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Germany Will Meet China Single-Handed,

Von Waldersee Is Armed With an Ultimatum.

SHANGHAI FORTS TO BE SEIZED

Capture of the Chinese Navy a Part of Her Programme-France Will Support Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 3:50 A. M.-Only through the Associated Press advices from New York, published in this morning's papers, does the British public learn that the United States and Great Britain are once again ranged together in opposition to the Continental powers, Apparently such a grouping was entirely unexpected in both Berlin and London, and until an official statement is made comment will be withheld.

The Daily Chronicle, however, devotes brief editorial paragraph to the announcement, expressing a hope that it is erroneous, and declaring "that the only way in which England can reap the fruitof her exertions in China is by standing shoulder to shoulder with Germany and Japan as the only effective counterpoise to Russo-French machinations and the weak-kneed policy of America."

Meanwhile, the news from China indicates that events are rapidly drifting in the direction of war between China and Germany.

"There is the best reason for believing, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, "that Count Von Waldersee, on arriving at Taku, will present an ultimatum demanding the surrender of five leaders of the anti-foreign uprising. After a few hours' grace he will formally declare war, and, taking advantage of Germany's position as a belligerent, he proceed to seize everything able with the German forces and first. "It is expected that Germany will take the Wu Sung forts and the Klangan arsenal, thus dominating suanghal. It is also believed that she will attack the Kiang Win forts, on the Yangtse, from the land side, and endeavor to seize the Chinese fleet, including the valuable new occupy all the provinces of Kiang Su north of the Yangtae.

"The French will support Germany This is not rumor, but reliable informa tion, and will probably be confirmed at the Foreign Office. Prompt action is necessary to prevent a coup which will con-

stitute a serious menace to British interests.

"Russia has handed over the Taku-Pekin Rallway to Germany." The Shanghai correspondent of the

Standard, telegraphing Monday, says: "Chinese officials report that Prince Tuan has issued a secret edict in the name of the Empress Dowager, to the effect that the Imperial court has decided to continue the war against the powers at whatever cost. The edict threatens that any official failing to support the Manchus will be beheaded as a traitor, his whole family executed, and the tombs of his ancestors demolished."

GERMANY IS AROUSED.

Her Representatives in China Send Alarming News.

BERLIN, Sept. 25 .- Alarming news from China has reached the German Govern-ment, but it will not be published now, as Germany intends to use it during the conferences in Pekin. Von Waldersce has cabled Emperor William direct that he has found the general situation more dangerous than he had expected. has grown worse during the last fortnight, and the Consuls in Central and Southern China are expecting a general uprising. Advices from Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister in China, are of a similar tenor. Rear-Admiral von Bendemann has repeatedly cabled that the situation along the Yangste Kiang is very critical, also expressing fear concerning the safety of Kalo Chou. The German Foreign Office has received official information of the appointment of Prince Tuan as Grand Secretary. In reply to an inquiry as to whether this indicated a serious turn of affairs, a high

official of the Foreign Office said:
"Undoubtedly it does for those powers that want to begin peace negotiations. The appointment means that Tuan is now at the helm and shows to what lengths the Chinese Government will go

in defying the powers."

The official added what Germany feels absolutely no bitterness over the answer of the United States, although she regards it as embodying a mistaken policy toward China. There has been no further exchange of views on the subject between Berlin and Washington since the reception of the American reply.

Mumm von Schwarzenstein will go to

Then Tsin tomorrow.

The report is confirmed here that Germany has asured Lord Salisbury that she is not opposed to the Empress retain-ing power, provided she retains it under the control of the powers, thereby preserving the harmony of the powers.
Private Russian advices say that official news has been received at St. Petersburg confirming the report that neither the Emperor nor Empress will return to Pekin until the foreign troops have left Chinese territory. A special to the Lokal Anzeiger from Pekin says that the Emperor and Empress have separated and that the former is now located in Ta Tung. Other dispatches say the Germans took the Lu Tai forts without serious

The German press continues to comment upon America's answer to the German note, taking the ground that the situation has been made more dangerous, and sad-adviser in New York.

dling the blame for this upon President McKinley. Several semiofficial papers condemn the attitude of the United States. Others "explain it" by a reference to the difficulties in the Philippines.

BLAMES THE UNITED STATES.

Germany Says America Is Responsible for Prince Tunn's Elevation, BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a statement, evidently inspired to the effect that, with the exception of Great Britain, all the powers have replied to the German note, and that all, with the exception of the United States, agree to Germany's proposal in essentials.

"The appointment of Prince Tuan as the head of the Chinese Government may be regarded," says the Cologne Gazette, "as the first fruits of America's policy. The American note has evidently revived the courage of the Chinese and their cher-ished speculations regarding discord ished speculations regarding discord among the powers. The act of the Em-press Dowager in appointing Prince Tuan is a sing in the face for the whole world; but China will deceive herself in this mat-ter, as she has done in others. Even assuming that active work against China should be left to only a part of the powers, that part will be strong enough to impeac its will on China; and any state standing aside would never think of on-posing the work of justice undertaken by

the others.
"There is no denying that Prince Tuan's appointment has brought about a change in the situation. Many powers will ask themselves whether it is possible to enter upon diplomatic negotiations with a state headed by a man strongly suspected of being guilty of the gravest breaches of international law."

Proceeding to refer to the propos structions from the United States to Mr. Conger to arrange with the Chinesa plen-ipotentiaries for a preliminary conference, the inspired statement runs as fol-

ence, the inspired statement runs as loi-lows:
"One may well be curious as to how negotiations between Mr. Conger and Prince Tuan's plenipotentiaries will re-suit. Mr. Conger had an opportunity while the Legations were under siege to become acquainted with Prince Tuan's methods against the representatives of the nowers. The indulgence of the United the powers. The indulgence of the United States of late toward China cannot have softened the Chinese Prince, who intends. if possible, to impose, as a condition, that American missionaries shall hereafter be excluded from Chipa. When it is said in excluded from China. When it is said in Washington in a telegram that Mr. Conger, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang will arrange a rendezvous for the representatives of the powers for preliminary negotiations, it must be remarked that nothing is known in Berlin of any mandate for such negotiations as are suggested by the United States."

More Missionaries Threatened. PARIS, Sept. 25.-The Temps this even ing publishes a dispatch from Shanghal which says the missionaries in Chi Li are threatened. European troops having been sent against the Boxers. Prince Ching, ! is asserted, has protested that the yamun alone is qualified to carry out their extermination, ordered by it.

Li Hung Chang, the cablegram con-cludes, has arrived at Pekin, and is negotlating for the return there of the Em

Condemned in Austria. VIENNA, Sept. 25.—The Austrian press bitterly condemns the attitude of the United States towards China, attributing to the course of the Washington Government "the arrogant defiance with which China is treating the allies."

German Troops Go to Taku. nese fleet, including the valuable new BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The German nava cruisers. Falling this, she will at least division left Shanghai today for Taku.

WITHDRAWAL OF CAFFERY. Official Declination of the Presiden tial Nomination.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.-Robert N. Wideman, chairman of the campaign committee, and Everett V. Abbott, secretary of the National (third ticket) party, gave out today the official declination by Senator Caffery of the Presidential nominathe reasons Senator Caffery gives for declining are that he is unalterably opthe country the champion of flat money, and he is opposed to the policy which would destroy the ideal of government founded on the consent of the governed and which would build up favored classes

Farq har Would Not Have It.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 25 .- A. B. Faquhar, a manufacturer of this city, has been tendered the nomination for President on the National ticket, Mr. Farquahar today declined the nomination, on account of pressure of business.

FARMERS FOR M'KINLEY. What Secretary Wilson Found on His Stump Tour.

CHICAGO, Sept. 35.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson arrived in Chicago today en route to Topeka, Kan., where he will address the Good Roads convention next

'I have just concluded a week's speaking tour in Ohio," said the Secretary, "and I found the agricultural district favorable to McKinley. The farmers want no change in National policies. The only source of doubt is the cities. I may tour Kansas and Nebraska before my return to Washington."

Bryan at His Home Again.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 25.—Mr. Bryan returned today to Lincoln after his trip to Chicago to consult with the Democratic National Committee. He was according to the Consult of the Pone Cons companied by Eugene Smith, of the Pop-ulist National Committee, and J. C. Dahlman, National committeeman for this state, who will have charge of the spe-cial car to be occupied by Mr. Bryan or his forthcoming tour. Mr. Bryan said he had no announcement to make as to the result of his visit to Chicago further than has been made.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE,

New York Anthorities Investigate a Millionaire's Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—At the sugges-tion of the District Attorney and Chief of Detectives, Coroner Hart is investigating the death of William Marsh Rice, who died Sunday night at the Berkshire apartment-house, on Madison avenue. Mr. Rice was a millionaire, 24 years of age, who retired from active mercantile life 12 years ago, and is said to have him large integers in Hamilton. had large interests in Houston, Tex., and

Milwaukee.
The inquiry of the authorities into the death of Mr. Rice was begun because early Monday four checks bearing the dead man's name and calling for the paydead man's name and calling for the pay-ment of nearly \$250,000 were presented for certification at the offices of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company and the banking-house of S. M. Swenson's Son, 15 Wall street. They were all made payable to Albert T. Patrick, a lawyer, who for the past 10 years has been Mr. Rice's legal adviser in New York

M. PALMER DEAD

Illinois' Ex-Senator Passed Away Suddenly.

HEART DISEASE CAUSED HIS DEATH

He Was Up and Apparently in Good Health the Day Before - His Political and War Record.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.-General John M. Palmer, ex-United States Senator from Illinois, died at his residence in this city at 8 A. M., from heart failure, bearer at General McClernand's funeral united in marriage to Melinda Neely,

June, 1890, for the office of United States Senator. He carried the state in the elec-tion which followed by 30,000 plurality, 101 Democratic members of the State Legis-lature being elected. The instructions which every Democratic Senator and Representative elected in November 1830, received were considered as obligating him to vote for no one but John M Palmer. All followed their instructions literally, and stood by their candidate for 153 ballots. On the 154th ballot the inde pendents united with the Denator, he was elected United States Senator, March 11, 1891.

General Paimer was a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1892, or, to say more correctly, he was urged by many Democrats for the nomi-nation. At that time he expressed himself as unwilling to run, referring laugh ingly to his age. On the money question he was sound. On the tariff question he said that he was as near being a free trader as it is possible for any man to be. The Senator waved aside as intolerable all opinions that leaned toward protection

He was twice married. In 1842 he

endents united with the Democrats, and



THE LATE JOHN M. PALMER.

last Saturday. Last night he was on the street viewing the state fair illuminations until a late hour, apparently in good built. until a late hour, apparently in good He had complained yesterday. however, of a pain in his chest. He slept uneasily last night. About 3 o'clock this morning, Mrs. Palmer called a physician. who did not think the General's condition alarming. The General awoke about 7. still complaining. He talked to his wife for a short time, then fell asleep and expired soon after.

GENERAL PALMER'S CAREER.

Long Political Career and Brilliant War Record of the Illinoisan. John M. Palmer, who was the Gold Democrats' nominee for President in 1896, Ky. September 13, 1817, but his parents settled in Illinois when he was still young. He obtained his education at Alyoung. He obtained his catacatom at Art on College, where he attended one year. Palmer made the acquaintance of Stephen A. Douglas at a country inn, in 1838. The "Little Giant" and John T. Stuart were forced to share a room with Palmer and a friend, and on learning of the political statements. ities of the two, Douglas said to his companion: "You take the Whig and I'll take

the Democrat. Admitted to the bar in 1839. Palmer entered politics, and was elected a State Senator in 1854, when he opposed the Nebraska bill and brought about the elec-tion of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate. He supported Fremon for the Presidency in 1856, and Lincoln in 1890. He cast his first vote in Illinois for Stephen A. Douglas for Congress, but he was always an anti-slavery man in feel-ing, and left the Democratic party when the Missouri Compromise was repealed.

Then he became a Republican.
In 1856 he was chairman of the Republican state convention at Bloomington. He ran for Congress in 1859, but was de-feated. In 1890 he was a Republican Presidential Elector for the state at large In 1861 he was appointed one of the five delegates (all Republicans) sent by Illinois to the peace congress at Washing-ton. When the civil conflict broke out, he offered his services to his country, and was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Isiand No. 10; at Farmington, where he skillfully extricated his command from a dangerous position; at Stone River, where his division for several hours, on December 31, 1862 held an advanced post-tion and stood like a rock, and for his gallantry there he was made Major-General; at Chickamauga, where his and Van Cleve's divisions for tw ohours maintained their position, when they were cut off by overpowering numbers. Under General Sherman he was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in the Atlanta campaign up to a date in August, when he asked to be relieved because General Sherman had ordered him to report to General Schoffeld. In February, 1865, General Palmer was assigned

to the military administration of Kenthe miniary administration of relativity, which was a delicate post.

General Palmer was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Republican state convention, which met at Peoria, May 5, 1965, and his nomination would probably have been made by acclamation had he not persistently declared that he could not accept a candidature for the office. The result of the ensuing election gave Mr. Palmer a majority of 44,707 over John R. Eden, the Democratic nominee. After the expiration of Governor Palmer's term, while he was somewhat prom-inent in Illinois politics, he devoted most of his time to the practice of his profes-

though Democratic convention, which met at Chicago in 1884. In 1887, and 1888, he was the candidate of his party for the United States Senatorship, but was de-feated, the first time by Charles B. Par-well and the second time by Shelby M. Cullom. The Democratic state conven-tion, hald in 1888, naminated him again. cullom. The Democratic state conven-tion, held in 1858, nominated him acain for the office of Governor. He carefully canvassed the whole state and was de-feated by Joseph W. Fifer. He received the indorsement of the Democratic state convention held in

JOHN P. JACKSON DEAD.

Collector of the Port of San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Colonel John P. Jackson, Collector of the Port of San Francisco, died tonight. He sufand failed to rally after a surgical operation, which was performed this after-

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Lew. RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 5x-Mrs. Elizabeth Van Lew, who during the war between the States furnished the Union forces valuable information of the Confederate Army, and aided prisoners in escaping from Liby prison, and who, after the war, was rewarded by General Grant with the postmastership at Richmond. died here today, at an advanced age.

Seven Deaths From Plague. GLASGOW, Sept. 25,-Another from bubonic plague was reported here today, making the seventh since the out-break. Only 40 persons are now under observation.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS

China. Germany is about to declare war on China Von Waldersee will demand the surrender of leaders of the outrages, Page 1.

It is proposed to seize the Chinese fleet and

American troops, except a legation guard, are ordered from China. Page 2. England rejects the German proposal. Page 2. Political.

Senator Beverldge opened the Republican cam-paign in Illinois with a speech in Chicago. Page 3. Roosevelt made two speeches in Denver last night. Page 2.

Miners' Strike. The Luzerne County Sheriff asks for troops. Page 5. The Markles at Hazleton reply to the miners' demands. Page 5.

President Mitchell reports the strike growing.

Foreign. Michael Davitt is no longer a champion of the Boers. Page 3. Progress of Lord Roberts' campaign. Page 3.

Domestic.

General John M. Palmer is dead. Page 1.

Texas floods caused great property less. Page 2. Galveston appeals for help to rebuild the city.

four persons were killed by a tornado in an fown town. Page 2. Naval maneyvers were continued off Newport Pacific Const.

Harr Wagner's comedy of geographical errors. Epidemic of smallpox at. Nome has been stamped out. Page 4. Henry Schroeder accused of passing worthless

checks at Baker City. Page 4. Report of early construction of the Oregon Midland Rallroad confirmed by president of company. Page 4. Officers and desperadoes battle in Washington.

Two grain-laden ships and a United States transport cleared yesterday. Page 5. The Halewood asks 52s 64 for charter to United Kingdom. Page 5. Local. Centenary Church protests against appoints

Commercial and Marine

of Rev. G. W. Gue to its pulpit. Page 12. awrence Sullivan indicted by grand jury on a charge of trying to persuade a sailor to de-sert. Page 12. City Council will probably pass amended blank-et ordinance today. Page 7.

Transport Lennox sails for Manila. Page 8. Suit brought to contest the vehicle ordinance.

A BOOK OF BLUNDERS

Grotesque Geography for People of Washington.

FRUITS OF THE SCHOOL-BOOK JOB

Harr Wagner's Stupid Work Impased Upon Children-Superintends ent Browne to Blame.

Harr Wagner, an "educator" of San Francisco, is author of "The New Pacific School Geography" now in use in the State of Washington. This work is the crowning schievement of Superintendnt Browne's justly celebrated project for expelling the book trust from the state and forming a more tractable home-made octopus of his own. It is also a shining monument to the colossal ignorance and stupidity of "Geographer" Wagner. The work abounds in errors of the most glar-ing kind. Its maps are on too small a scale and many of them are so miserably printed that the unhappy child who has to decipher them must needs be pro-vided with a powerful magnifying glass. The letter-press is only fair, and the pic-tures are often a desecration of pure white paper. The text is frequently inane, and grammatical errors and Salse syntax are of common occurrence. It is said that many counties have already refused to permit its introduction in their schools, and, in defiance of law, are us-

ing one of the standard works. The policy of the work has been to "place special emphasis upon the geog-raphy of Washington and the Pacific." To that end the author seems to have accepted as authentic and authoritative all the old railway guides, immigration pamphlets and second-hand county and state histories he could lay his hands on, And when he could not find authority for some statement that looked like a fact, he supplied it from the boundless depths of his matchless ignorance, and expressed it in a highly ornate style of pigeon English. A few examples will suf-

"Tacoma is a thriving city on Puget Sound, and is noted for its machine-shops, its manufacture and large exports trade to China and Japan, and other cities of

the New Pacific,"
The clumsy use of the singular and dural in "manufacture" and "exports" is followed by classification of China and Japan with "other cities" of the "New Pacific." China and Japan have too long been identified with the old Pacific to have their importance and national char-

acter thus circumscribed. A Census Boomer.

Scattle is described as "the largest city in the Northwest, . . The important naval station at Port Orchard, the public library, the museum of the University of Washington, the useay office, and the factories (what factories?) are among the many interesting places in the city that furnish instruction, and which school children could visit with profit. quick transition from the use of the rela-tive propoun "that" to "which" is strictly Wagnerian. Scattle is not the largest "ity in the Northwest. Fort Orchard is not "in the city," but 12 miles distant. Continues the inverseious historian: "It has a number of fine public school buildings, including the buildings of the Engle University, located in the suburbs." What are in the suburbs? The university or pub-lic school buildings, or all?

Twin High Mountains.

The writer seems to have heard som where that in Alaska is the highest mountain in North America, and he gives an abundance of misinformation on that subject. On page 14: "The highest mountain peak in North America is said to be Mount St. Ellas." On page 60 is mentioned "Mt. McKinley, which is the highest mountain in North Assertes." You pays your money for Wagner's wonderful book and you takes your choice. The schol-arly author raises anew the Aluska boundary question, and informs the diligent student that Dawson is in Alaska, and by implication also places the Klondike region in the same favored territory. "The Aleuts," he says, "comewhat resemble the Eskimo." What particular Eskimo? Sal-

mon "factories" are located in Alaska. A New Natural History. On page 37, Wagner tires of his arduous most surprising dissertation on natural history. "The black bear," he says, "is frequently seen in the woods. Its average weight is about 200 pounds. It climbs small trees nearcy as quickly as it does large ones." No bear can climb a small tree as quickly as a large one. It cannot climb a small tree at all, without a ladder, which the professor has thought-

sheep. Like the coyote, it is a great howler." But he will never learn to howl half as loudly as the parents of the little ones who have to study Wagner's orthless work. "The Douglas squirrel is very plentiful, It has long, black whiskers, strong, sharp claws, rogulah eyes, and may be seen

lessly failed to provide. "The cougar

any day in a ramble through the woods." Careless habit of the regulsh squirrel to ramble alone through the woods! - The ruffled (ruffed!) grouse inhabits the entire wooded districts of Oregon and Washington. It likes to perch on mossy logs and flap its wings. In the Summe

they (it?) dust themselves in the roadways. Queer Ways of Batlroads. On page 50 is a most wonderful railroad

map of the United States. It is probably the most conspicuous tribute to the Puret Sound boom idea ever seen anywhere, The O. R. & N. begins at the eastern boundary of Oregon, cuts across the northeastern part of the state, then makes a jump across the Columbia River, boldly follows the summit of the Cascade Mountains in Washington, and finally falls off at Tacoma. Neither the Northern Pacific nor the Great Northern appear at all. One railway line is shown to start out from Chicago, make a bee line across Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska and then, having apparently forgotten something, describes a sharp turn and wanders down to Lincoln, Neb., where it stops. It seems to have occurred to the chartist that he was slighting Mr. Bryan's iome, and he remedied the error as speedly as possible. Expense in railroad by ing was no object. No railroad at all

runs from Chicago to New York.

The announcement is made that the rulings of the United States Board of Geographic Names have been followed "with one or two exceptions." But there are many more than one or two. are many more than one or two. "Shoal-water Bay" is used for "Willapa Harbor." 'Laidiow" for "Laidiaw"; "Sulton City" for "Sultan City"; "Glazier" Peak; Lakes "Superio" and "Michagam," "Massachusets," 'St. Heilens," "Greeland," "Cacutta," "Hawahan" Islands, where a "statute" to Captain Cook is erected.
On page 6. It is attack that North On page 41, it is stated that North America has an area of 3,000,000 square miles; but the eminent scholar seems to

have had some doubt about it, and be-fore the end is reached he becomes an (Concluded on Tenth Page.)