HEPBURN'S CANAL BILL

THE MEASURE HE WILL INTRODUCE AT THE COMING SESSION.

It Will Appropriate Nearly One Hundred and Fifty Millions for Its Construction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Representative Hepburn will introduce and press in the early days of the coming session substantially the same Nicaragua Canal bill that passed the House last year. This bill appropriates nearly $150,000,000 for the construction of the canal. Mr. Hepburn says there is nothing in our agreements with Great Britain to prevent the United States from building a canal exactly as it chooses.

The Spokane Postmastership.

There are at this time very strong indications that Millard T. Hartsen will be appointed postmaster at Spokane upon the expiration of the term of George W. Temple. In this appointment deference will be paid to the wishes of Representative Jones, as the control of postoffices in Eastern Washington has, by mutual agreement, been left in his hands, Cushman taking the western part of the state. At this time Mr. Jones is not ready to announce his choice, in fact, has not finally decided upon any candidate. He is to confer with Senator Foster and Mr. Cushman before making a recommendation. Senator Foster will probably concur in whatever action Mr. Jones takes.

Representative Cushman is the only member of the delegation who is willing to announce his choice. He is unqualifiedly for Hartsen. But among all three the point at issue seems to be who will be the most active party man. If appointed it is asserted that neither Hartsen nor Temple can be regarded as "Wilson" men, but both are good Republicans. The consensus of opinion, however, is that Hartsen is the most active of the leading candidates, hence the inference that his selection will follow. Yet it must be remembered that Temple has proved a successful and competent postmaster, and this fact will go a long ways in his favor, if brought to the attention of the President.

Jones Not In a Deal.

Congressman Jones flatly denies the Spokane publications that he was in a deal with ex-Senator Wilson relative to the postmastership there. He denies absolutely and unqualifiedly having any understanding with Wilson. This is Jones' first public declaration of this nature. He announced emphatically that whatever is done will be without any understanding or promise from or with ex-Senator Wilson, or anyone else.

COLONEL MEADE'S CONDUCT.

More Officers Testify He Was Drunk During Marine Drill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The court-martial of Colonel R. L. Meade was resumed today. Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, of the United States Marine Corps, who preferred the charges against the accused officer, took the stand and told of a visit to the marine barracks in Brooklyn on June 15 last for the purpose of making an inspection, and stated that Colonel Meade was on that occasion under the influence of liquor and unfit for duty. There was a review of the battalion that day, and Colonel Meade made several mistakes while conducting the drill, and witness curtailed the drill when he saw that Colonel Meade's condition was such that it would be useless to continue it. Major Lauchheimer said when he returned to Washington he reported the poor drill and the fact that Colonel Meade was intoxicated. On cross-examination Major Lauchheimer said he made a close inspection, but denied that Colonel Meade became irritable on account of this close inspection. Witness said that his relations with Colonel Meade had been of a friendly nature, and he denied ever having told Captain Kane that he disliked the Colonel.

Lieutenant Obrask testified that he took part in the battalion drill June 15, and said that he observed Colonel Meade during the afternoon, and that he believed the accused officer was fully competent to perform his duties as commanding officer. Lieutenant John C. Beaumont, of the marine barracks, Washington, said that the action and manner of Colonel Meade on June 15 led him to believe that the Colonel was under the influence of liquor, but he ascribed the poorness of the drill not only to the condition of the commanding officer, but also to the fact that the men were tired after a long inspection. Lieutenant R. W. Dickman, of the marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., was also examined as to the occurrences on the afternoon of June 15, and he said that, judging from his manner, Colonel Meade was slightly under the influence of liquor. Lieutenant T. Fryer testified that he noticed that Colonel Meade showed by his voice and manner that he was inebriated on the afternoon in question.

Lieutenant A. P. Niblack, the Judge-Advocate of the court, asked that portions of the record of the testimony adduced at the court of inquiry in regard to the case be admitted as evidence before the court-martial. Lawyer T. D. Seaple, on behalf of the accused, made a strenuous objection to any part of the record of the court of inquiry being admitted before the court, and quoted several authorities in support of his objection. The court-room was cleared, and the officers discussed this point for fully half an hour. When the doors were opened again the announcement was made that the objection of Colonel Meade's lawyer was sustained. The Judge-Advocate then said that he did not want the entire record of the inquiry court admitted, but he said that he would make an argument tomorrow for the purpose of inducing the court to admit some of the record, which he promised to prove would be essential for the thorough conduct of the case.

FAVORS CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Roosevelt Will Ask That the Law Be Strengthened.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In his message to Congress the President will not only recommend the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act, but will go further and recommend that it be strengthened to increase its efficiency. The President gave out this information today to Representative Needham, of California.

The President told other Western callers today that he would call the attention of Congress in his message to the advisability of doing something to reclaim the great arid regions of the West.

Brooklyn Postmaster Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It was announced today at the White House that Postmaster Wilson, of Brooklyn, has resigned, and that his resignation has been accepted, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. Mr. Wilson bases his resignation on the action of the department in the matter of a promotion in his office.

Irish Envoys in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—Messrs. Redmond, O'Donnell and Hughes, the Irish delegates, addressed an audience of 1500 Irishmen in Windsor Hall this evening. Mr. O'Donnell's speech in Gaelic aroused the audience to great applause. Mr. Redmond said the Irish intended remaining disloyal and rebellious until England wanted peace and consented to pay the same price it had paid in Canada—independent government.

Jury Secured to Try Mrs. Bonine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—At a few minutes past 3 o'clock today the jury which is to try Mrs. Ida Bonine on the charge of murdering James S. Ayres, Jr., the young census clerk, was completed and the court then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow, when a presentation of the case on behalf of the Government will be made by the District Attorney. Mr. Douglas, representing Mrs. Bonine, said after the court adjourned today that he would reserve his opening address until after all the witnesses for the prosecution had been heard. It is expected, therefore, that the taking of testimony will begin during the forenoon session tomorrow.

BRIGANDS HOLDING OUT.

Bulgarian Foreign Office Explains Its Attitude.

SOFIA, Nov. 20.—The Foreign Office here resents the insinuations published abroad that the government is acting in bad faith in the matter of effecting the release of Miss Stone, and, explaining its attitude toward Mr. Dickinson, the diplomatic agent here of the United States, affirms its entire readiness to take any action suggested by him. The Foreign Office also says that, acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Dickinson, it caused the village of Gratchowo to be surrounded and searched a fortnight ago, but the brigands were not there. It also says that Mr. Dickinson's later information to the effect that the bandits were concealed in a defile of the Belleritza Mountains could not be acted upon by it, as an inquiry showed the place in question to be within Turkish territory. The latest intelligence received here sets forth that the brigands are holding out for a higher figure of ransom, and it is asserted that they are able to keep their captives as long as this may be necessary.

Mr. Dickinson, according to the Vienna Post, whose editor was a member of the Macedonian committee, has sent an ultimatum to the brigands giving them six days to accept a specified sum as the ransom for Miss Stone. If this amount is not accepted within the time mentioned, Mr. Dickinson's offer will be withdrawn.

LETTER FROM MISS STONE.

Received by a Bulgarian Friend in Sofia.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The Sofia correspondent of the Chicago Daily News has succeeded in obtaining copies of letters recently exchanged between Miss Ellen M. Stone, the captive American missionary, in her place of captivity, and a Bulgarian friend. Miss Stone's letter is as follows:

"My Dear Little Sister—As though the sun in all its splendor had shone out despite the rain falling on us from thick clouds, so great is my joy at having received your letter this morning. What a blessing your dear words bring to me and also to Mme. Tsilka, your countrywoman. To hear once more from the world, and especially words so sweet and encouraging, awakens new life in us. We continually repeat in our hearts your assurance that our dear ones have not forgotten us and are praying and working tirelessly for our release.

"When your letter came, having received no help from any direction, our burden had become heavy indeed. Now we are lifted up with new courage and strong faith in the Lord. I rely fully on prayers and efforts of your friends, known and unknown.

"Remember me to all, present my loving greetings to your mother and family and inform my coworkers that I do not cease to pray for them. I have written the particulars of our condition to Dr. Dickinson, and you may ask him to see my letter. I only add here that we have preserved our general health despite all our trials.

"I rejoice in the permission which has just been accorded me to write to my dearest ones in America. This will be the second letter which I have been permitted to write, besides those to three persons in regard to our liberation. I hardly hoped to hear that my mother was yet alive. If you can, write her a word of comfort, and also my brothers. God bless you. Mme. Tsilka joins in remembrance.

"Lovingly, ELLEN M. STONE.
"October 22."

Dickinson's Ultimatum.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Mr. Dickinson's ultimatum to the brigands, according to a dispatch from Sofia to the Daily Telegraph, specifies $12,000.

Lynch May Defeat Plunkett.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20.—It is now regarded as certain that Colonel Arthur Lynch will succeed in the Parliamentary contest in Galway, where he is opposed by Horace Plunkett, Unionist, in spite of the fact that he claims to rank as a Colonel in the Boer army and that if he sets foot on the soil of Great Britain he will be arrested and sent to South Africa for trial. There was much disorder again today. There were continual calls upon the police to prevent or suppress conflicts. The prisons are overflowing with arrested persons.

Wehfoot Hard Wheat Flour
Will give perfect satisfaction.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA

RELATIONS DISCUSSED BY THE RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

Committee Presented Resolutions as to President Roosevelt—Ship Subsidy Question Not Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The National Reciprocity Convention finished its work tonight and adjourned sine die. Several important resolutions, embodying the views of the convention on reciprocity and other matters, were made. They provide as follows:

"Resolved, That this convention recommends to Congress the maintenance of the principle of protection for the home market and to open up, by reciprocity, opportunities for increased foreign trade by special modifications of the tariff in special cases, but only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming.

"That in order to ascertain the influence of any proposed treaty on our home interests, this convention recommends to Congress the establishment of a reciprocity commission, which shall be charged with the duty of investigating the condition of any industry, reporting the same to the executive and to Congress for guidance in negotiating reciprocal trade agreements. Resolved,

"1. This committee recommends to Congress that a new department be created to be called 'The Department of Commerce and Industry,' the head of which shall be a member of the President's Cabinet.

"2. That the reciprocity commission be created as a body of this department."

A. B. Valentine, of Bennington, Vt., president of the National Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers, offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the treaty known as the French reciprocity convention should not be ratified."

Mr. Valentine succeeded in reading the resolution, asserting that he wished to state something for the information of the delegates, who broke into laughter as President Search replied that he was confident Mr. Valentine did not understand that the action was a violation of the rules, resolutions not being in order. It was referred to a committee.

John G. Taylor, a Cincinnati tanner, was the first speaker of the day. He protested strongly against the attitude of the ultra-protectionists. He said that the existing evils might not be entirely ameliorated by either tariff revision or reciprocal trade conventions with other nations, but each remedy might work to the advantage of the American industrial operator if each were confined to its proper channel.

Titus S. Heard, of Little Falls, N. Y., declared that "reciprocity never did and never will help this country, and the interests demanding it, especially through the French reciprocity convention."

Owen S. Osborne, of Philadelphia, drew a hopeless picture of the American knit goods industry in the absence of tariff protection.

William C. Barker, of New York, representing the National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, said that unless reciprocity were applied as a safety valve a tariff explosion would follow that could create general ruin. He criticised some of the assertions and figures of Charles Heber Clarke, who immediately replied in detail to the criticisms.

The session adjourned at noon, when the officers of the convention and a committee of 30 proceeded to the White House and called on President Roosevelt. They submitted the resolutions adopted by the convention. The President received them cordially. He told them in general terms that he had given much attention to the subject, and that he hoped his attitude would be satisfactory to them.

The session tonight was devoted mainly to the question of reciprocal trade relations with Canada. Several papers were read, after which some routine business was disposed of and the convention finally adjourned.

The views of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the subject of reciprocity with Canada were presented in a paper by George H. Coppins. There is, he said, no logical escape from the conclusion that Canada should be included in any general scheme for reciprocal treaties. Our interests are more nearly touched by the future of that country than by the future of the South American States. Canadians last year bought from us at the unparalleled rate of $20 per capita. We should cultivate such a good customer, and not incur his hostility.

John C. Charlton, a member of the Canadian Parliament, spoke earnestly in favor of some concessions in trade relations to meet the liberal treatment accorded the United States by Canada. Canada, he said, wants reciprocity and free trade in the natural products of both countries. If the United States wants to retain the trade with Canada she now holds, she must give Canada some adequate and fair concessions for the privilege she now enjoys. Canada cannot permit existing conditions to continue.

William Irvine, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., discussed the attitude of the lumber interest on the question of reciprocity with Canada. He believed that the lumbermen of the United States would voluntarily agree to the same concession proposed by the Canadian Joint High Commissioners, provided those who are engaged in the manufacture of things consumed by the lumbermen in the manufacture of lumber would agree to a similar reduction of the duty on their products. He also discussed the preferential duty given by Canada on goods imported from Great Britain, and in concluding said:

"Before any negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement with Canada can be considered, the government of that country should take steps, through its legislative body, to place the products of the United States and of Great Britain, whether imported under the provisions of their tariff laws or under the provisions of a treaty, upon an equality in its domestic market."

A resolution was adopted requesting that the delegates have their home boards of trade adopt the resolutions passed by the convention, to be sent later to Congress.

George J. Seabury, of Philadelphia, offered resolutions favoring subsidies to American shipping and construction of the isthmian canal, but the convention was not disposed to take up the question and Mr. Seabury in the interest of peace and harmony withdrew the resolutions.

A motion was adopted relegating to the committee on resolutions all resolutions presented and not acted upon by the convention, the committee to determine the action to be taken upon them.

Babcock's Live Issue.

Brooklyn Eagle.

There is no doubt that Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, has got hold of an idea with which the general public is in sympathy. He is the Republican member of the ways and means committee who proposed that the duties be removed from all trust-produced articles. He has lately been saying that he did not believe that any manufacturer who would sell his products abroad more cheaply than at home ought to be protected. He believes that if the manufacturer can compete in the foreign market with the foreign producer, there is no danger of the foreign producer driving him out of the home market. Therefore, the excuse for protection had disappeared. This sort of logic appeals to many people, protectionists as well as tariff-reformers, and free-traders. And it is sound logic, too. We do not want any laws which encourage home producers to think that they can charge us more for their goods than they are willing to sell them to foreigners for, even though they cut prices abroad for the sake of keeping in the foreign market.

It is impossible to convince the voters that if our manufacturers are able to sell their goods abroad they will be driven from the home market if the tariff is reduced. Mr. Babcock does not believe that such tariff reduction will harm any one, and he does believe that it will benefit the home consumer, by holding over the home producer the danger of foreign competition, unless the prices are kept low. He insists that he believes in protection, but that he does not believe in protecting any business which is so fully developed that it has a world-wide trade. Indeed, he is one of those protectionists who believe in using the system rather than in abusing it.

Whenever he gets ready to push his bill reducing the tariff on commodities sold abroad by home manufacturers at less than the home price, he will find the Democratic members of the committee ready to join with him in voting to report it to the House. They offered to help him last Winter, but he was not ready to force the issue in his own party against the wish of its leaders. But the thing cannot be postponed forever. The party in power will have to meet it, and it will be well for that party if it decides to carry out the undoubted will of the people on this question.

Thomas Sailed From Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—General Chaffee cables from Manila that the transport Thomas has sailed from there for San Francisco with 49 furloughed and discharged soldiers, 102 prisoners, 127 sick and 949 short-term men.

"Now, Johnny," said the teacher to a small pupil in the grammar class, "you may compare the word 'sick.'" Johnny hesitated for a moment, then blurted out, "Sick, sicker, dead."—Glasgow Evening Times.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF JACKSON.

Jackson, Mich. November 16, 1899 1901

The Oregonian Publishing Co.,

Portland, Oregon.

Gentlemen:

Two or three of your books in relation to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905, will be greatly appreciated. We are contemplating the starting of a factory in some of the large cities on the Pacific Coast for the manufacture of Wheat Starch. A city where we can have both water and railroad facilities for shipping. The Wheat Starch that we manufacture is made entirely from Wheat Flour and water. If you will kindly tell us whom we may correspond with in regard to the inducements which the City of Portland would offer to a factory employing about 40 hands at the outside, and gradually increasing its factory as business and the trade demands.

Thanking you very much for your valued answer, I am,

Yours truly,

W. R. Reynolds Jr.

AGAINST SUNDAY SALOONS

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE W. C. T. U.

Closing Session of the Annual Convention at Fort Worth—Reports of Organizers.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 20.—The 28th National convention of the W. C. T. U. ended its regular session this evening with the adoption of a sensational deliverance on the attitude of the reform forces in New York City in respect to the partial opening of saloons on Sunday. The deliverance came in the form of a resolution offered by Miss Boole, of New York, who supported the resolution in an impassioned speech. The resolution states that it is learned with regret that some of the reform leaders are advocating opening of saloons on Sunday and enters vigorous protest against Sunday opening, or any attempt to give the liquor traffic longer hours or larger privileges.

The proceedings opened this morning with reports of organizers, notably those from the Pacific Coast States, South Dakota, Idaho and Texas. A large increase in membership was shown from these localities. Mrs. Anna M. Shaw was appointed National superintendent for temperance literature, and Miss Murrow for work among the Indians. A feature of the morning exercise was the consecration of two infants to the cause of total abstinence. Prayer was offered, "Precious Jewels" was sung and President Stevens tied a white ribbon to the babies' dresses. An official statement shows the membership of the W. C. T. U. is about 300,000, and its paid membership 180,000.

Tonight a great platform meeting was held at the First Baptist Church, President Stevens presiding. All the noted speakers of the National organization were heard.

WATERING OF ARID LANDS

Outlook for Legislation at the Coming Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—There will evidently be an abundance of work for the irrigation committees of both the House and Senate during the coming session of Congress. If so, Representative Tongue, as chairman of the House committee, and Senator Simon, as presiding officer of the corresponding committee in the Senate, will have a busy session of it. It is learned that the Senators and Representatives of states lying east of the Rocky Mountains, particularly Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Kansas and Nebraska, together with the Idaho Senators, have agreed to press an irrigation bill at this session. It will be recalled that early in the past Summer many interests from these states met, together with their Congressional delegations, and talked over the irrigation proposition very fully. It was then decided that a bill should be presented and pressed which would provide that each state shall be authorized to expend the receipts of that state from the sale of public lands in the construction of irrigation works. All plans for irrigation work must be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and approved by him before construction begins. This makes each state responsible for the public improvements in the line of irrigation construction, and no state can receive benefits from the fund thus set aside for its use until it has created and put in operation an adequate system of irrigation laws, providing for the adjudication and protection of rights to use water.

Should a bill of this character be passed, it would be interesting to see how large an amount the several states would receive for carrying on this irrigation work. The last report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, shows that the total cash sales in Oregon, for the year, amounted to $316,354; in Washington, to $155,326, and in Idaho to $181,892. On this basis, not one of these states would be able to build a single storage reservoir, of any considerable size inside of three or four years. Then again, take the case of Nevada, which needs irrigation as much, is not more than any other state. The total receipts from cash sales in that state amounted to but $5,219 for the past year. That amount would be practically worthless. On the other hand, in the state of North Dakota, where the cash sales were largest, amounting to $338,988, there is little need for irrigation.

In a word, the states which have the greatest receipts from the sales of public lands are least in need of irrigation, and those needing irrigation most have the smallest sales of public lands. It is thus seen that the bill in question works in adverse ratio to the needs of the arid and semi-arid states, and can, on that account, not be favorably considered by any committee of House or Senate. It is true it will do some little good in states like Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, but in extreme cases it will not work any good whatsoever, and for this reason Eastern members will oppose it, as being in the interest of a few states, and not of any benefit to states needing this aid the most.

While there is a determination to press this measure, there will be a lengthy and detailed debate in the two committees, and these committees will have to work against odds to bring the Senators and members interested around to some other basis of operation. The probable outcome will be, as in the past, that the irrigationists will not agree on any feasable plan, and by their very division will prevent a favorable report on any bill, and thus block irrigation legislation in the 57th Congress.

TEXT-BOOKS OF 1783.

Misinformation That Was Supplied to Youth of the Period.

CROY, Or., Nov. 17.—(To the Editor.)—Too oft is it said, "The boys and girls of today have not the opportunities their fathers had to make their mark in life, or obtain wealth or an education." This pessimistic view of the present age, it seems to me, is uncalled for. When we think of the facilities for education and compare the school books of today and those of the closing years of the 18th century, we see so much improvement that we are not surprised that many of that age were superstitious. I will give a few examples from two school books of these days. The first one will be from the eighth edition of A New Historical and Commercial Grammar, by William Guthrie, published in 1783, in London. This extract is taken from the astronomical part, on Norway curiosities, describing a sea monster that inhabited the seas around Norway. What would our boys and girls think of a grammar with an astronomical part on curiosities? If this book was not still in existence I would not repeat this fish story.

The Kraken or Kirven.

"But the most extraordinary sea monster, as being an inhabitant of the seas, is Kraken or Kirven, the bulk is said to be a mile and a half in circumference, and when a part of it appears above water it resembles a number of small islands and sandbanks, in which fishes disport themselves and weeds grow; upon a further emergment, a number of pellucid antenae, each about the height, form and size of a moderate mast, appear; and by their action and reaction he gathers his food, consisting of small fishes. When he sinks, which he does gradually, a dangerous swell of the sea succeeds; and a kind of whirlpool is naturally formed in the water. In 1680 a young Kraken is said to have perished among the rocks and cliffs of Astahoug, and his death was attended with such a stench that the channel where it died was impassable."

But though a very particular account has been given of the Kraken by Erich Poutoppidon, bishop of Bergen, in Norway and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, its very existence begins to be doubted by able and well informed naturalists.

Now, after reading this extract from a grammar, can any sane man attest that his boy and girl has no better opportunity to obtain a knowledge of grammar than his great-grandfather had in London in 1783? The book from which this is copied can be seen in Clarksburg, W. Va.

When we examine an arithmetic, published in 1784, by Thomas Dilworth, we find more of the science of arithmetic, but compared with our modern arithmetic, we readily see that the boys and girls have a great advantage. If we examine the extracting of roots of all powers, the boys would have to memorize the following table, viz.:

Roots, squares, cubes, biquadrates, sursolids, square cubes, second sursolids, biquadrates squared, cubes cubed, sursolids squared, third sursolids square cubes squared, fourth sursolids, second sursolids squared, sursolids cubed.

The following is the general rule for extracting the roots of all powers:

1. Prepare the given number for extraction, by pointing off from the unity place, as the root required directs.
2. Find the first figure in the root by your own judgment, or by inspection into the table of powers.
3. Subtract it from the given number.
4. Augment the remainder by the next figure in the given number, that is, by the first figure in the next point, and call this your dividend.
5. Involve the whole root, last found, into the next inferior power to that which is given.
6. Multiply it by the index of the given power, and call this your divisor.
7. Find a quotient figure by common division, and annex it to the root.
8. Involve all the root, thus found, into the given power.
9. Subtract this power (always) from as many points of the given power as you have brought down, beginning at the lowest place.
10. To the remainder bring down the first figure of the next point for a new dividend.
11. Find a new divisor as before, and in like manner proceed until the work is ended.

The author of this rule was William Mountaine, F. R. S., and teacher of mathematics at Shad-Thames.

When we turn to miscellaneous questions we find a whole page of similar ones to the example below:

"Three jealous husbands, with their wives, being ready to pass by night over a river, do find at the waterside a boat which can carry but two persons at once, and for want of a waterman, they are necessitated to row themselves over the river at several times. The question is: How these six persons shall pass by two and two, so that none of the three wives be found in the company of one or two men unless her husband be present."

The modern boy would not learn much arithmetic by this example, but he can tell these pessimists, that in those good old days this venerable schoolmaster in Wapping, England, knew of jealous husbands.

Enough of these comparisons of ancient school books with modern ones, for look at the opportunities our boys and girls possess, compared with even 50 years ago; he that runneth may read improvement everywhere.

True, the boy, who idles away his time, may go to ruin as in the past; but the energetic, wideawake youth, has opportunities that the boys and girls of 50 years ago never dreamed could exist.

J. E. DANIEL.

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"I PRESCRIBE PE-RU-NA

For Catarrh," Says Dr. George C. Havener, of Washington, D. C.

George C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia, D. C., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—"In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found its use beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."—George C. Havener.

Many doctors and nurses prescribe Peruna in all catarrhal derangements. From the private prescription of the famous catarrh specialist, Dr. S. B. Hartman, Peruna has become of world-wide fame. As a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes it cures many diseases not commonly recognized as catarrh.

A DOCTOR'S PHILANTHROPY.

Thousands of Chronic Catarrh Patients Under Free Treatment.

Wherever Dr. Hartman is known the name of Peruna has become a household word. It is safe to say that no medicine in existence is used by so many families as Peruna. This is especially true of this time of the year when the people are liable to catarrhal affections, coughs, colds, la grippe, etc.

Peruna has cured more cases of chronic catarrh than all other medicines combined. The great majority of those who use it buy the remedy themselves, use it according to directions, not even reporting their case to Dr. Hartman until after they are entirely cured.

But now that a limited number of cases can secure the personal attention of Dr. Hartman free of charge, it is not to be wondered at that many prefer to do so. Peruna never fails to cure catarrh when properly used.

Mr. George A. Gauvin, 18 Spring Garden, Halifax, N. S., is vice president of the Halifax Camera Club, Lieutenant of the Ramblers' Cycle Club, of Halifax. He writes:

"I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to speak in high praise of Peruna, especially valuable in cases of catarrh, so frequent during the Winter season in this country. I have used it myself with fine results; also in my family and found that it has saved me many times its cost in doctor bills.

"Peruna is not only a cure for cold, but a splendid preventive. I know of no medicine, patent or otherwise, which is so powerful to remove disease from the system."—Geo. A. Gauvin.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Chicago Corporations' Capital Taxed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—In a report made today, the State Board of Equalization places the value of stocks and bonds of the Chicago City Railroad Company, Chicago Telephone Company, People's Gas, Light & Coke Company, Chicago Edison Company and South Chicago City Railway Company at $116,832,515, as compared with $20,137,335 last year. This is a victory for the Chicago Teachers' Federation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—As a result of the action of the State Board of Equalization in taxing the capital stock of several of the large Chicago corporations, local stocks sagged badly just before the close today. People's Gas fell from 101½ to 98¼, Chicago City Railway from 190 to 186 and West Chicago Street Railway from 95 to 93.

Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

It is therefore impossible to cure the disease by local applications.

It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to develop into consumption.

Many have been radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood and has a peculiar alterative and tonic effect. R. Long, California Junction, Iowa, writes: "I had catarrh three years, lost my appetite and could not sleep. My head pained me and I felt bad all over. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have a good appetite, sleep well, and have no symptoms of catarrh."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is better not to put off treatment—buy Hood's today.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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