GETS LAND AT LOW PRICE

RESULT OF THE FIRST CONDEMNA-TION SUIT IN HAWAIL.

Pearl Harbor Naval Station Site Will Not Cost the Government Much-Overdue Ships.

HONOLULU, Dec. 18, via Victoria, B. C., Dec. 35.—The first of the suits brought by the United States to condemn lands needed for the naval station at Pearl Harbor was decided last week by a jury in the United States District Court, which awarded the land to the Govern-ment at a price far below the demands of the owners. The case was that of the United States against the estate of Bernice Pauahl Bishop, involving over 600 acres of land at the site of the proosed station. The Bishop estate de-anded about \$600 per acre for the land, while the Government's price was about \$30. The jury brought in a verdict awarding the defendants about \$75 per The verdict is taken to indicate the Government will get the land wanted for a naval station for a small

Two other suits brought by the Government have been compromised, the United States getting the lands without cost. The John II estate agreed to and has deeded to the Government a strip of land amounting to 23 acres on Ford Island and the suit against the It estate for the whole of the island has been with-drawn as it is held to be unnecessary to take it all. The Oahu Sugar Company also surrendered its leasehold interest in the same land. The suit against the Oahu Rallway & Land Company for the land covered by its right of way has been settled. The company deeds the lands to the Government with the understanding that its tracks shall not be dis turbed until a new right of way is pro-

low pending is against the Honolulu Plantation Company, to secure the com-pany's leasehold interest in the lands of the Bishop estate already condemned. a suit against the Dowsett estate for 88 acres of this same land is also pend-

A special election held in Hilo district last week, to choose a successor to the late J. E. Waliko, member of the House of Representatives, resulted in the elec-tion of James Lewis, who was the defeated Republican candidate at the for mer election. The campaign was a quiet

President Roosevelt's message is com mented on here as adverse to the sugar interests of Hawaii. The declaration against allowing more Chinese to come here was a disappointment to the planters. The prostect of reciprocity with Cuba; the possibility of free admission of sugar from that Island and the Philippines, as well as from Porto Rico, are also disappointing in Hawaii. In spite of these inferences, however, sugar stocks

Attorney-General Dole will leave for Washington in the near future, to make an appeal for the territory in a case in-volving the legality of trials without grand jury indicates under the Ha-walian law allowing jury verdicts by

nine jurors after an examination. Considerable alarm is felt in marine circles for the safety of several overdue vessels from Pacific Coast ports. Among vessels from Pacific Coast ports. Among them is the ship C. D. Carleton, 44 days out from Tacoma. The barkentine Klickitat is 35 days out from Port Ludlow and the bark Ceylon 24 days from Port Gamble. From Gray's Harbor, the schooner W. F. Witsemann is 35 days out and the H. D. Bendixen is 44 days out and the H. D. Bendixen is 44 days out from Port Blakeley. The W. H. out from Port Biakeley. The W. H. Diamond, Amy Turner and Gerard C. Tobey are each 24 days out from San Yesterday, the S. G. Wilder rrived from San Francisco after a trip

MR, MARKHAM STILL HOES,

His Familiar Qualities Held Up to Mild Scorn.

The New York Sun Fame came to Mr. Edwin Markham late in life as liberty came to the shenherd in the First Bucolic-tamen sera respexitand he enjoys it all the more on that account. Does any other versemaker have so absolute and unwearied delight in his own verses? He goes about reading them like an ancient rhapsode. Go to a teachers' meeting, a congress of mothers, a discussion on some aspect of contempo-rary sociology, a reunion of forty-niners or of volunteer firemen or of gentlemen's son of the Ninth Ward, and Mr. Markham is sure to turn up with a recitation. If we can't say conscientiously that we pine to hear him, at least we love to see him playing and "looking" his part. If in-dustry diligent study of the dictionary and handsome, flowing metrical hair and beard can make a good poet, he is one. At any rate, if his inward joy in his work is one millionth part of his visible satisfaction therewith, he is the happiest man "Lincoln and Other Poems" Mr.

Markham shows his familiar quali-tics. He combines the sentimental political economy of Professor George D. Herron and of Professor Bemis, formerly of Kansas, now of Cleveland, with the studied and affected rhetoric of a Latin poet of the decadence. Add capital letters by the bushel. Sure, never was such another spendthrift of them. Clearly Mr. Markham holds that there is a mystic power and magic in them. So you have "First Whisper," "Perils of the Street," "Lean Hunger" (we like to know that Hunger isn't putting on flesh), "Worm of Misery," "Tradition." "Book of Pedigree," "Privilege," "Dream," "Kingdom of Fraternity," "Brother-Future," "World-State," "Mighty Deed," "Purpose," "La-. State, Angel," "Hidden Hand," "Secret t," "Powers of Water," "Fire and "Naked Fact," one Law, one Pure, one Advance, "Comrade-Future eptered Power," "Rulers of the Spheres," "Lyric Seven." "Mighty Hun-dred Years," and so on. If capital letters were wings, Mr. Markham would be whizzing through the empyrean all the time. A specimen of Mr. Markham's ambitions, and, as it seems to us, essentially hadicrous, manner, may be had in the blank verses on Lincoln: When the Norn-Mother saw the Whirlwind

Hour. ireatening and darkening as it hurried on, She bent the strengous beavens and came down To make a man to meet the mortal need.

A man that matched the mountains and com-

pelled

The stars to look our way and honor us. The last line is in Mr. Markham's sublime-ridiculous manner. Nat Lee might have written them when he was maddest. Kyd and Gongora and Euphues would have admired it. Well, Fate, or the Norn-Mother, as Mr. Markham prefers to say for the suke of getting in another capital letter, foresees some time in 1869 the Whirlwind Hour. A Norn-Mother that understood the Norn business would have looked at the barometer earlier. bends the strenuous heavens. What with? Presumably with her weight. A good solid Mothern Norn, like a Wagnerian Scan-dinavian heroine played by a German prima donna. But let's see what Mother

The color of the ground was in him, the red

The tang and odor of the primal things-The rectitude and patience of the rocks.

If the first line means anything, it means that Mr. Lincoln was red-headed. The second line means nothing that we can discover. The tang and odor of the

Barren Island than Araby the Blest. "The rectitude and patience of the "The rectitude and patience of the rocks!" A poet's license should not be inspected too closely. This poor devil must get his metaphora and his similes somewhere Britanalia. somewhere. But a rock is no more capable of patience than of suffering. And what is the rectitude of rocks? In a moral sense the phrase is nonsense. If Mr. Markham uses it in a physical sense, why, not even his system of maudiin political economy is more gnarled, slabsided and out of plumb than most rocks are. Keats' "Sat gray-haired Saturn, quiet as a stone," is absolutely perfect. Mr. Markham's rocks are what the mod-

ern classics call "rocky."

But the catastrophe. Mr. Markham's cheeks are distended. He is pulling away at the straps of his boots under the im-pression that he is soaring:

So came the Captain with the mighty heart; And when the step of earthquake shook th Wrenching the rafters from their ancient hold, He held the ridegpole up, and spiked again. The rafters of the Home.

What the deuce is the Captain doing here, and why has he beaten his sword into a hammer? Where are the walking delegates of the Carpenters' Union? The truth is that the whole passage is preposterous. Against the immeasurable power of earthquake is matched an amateur carpenter with a hammer in one hand and a bunch of ten-penny nails in the other. The "tame villatic" stroke is never missing from Mr. Markham's at-tempts at strength or sublimity. The old

red flannel undershirt sticks out from eneath the purple singing robes. One more instance; He is the stone rejected, yet the stone Whereon is built metropolis and throne. Out of his toll come all their pumpous shows Their purple luxury and plush repose Plush repose! The footman's breeches. Mr. Markham should take something delicious stanza we must quote: You were kept hidden in a secret place, With white Sierras, white Niagaras

Ages ere Tadmor or the man of Uz. "Uz" and "Niagaras"; the worst is no o long as we can say this is the worst. Now, the natural vein of Mr. Markham is sweet and simple and Mother Goosey. For Instance:

Hid under stalwart stars in this fair space,

There are three eggs in a small brown pocket, And the breeze will swing and the gale will

Till three little birds on the thin edge tester. By kind permission of Professor Henry

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Government Waste Usually Equal to Private Profit.

San Francisco Call. The railroad combination recently effect-ed has commanded approval in some quarters because of its expected demon-stration that the united systems can be operated from one center, and, therefore, that their operation in concentration by the Government under public ownership, being possible, will be so desirable that acquisition by the Government will

As we have said heretofore, the evolu tion of American roads from the link to trunk lines, and from trunk lines to systems, was to secure convenience to their patrons and economy in operation. This economy, of course, reappeared in increased profit and this was divided with the patrons in the form of cheaper rates. Take what is now the New York Cen-

tral system as an illustration. In 185 the links which now compose it charged an average passenger rate of 3.72 cents per in 1899 the average rate over the links consolidated into a system was 1.82 cents per mile. The average pasenger rate on the Central Pacific in 1872 was 1.83 cents per mile, and by 1897 on the Southern Pacific system, of which the Central had become a part, the average rate was 1.964 cents per mile. Describing the "link" roads as the prim-

flive and the "systems" as the improved method, the reduction in freight rates re-sulting from the change was on the New York Central 84 per cent, Pennsylvania Central 89 per cent, Milwaukee & St. Paul 75 per cent, Illinois Central 78 per cent, Southern Pacific 64 per cent. In passenger rates the average in this country in 1898 was 1.994 cents per mile, while the rate in Great Britain for first-class pas-sengers was 4.24 cents and for third-class 2.02 cents, in France first-class 4.04, Ger many 3.63, Russia 3.63, Austria 2.63, Italy 3.63, Holland, 3.23, Belgium 2.43 cents per mile. This includes the group affected by government ownership of the roads, and in them all the rate for second-class passengers is higher than our first-class rate, and in most of them the third-class rate is higher than our average.

In all of the Continental countries which own and operate government roads pri-vate corporations also own and operate roads. Italy appointed a commission to report on government ownership in re-spect to its economy compared with corporate ownership. That commission re-ported that in the six countries, Austro-Hungary, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the ratio of ex-penses to earnings on government roads was 67,66 and on private roads 36.16 per cent. So that in that group the cost of government operation exceeded private operation by 20.7 per cent.

The same commission reported that in France the ratio of expense to earnings was, on government roads \$1.5, on private roads 53.8; Germany, 54.9 to 54.2; Nether lands, 59.9 to 51.9.

The Italian commission reported that "The state is essentially a political insti-tution, which has for its object the protection of private rights and the protion of public good, not the exercise of in-dustrial pursuits; that railroad management could not be considered a state fune tion; that the state should not or could ot undertake that which should be left for the citizens, either alone or associat ed, to do; that it restricted the neld or individual action and enterprise, was a social and political injury and tended to diminish liberty." Thereupon Italy divested herself of rail-

way management by turning the state roads over to private parties, and in three years the wages of the employes were in creased 14 per cent and the ratio of ex-penses to earnings decreased. government statistician of New

South Wales reports that in Australia the government railroads cost \$64.50 per mile. while private lines operating in the same territory cost only \$18,600 to \$35,000 per mile. The carnings of the government roads, charging three to four times the rates of the United States, were 1.02 per cent, and the interest paid was 1.99 per cent, leaving an annual deficit of .97, or nearly I per cent, that was levied as a neral tax on the people, amounting to 5,607,063, which they had to pay in addition to railroad rates three to four times higher than in the United States, These are authentic statistics, and they

prove beyond dispute that in the conduct of industrial enterprises government waste is equal to corporate profit. We have contended that if submitted to proper accounting and actuary methods it would be demonstrated that the same rule holds good in the municipal ownership and operation of such public utilities as gas, water and street rollways. The same infirmity is found to be co strong autocratic governments like Russia, bureaucratic systems like Germany and qualified democracies like France and Australia, and if there are any feasons for anticipating anything different under our popular form of government they are

Schwab Will Go to Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. Z.-Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, will sail for Europe tomorrow on La Savole, of the French line. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Schwab and has planned to remain abroad for two

can discover. The tang and oder of the primal things must have been confoundedly unpleasant. The early and still steaming earth must have been more like Little Liver Pills.

NO DECREASE IN TRADE

REASON FOR APPARENT REDUC-TION IN EXPORTATIONS.

Caused by Lower Current Prices for Commodities and the Absence of Data.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.-That the reduction in exportations of manufactures is largely due to reduced prices and absence of data on the commerce with Ha-waii and Porto Rico is apparent from some figures just compiled by the Treasury Bu-reau of Statistics. The reduction in the total value of exports of manufactures is, as has already been stated, chiefly in Iron and steel, copper, and mineral oil. The reduction in mineral oil now amounts to about \$3,900,000 in the 11 months ending with November, while in quantity export-ed there has been an actual increase of 70,000,000 gallons, as compared with the 11 months of 1990. In exports of wire during the 10 months ending with October the value of the exports shows a decrease, while the quantity has during that time nereased over 11,000,000 pounds, as compared with the same period of last year, Of locomotives there is an increase in the number actually exported and a decrease in value amounting to nearly \$50,000. Of bar iron the average export price per pound in the 10 months of 1901, compared with the corresponding months of 1900, shows a decrease of 20 per cent; wire rods, a decrease in price per pound of over 34 per cent; billets, ingots and blooms, over 12 per cent reduction in price; steel rails, a reduction of 10 per cent in price per ton; tin-plates, a reduction of 25 per ent in price per pound; structural iron and steel, 5 per cent; cut nails, 12 per cent; wire, 16 per cent, and other articles of ron and steel show about the same rate of reduction in prices per unit of quan-tity. Among all the articles of iron and steel exported in which quantities as well as values are given, and an opportunity hus afforded to determine the export price per pound, about three-fourths of them show reduced prices,

The fact that none of the merchandise sent to the Hawalian Islands or Porto Rico have been included in the statement of exports to foreign countries also takes away from the statistics of manufactures exported about \$15,000,000, which would be included if the methods followed in former years, when Hawaii and Porto Rico were oreign territory, were applied at the present time. Estimates by the Bureau of Statistics based upon statements obtained regarding shipments between the United States and these islands during the present year put the value of the exports to Hawall in the 19 months ending with October at about \$24,000,000, and to Porto Rico at \$5,500,000, making It apparent that our exports to these islands in the 10 months in question amount to about \$30,000,000; while an examination of the class of merchandise exported to them in former years ndicates that more than ope-half is man-This would indicate that a ensiderable share of the apparent reduction in our exports of manufactures is due to the absence of statistics of shipments of manufactures to those islands, the exports to which were formerly included in the statements of our foreign commerce. Add to this the facts shown in the above statement regarding the reduction in export prices of iron and steel and mineral oil, and a large proportion of

tures is accounted for The tables which follow, prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show quantity and value, and the export price per unit of quantity, in those manufactures of iron and steel in which the export statement includes quantities as well as values;

apparent reduction in exports of manufac-

these of the north-seeking needle until Columbus crossed the agonic line, and a slight deviation to the westward began. It has been popularly explained for years that the needle pointed to a magnetic pole, which has been located at a spot northwest of Hudson's Bay by Boothis Political Politics of Hudson's Bay by Boothia Felly, but recently scientists have not been so sure of the fixity of this mag-netic pole. The fluctuations in the needle from time to time through secular periods to say nothing of the slight variation at different hours of the day, indicate that many elements enter into the reckoning and science has by no means settled the cause and meaning of them all. It is easy to account for local eccentricities of the needle by the presence of deposits of iron or other metals attracting or repelling the needle, but the theory underlying the whole thing still remains much in the

dark. Just now the work of this Government, and of most of the others co-operating with it, is decidedly practical. From a large number of observations it is expect-ed that the reasons for them will eventually reveal themselves. Our Government will soon have established four magnetic observatories, besides many temporary places known as magnetic stations. The observatories are situated at Sitka, near Honolulu, at Baldwin, Kan., and at Cheltenham, Md., 16 miles from Wash-ington. The Germans have recently decided to establish a magnetic observa-tory in the Samoan Islands, and the pres-ent antarctic explorations have a direct relation to terrestrial magnetism. It is upon the magnetic pole at the south, about which less has been known than about the one in our hemisphere. Magnetic observatories have been established all over the globe, and they will begin February 1, 1962, to make simultaneous magnetic observations on certain selected days, generally the 1st and 15th of each month, and to continue them for at least ne year. At these observatories, about 40 in number, observations of magnetic variations will be recorded continuously by photographic appliances, Our Government is also co-operating

with the land surveyors by issuing to them charts from time to time showing the variations of the compass at all points throughout the country. The surveyors in return report to the Government such discrepancies as they discover, and so form a useful adjunct to the work of the regular magnetic parties. The Government charts take the form of maps over which isogonic lines have been traced conwhich isogonic lines have been traced con-necting places of equal variation of the needle, on the same principle as the more familiar isothermic lines of the weather maps; they have to be changed occasionally, but not often enough to make intel-ligent surveying very inaccurate. The conclusion one would reach on looking over the literature of the magnetic bu-reau is that the needle is of little value, and that for the obvious convenience in its use we pay a large price in trouble and error. Nevertheless, one of the East-ern States is still so far behind the times as to recognize on its statute books the magnetic meridian as the meridian of ref. magnetic meridian as the meridian of reterence for land surveyors. In many states
no systematic effort has been made to put
its land surveying on a practical and scientific basis, so as to save costly and
unnecessary litigation, in the future.
The total change between the morning
and afternoon extremes is only about 11
minutes in midsummer, and perhaps half
this amount in midwinter; yet this is a

this amount in midwinter; yet this is a quantity which must not be ignored in work. In Germany, mine surveying has been brought to such an art that some of the principal mines maintain magnetic observatories, where the declination is recorded continuously throughout the day by photography. The mine surveyor then uses the value of the declination to the nearest minute as pre-valing at the time of the day when he is running his line. In land surveying no attention is commonly paid to this diurnai variation although it is a quantity that may at times make itself apprecia-bly felt. Magnetic storms may in this latitude produce variations of from 10 to

Quantities, 13,385,022 49,550,140 1,859 69,534 57,754 12,552 28,883,611 13,469,310 50,733,131 50,733,131 Exported during 10 mos .- Quantities \$ 502,674 1,204,141 107,063 141,925 3,820,002 766,286 329,412 387,045 Iron ore, tons Pig iron, tons 2,316,992 2,013,492 27,196 2,313,231 265,380 4,446,080 op and band iron, pounds Iron rails, tons
Tin and terne plates, pounds...
Structural iron, etc., tons
Wire, pounds
Cut nails, pounds
Wire nails, pounds 9,447

	1900		1901	Per cent decrease.
ron ore, tons	2	na	2 2 51	17.16
		70	15.54	7.44
rig iron, tons	17	79	15.80	10.78
Bar iron, pounds	**	00	106	20.00
Vire rods, pounds		023	015	34.78
Other steel bar, pounds		637	019	11.76
Billets, ingots, etc., tons	28	42	24 82	12.66
loop, etc., iron and steel, pounds	777	02	022	*10.00
Steel rails, tons	30	52	27 20	10.88
ron rails, pounds	22	14	25 94	*62.33
ron sheets, pounds	500	03	629	3.33
iteel sincets, pounds		016	018	*12 50
In and terne plates, pounds		07	662	25.70
structural iron and steel, tons	55	75	5 5 25	.90
Vire, pounds		027	025	7.41
Cut nails, pounds		625	622	12.00
Wire nails, pounds		025	021	16.00
Other nails, pounds		0%5	062	4.62
Safes, number	- 66	39	55 50	16.40
Fire engines, number	2,189	00	2,204 40	-70
cocomotives, number	10,480	90	9,136 10	*12.82

COMPASS VARIATIONS. Enrnest Study Now Given to the Subject.

According to the present plans, the year 1902 will be made memorable for its progress in the investigation of terrestrial magnetism. All the civilized nations of the world are co-operating, and the United States, through its Coast and Geo-detic Survey, is doing its full share. Few branches of the scientific work of the Government are more interesting than this, or have, because of its relation to land titles, more practical importance, says a Washington special to the New

York Evening Post. The discoverer of the "variations of the compass" is supposed to have been no less a person than Christopher Columbus. Before his day it was assumed that the needle held true to the pole. A commonschool history of the United States which is at hand states on its first page of nar-rative that 'the compass and the astrolabe -an instrument for reckoning latitudehad been invented, and voyagers were no longer compelled to creep along the shore, but began to strike out boldly into the open sea." A few pages later the same open sea." A few pages later the same text-book records that, to the dismay of the sailors on the flect of Columbus, "the compass no longer pointed directly north, and they believed themselves going into a region where the very laws of nature were changed." Dr. Tittman, the superintend-ent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, regards it as rather remarkable and a trib-ute to their astronomical attainments that the party of Columbus happened to discover this error, for it was not great. When Columbus sailed from Palos the needle there pointed slightly east of north. as he moved westward the amount of the casterly deviation grew gradually less, till, on September 13, he crossed the so-called agonic line, or line of no magnetic declination or variation. This lay a little to the west of the Fayal Islands. For a century or two before Columbus' time, the needle had pointed approximately to the true north, or by only a small amount east of it, over the entire Mediterranean region. Where any variation had occurred in the needle, the surveyor assumed that it was due to some mechanical defect, and promptly shifted his compass-card. It thus appears that there had been little occasion to question the trustworth-

20 minutes of circular measure. Other exnall spasmodic fluctuations sometimes occur, more frequently and violently in years of maximum sun-spot activity. November, 1882, during a great sun-spot period, a magnetic storm occurred which moved the needle at Los Angeles more than one and one-third degrees out of its normal place.
But it is the secular variations that

concern the surveyor most intimately. At a number of cities, records of the magnetic declinations for more than three centuries are on file. London seems to have been one of the places where the needle has been most erratic. It was 11 degrees east of north in 1658, and 24 degrees west of north in 1812. It is now receding towards the true north. In Baltimore, the needle pointed six degrees and six minutes west in 1870, and in 1802 was only 39 minutes west. A street a mile long laid out by the compass in that city in 1870 would have had its north terminus 504 feet too far west in 1802. It is related that a magnetic party, while establishing a meridian line for the use of surveyors at Chestertown, Md., the county scat of Kent, found that the main street ran nearly magnetically northwest and southeast. Assuming that the street had been laid out to run exactly so, it appeared from old magnetic data that the town must have been laid out in the early part of the 18th century. Upon looking up the records the assumption was found to be correct. The town had been laid out in

The historic Mason and Dixon's line was fortunately run, in 1756, by the stars and not by the needle. If, in the year 1800, it had been run so as to be mag netically east and west, beginning at the eastern end, and supposing that the surveyor would not have encountered any areas of peculiar local disturbances, the boundary line would have thrown Emmetsburg into Pennsylvania, making a deviation of two and a half miles. But were the line to be run under the same conditions today, it would drop 19 miles to the south, which would surrender the richer portion of Allegheny and Garrett Counties to Pennsylvania, and would cut Maryland's short western boundary line in two. This illustrates the inaccuracy of surveying by the uncorrected needle

Great Fire in a Yucatan Town. MEXICO CITY, Dec. 25.-Word reaches

IS IT AN EPIDEMIC?

Vital Statistics Show an Alarming Increase in an Alrendy Prevailing Disease-Are Any Exempt? no time in the history of diseas has there been such an alarming increase in the number of cases of any particular maindy as in that of kidney and bladder troubles now preying upon the people of

this country.

Today we see a relative, a friend or an equaintance apparently well, and in a few days we may be grieved to learn of their serious illness or sudden death, caused by that fatal type of kidney

trouble—Bright's disease.

Kidney trouble often becomes advanced into acute stages before the afflicted is aware of its presence; that is why we read of so many sudden deaths of prominent business and professional men, physicians and others. They have neglected to stop the leak in time. While scientists are puzzling their

brains to find out the cause, each indi-vidual can, by a little precaution, avoid the chances of contracting dreaded and dangerous kidney trouble, or eradicate it completely from their system if already afflicted. Many precious lives might have been, and many more can yet be, saved by paying attention to the kidneys. It is the mission of The Oregonian to

benefit its readers at every opportunity, and therefore we advise all who have any symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble to write today to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a free sample bottle of Swamp-Root, the celebrated specific which is having such a great de-mand and remarkable success in the cure of the most distressing kidney and bladder troubles. With the sample bottle of Swamp-Root will also be sent free a pamphlet and treatise of valuable information

here from Merida, Yucatan, that a great fire has been raging at Progreso, starting in the warehouse of Eshanov Bros., and spreading to the warehouses of Gabriel Escalante and the consignment shipments of the Merida Railway. Some 10,000 bales of heniquin were exposed to the flames and it is believed much of it has been destroyed. The loss is estanated at \$1,000,

TAPAN'S FASHIONABLE WOMEN In the Smart Set at Tokio Forty Dresses Suffice for a Lifetime.

Mrs. Hatoyama, one of the most culti-rated women of Tokio, is just now receiving her first impressions of America In the most charming and candid way she confessed the other day some of these impressions, and added a few comparisons

between the women and the customs of her own country and of this, She is the wife of Kazua Hatoyama, a student of Yale 20 years ago, who has journeyed from Tokio, where he is a professor in the Imperial University, to New Haven for the week of the Yale celebra-tion. They are the guests of Mrs. George Ladd, who lectured on philosophy two years ago in Tokio, and to whom 10 other Japanese guests are coming this week. Her name is Haru, which is "Spring." Her face is oval and olive, with wide wide-open eyes. Her black hair is high on her head, and caught at the side by the breast of a strange bird fashloned in a pompon. She is a bit of Buddhaland

which America seldom sees, "Thirty or forty dresses," she observed, on being led to speak of her wardrobe, "are not many for a Japanese lady to have when you remember they are the collection of a lifetime, maybe.

"Now, see," she said; "your women have 10, 15 dresses in one year. Next year the style, you say, all changes. You throw these away and ask for new. Well, in Japan we have three-five it may be—new in one year, and the next year there is no new style. We have then three, five more; but the first are still very nice. So for many years till we have a great number, all very nice. So we may have 60, 70 dresses, but we have them the way you have your furniture in your home—a piece and a piece at a time." Then she gave a charming glimpse into

a very American Japanese household

est daughter, too. She is very proud to have them-nicer than her own from the merchants. In my country your mother's dress made into yours is better to have than a new one. It is necessary only to change them a little, and our women can do things very well with their hands. Every Japanese woman knows how to make her kimona," she

"Dress reform?" repeated Mme, Hatoyama, "I remember. They told me in Washington how I wear-what you say? -dress reform, because I have the high waist and what is loose. Now they say, 'Will you have dress reform in Japan?' Now, when we reform our kind of dress in Japan, it will be to wear shorter skirts and American waists. When you reform you wear long, straight skirts and Japanese waists. I wish I can tell you ch is the reform."

Mrs. Hatoyama laughed out like a child at this, and twisted the broad ends of her sash into gray ropes, and laughed until she closed her eyes with the mirth

"All the white things they are almost American," she said, speaking of lin-gerie, "only we have not the lace and the ribbon. We have very fine embroidery or else no embroidery, and we have the thin silk. But we have not the lace all in our stockings like yours. We have them of silk, that we could draw through a tiny, tiny ring," Presently she stood beside her trunk with her arms filled with shining folds

'Now you will see," she said. "I have nothing grand as your American dresses -with something that shines sewed all

over them. You all like things that shine," commented Mrs. Hatoyama, "Oh, yes," she went on, "we do imitate the American ladies. Why may we not? They are the happlest race of women in the world, except the how do you say?—secret race who loves do you say?-secret race who loves some one very much. They are the only really happy ones. To be like you is why we have a class in Tokio calledit is a curious name, we think, too-the Interrogation Club, We speak only English-only English. Whenever there is an English or American lady in Tokio we can invite, we do. Then we-"
Mrs. Hatoyama stopped and thought and smiled and turned her head, and

laughed delightedly at last.

"Oh." she cried, "we 'pick her brains."

I read that in your American book—your Emerson—on the steamer. I read your Longfellow, too," she added, proudly, "on the steamer, so I would know."

"I helong to year pice clubs." she said

"I belong to very nice clubs," she said,
"in Tokio. We try to make education.
The Woman's Educational Correspondence Society," she explained, the long words falling quaintly and prettily from her lips, "that is one. And the Woman's Health Society—that is one. We are all doing what we can to teach the English and the American customs. We want to teach the mothers. In your country you have to-what you say?-bring up your children. In Japan we must bring up the mothers for a while."

Then she told what she thinks about the bringing up of children, and it developed that she, who looks like a child, herself, is the mother of two boys.

"In Japan," she said, "with educated begins the mother studies are.

people, the mother studies now. She stud-les with her boys. And she does with her girls, too, among the very educated. She has them know English.

"But the most we can do is when they are little. They are not children long in Japan. When they are little we show them only beautiful things—you know?— only beautiful things. Little silk balls, little carved things of lvory. Oh, your children's things-how do you say? Toys! They are in this country so ugly, are they not? We would be afraid of what our children would be if we gave them your children's toys!"

Nineteenth Century. Three great economic developments have the expense of importers."

MASTERY OF DISEASE

The Copeland System Now Perfected So That It Includes the Treatment and Cure of All Chronic Diseases at a Price Within the Reach of the Most Slender Purse.

\$5 a Month-All Medicines Free--\$5 a Month

To those unacquainted with the great work carried on at the Copeland Institute the reach and range of that far-famed medical system and its admirable adaptation to the needs of every class of invalids may be indicated by the diversity of disease accepted for expert treatment.

The Copeland system includes catarrh and all catarrhal maladies, the treatment and care of deafness, of asthma and bronchitis, incipient consumption, diseases of the nervous system, the stomach, liver and bowels, rhenmatism, kidney diseases, and all affections of the skin and blood; under the nominal assessment of \$5 a month, including all appliances, nedicines and treatments until cured.

The advanced methods employed in thetreatment of the maladies here enumerated are the development of many years experience in the largest and most diversified practice ever known, and their success is indelibly written in the multi-

The Proper Cure for Sufferers. Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many suf-ferers to understand just what it is that alls them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, the

throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and biadder, are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring this with you to Drs. Copeland and Montgomery. If you live away from the city, send them by mail, and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speedlest relief and cure possible to medical science.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of

"Is the voice husky?"

"Do you ever spit up slime?"

"Do you ache all over?"

"Do you shore at night?"

"Do you shore at night?"

"Do you shore at night?"

"Is pour nose stopped up?"

"Does your nose bleed carily?"

"Is there tickling in the throat?"

"Is this worse toward night?"

"Does the nose itch and burn?"

"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"

"Is there pain across the eyes?"

"Is there pain in front of head?"

"Is your sense of smell leaving?"

"Is the throat dry in the morning?"

"Are you losing your sense of taste?"

"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"

"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being wallowed.

"Is there nauseat"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterorash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Is you hawk and spat?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Is to you have sick headache?"
"Do you have sick headache?"
"Is o you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"Do you bein material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?" "Is there nausea?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This condition often results from entarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windnine into the

"Have you a cough?"

"Are you losing flesh?"

"Do you cough at night?"

"Have you pain in site?"

"Do you take cold easily?"

"Is your appetite variable?"

"Have you sitches in side?"

"Do you cough until you gag?"

"Are you low-spirited at timea?"

"Do you cough until you gag?"

"Are you low-spirited at timea?"

"Do you cough on going to bed?"

"Do you cough on going to bed?"

"Do you cough on going to bed?"

"Do you cough short and hacking?"

"Do you cough short and hacking?"

"Do you spit up liftle cheesy lumps?"

"Is there tickling behind the paiate?"

"Have you pain behind breastbone?"

"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"

"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"

"Do you cough worse night and morning?"

"Do you cough worse night and morning?"

"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?" the lung ..

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES.

Depfness and car troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tobe that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"

"Do your ears discharge?"

"Do your ears sten and hurn?"

"Are the ears dry and scaip?"

"Is there throbbing in the ears?"

"Is there a burning sound heard?"

"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"

"Are there cascaing sounds heard?"

"Is your hearing had cloudy days?"

"Are there excating sounds heard?"

"Is you have earnesh excustonaity?"

"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"

"Do your ears hurt when you blow your one."

"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keen you you hear better some days than others?" the noises in your ears keep you Vien you blow your nose do the ears

hearing worse when you have a cold?" roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

The liver becomes diseased by catarrh extending from the atomach into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Bo you get dizay?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Bo you have cold toet?"
"Do you have cold toet?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?
"Is your get itred easily?"
"Is your eyesight bilirred?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your fiesh soft and flabby?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there bloading after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you have a paintation of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?" "Are you irritable?"

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS.

This condition results either from colds or from overwork of the kidneys in separating from the blood the polsons that have been absorbed from catarrh.

"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Is your hair getting gray?"
"Hus the skin a waxy look?"
"Is the skin ary and beriete?"
"Is the skin dry and beriete?"
"Is the skin dry and beriete?"
"Is there nause after eating?"
"Do the legs fuel too heavy?"
"Is there nause after eating?"
"Is there nause after eating?"
"Are the eyes dult and starring?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Do your hands and feet awell?"
"Are they cold and clammy?"
"Hase you pain in top of head?"
"Hase you pain in top of head?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while askeep?"
"Do you see appleasant things while askeep?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing."
"Cured by the Caneland Physicals."

HOME TREATMENT-You can be cured by the Copeland Physicians right in your own home under their perfect system of mail treatment. Write for information and Home Treatment Symptom Blank.

The COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

The Dekum, Third and Washington

W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12EVENINGS - Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAYS-From 10 A. M. to 12 M. M., from 1 to 5 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Office Hours New Year's From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

taken place in Argentina during the lasfew years, which are largely responsible for the increase of its wealth. The first is the enormous increase in the cultivation and export of wheat. It is difficult to believe that 30 years ago the country did not produce enough of this cereal for its own consumption, and that it actually imported in 1880 177,000 tons. In 1803 it exported 1,000,000 tons, and in 1800 2,273,000 tons, and the cultivation now extends to 8,500,000 acres. It is estimated that at least 29 times this area is suitable for the cultivation of wheat. The second is the great extension of the valuable grass, or lucerne. The value of this product has only been generally recognized during the last 12 or 15 years. It has been found that where there is water from five to 10 meters below the surface, as is the case over very large areas of the Provinces of Buenos Ayres and Cordoba, this plant sends down its roots often as thick as one's arm, and draws from it moisture, which makes the alfal fa independent to a great extent of rain on the surface. Under these favorable conditions the plant becomes perennial. Even after long drouths it remains green. It produces four or five and often more full crops in the year. In the Winter it dies down and another natural grass take its place, so that there is always feed A field in alfalfa carries four or five times more cattle and sheep than when in nat-ural grass, and the cattle are double 'r weight. For the most part cattle and sheep, or even pigs, are turned into the alfalfa to feed and fatten upon it. In such case a part of the field is left in the natural grass, as the alfalfa is too moist for cattle to lie on. They feed on the alfalfa and then repose on the dryer natural grass. Fifteen years ago the area laid down with this plant was inconsti-erable. In 1891 there were 1,500,000 acres

Exactions on Tourists.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.-The exactions of tourists arriving at the port of New York will, it is said, be made more stringent, and tourists arriving in this country will be called upon in future to pay full duty on all extra wearing apparel as well as on everything else not on the free list. The Wheat of Argentine Republic. In other words, according to a customs official, "tourists will not be favored at

of it, and in 1892 3,000,000 acres.

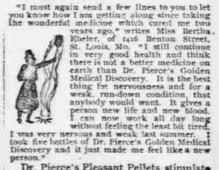
Has been responsible for much of human mortality. Men and women die by thou-sands in an Indian famine, not because of lack of food but be-cause caste superstition prevents them from accepting it. Even in America there are still to be found those who believe that healing herbs lack virtue unless gathered during certain phases of the moon.

The great foe of superstition is science, Every year science increases the territory of the natural at the expense of the super-

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery achieves its successful cures because it is a scientific preparation originated by a scientific man. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion

and nutrition, purifies the blood and establishes the body in sound health. As the writer of the following letter says, "It is the best thing for nervousness and for a weak run-down condition that anybody would want. It gives a person new life and new blood.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol and is free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. "I must again send a few lines to you to let



Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate