,962,828, a gain over 1897 of 23 1-3 per cent scant, instead of 40 per cent, as stated recently by some of the newspapers, their error being due to an incor-rect valuation of the Haikwan tael, which

was worth 20 78 in 1897 and 10 697 in 1898 This gain of scant 231-3 per cent is a little less than the average of the last five years In 1883 our exports to China were \$5,428.-450, and the gain from that year to 1598, inclusive, averaged 23½ per cent per year. During 1898 the exports from Japan te China increased \$61,571 99 more than those from the United States.

"During the 10 months ending October 31, 1899, our gain in total exports to China over those of the corresponding months of 1898 were 19 1-3 per cent scant. Our imports from China for the same term increased 33 1-3 per cent; and our exports to the various islands called Oceania inreased a little more than 49.9 per cent Of our total exports to China during the last 10 months named, the increase in cotton cloth over the sales for the same 10 months of 1897 was \$2,484,295, a gain of 42 per cent, showing that petroleum prod-ucts and "general merchandise" fell off \$443,006.

"It is impossible to give the exact figures in the China sales of petroleum prod-uets, as they are combined with those in other Eastern countries, in all of which they aggregate an increase over the same term of 1808 of a little more than 52 per cent. It is, therefore, apparent that the falling off in 'general merchandise' is in excess of \$500,000. There is surely some-thing wrong or these figures would be imcasible

"The wrong is not far to find. It is twofold: First, ignorance, and second, mismanagement. The American manufacturers and merchants are greatly lacking in their knowledge of the men with whom and the conditions with which they have to deal; and until the needed information is acquired the columns of figures must continue to show against us. Among the mistakes that result from ignorance are the sending of goods that, in kind or in some defect of manufacture, are not suitable to that market. There are also im-proper methods of packing and wrong

"We need to acquire a complete knowl-ige, in detail, of the demands, condiedge, In tions and the possibilities of our trade in that Empire. There is so much at etake that this knowlege cannot be too comprenensive; the danger lies in superficial

"The conditions and the times are ripe just now for this work. The old order has crossed. Whatever comes to the Chinese Government, the people are entering upon a new career. The transformation may be slow, but it will be realized. One needs only to note the progress made during the last decade to be convinced of this. During that time 10 miles of railroad have extended to 350, and 3500 miles more are prospected. A single mill or shop with foreign machinery has multiplied a hun-dredfold in Shanghal alone. Ten thoumand miles of inland waterways have been opened to universal steam navigation. In-stead of one store carrying American canned goods, they may be counted by scores and probably by hundreds. One line of steamers from America, consisting f poor boats, has become four lines of modern vermels; and, as soon as they can be built, two steamers larger than any now affont on the Pacific will be put into commission. Electric lights and electric

who has catarrh is carrying around with him a disease that is liable at any time to allow the development of consumption. "In some persons the strength and vital ity of youth allow them to prevent the advancement of catarrh into the lungs, and while they may be annoyed with nasal or throat catarrh during the early part of their life, they suffer no serious constitutional disease as the result of it. But even such persons, when they grow old, find they are beginning to cough, and the cough is always very bad during the winter, and gradually gets worse as they grow DR. COPELAND'S older and weaker, until at last it carries them away

NO IMMUNITY FOR THE OLD "It used to be thought that only young

copie and people of middle age developed onsumption, but it has been found of late years that there are just as many old people who suffer from consumption as there are young people, and that old people suffer from that form of consumption almost exclusively that results from catarrh. Two-thirds of the people who live past the oth year in this climate die from consumpion that started with catarrh during the

early part of their lives. "It is like this: Youth can resist much good consuitutions can reelst much, in the latter end of man's existence his

it properly and promptly."

What Might Have Been.

Chicago Record.

fires burn lower, his youth is gone, his vitality is gradually sapped and disease is M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays. allowed to extend into his vital parts. "As I have said before, catarrh in the

cars have invaded the land. English is eases. The temperature of liquid air-190 taught in the schools. The foreigner is degrees centrigrade, had no effect on bacteria subjected to it for 20 hours. The light-giving bacteria lost their luminosity no longer a derided man, but may travel "We need the Chinese trade. We shall

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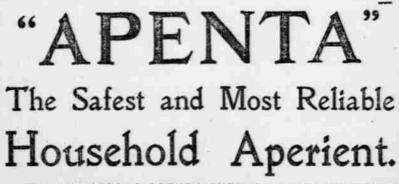
in the cold, but recovered it on being need it even more in the coming years when our factories and workshops shall thawed out. The experiments will be con-tinued with liquid hydrogen. produce in still larger excess of our home

Duststorms at Sen.

Duststorms at sea are not now by any means a rare occurrence, several having been reported recently. Captain Night-ingall, of the steamer Coolgardie, which arrived at Sydney the other day from Mel-bourne, stated that early one morning the decks were found to be covered with a chocolate-colored dust, which continued It is strange now to recall that, as a storms are in some way connected with

> Poor Ruddy Kipling, so feroclously at-tacked by Marie Corelii, doubtless believes more firmly than ever that "the law that sways my lady's ways is mysterious to

nen have been testing the power of extreme coid on the microbes of typhoid men under sentence of death. Molineux diphtheria, cholera and other dis- will make the sixth.



The RICHNESS of APENTA WATER in natural saline aperients renders it the most valuable and safest laxative and purgative.

demands. Within the very near future it will be decided what nations are to have New Castle (Eng.) Chronicle. their share of the commerce of one-quarter of the world's population. Our part will not come to us unsought, but it will come in large measure, if we go after

to fail until about noon. A remarkable part of the occurrence was that the wind was blowing from seaward the whole time. There is a possibility that these dust-

seismic disturbances Amply Proven. St. Louis Republic.

Not Affected by Extreme Cold. New York Sun. me. Professor Dewar and other scientific

girl, the late mother of the German Em-press was exceedingly anxious to marry Napoleon III. Indeed, the marriage was nearly arranged, but Queen Victoria and Prince Albert strongly disapproved of the proposed alliance, and their opposition carried the day. Had Princess Adelaide, of Hohenlohe, become Empress of the French, the whole face of Europe would

almost certainly have been different.

There are now in Sing Sing prison five