PRINCES OF INDIA

Wales Receives the Dusky Coronation Visitors.

BRILLIANT EVENT OF SEASON

King Edward's Condition Progresses Satisfactorily—Sir Henry Irving's Reception at the Lyceum Theater.

LONDON, July 4.—The Prince of Wales, in behalf of King Edward, received the Indian Princes in London at the Indian Office tonight. The entertainment was one of the most brilliant events witnessed in London. Queen Alexandra and the royal family were present, and occupied a private box overlooking the main hall. The guests of the evening included all the royal representatives to the coronation of the King who are still in London, as well as the greater number of the English nobility and the notable personages of London.

The decorations of the buildings were magnificent, and cost, including the furniture, not far from £50,000. The flowers alone cost £2000. The great reception hall was transformed by palms, ferns and orchids into a semblance of an Indian garden. A feature of the decorations was an immense ceiling cover, painted to represent the Indian firmament, in which the stars and constellations were accurately depicted. Electric lights behind the cover were utilized to make each star scintillate in a realistic manner. Three thousand incandescent electric lights were employed in the illumination of the building. The rooms were cooled by mountains of ice, clothed with masses of rare plants and flowers.

Three thousand guests were invited to attend the reception. All the gentlemen present wore uniforms or court dress, and the ladies were clad in most elaborate and bejeweled costumes, but they were all outdazzled by the gorgeous attire and the profusion of jewels worn by the Indian Princes.

Such a picturesque spectacle had never been witnessed in London since the visit of the Sultan of Turkey, 30 years ago. So many people who applied for invitations were disappointed that the India Office has decided to illuminate the rooms for their benefit tomorrow night.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at 11 o'clock and were received by a guard of honor from the Indian contingent. The procession formed at the Foreign Office. It was headed by members of the Indian Council, and marched through the corridors, which were lined with Indian troops, to the India Office. While the Princess of Wales remained on the balcony, the Prince traversed the length of the hall to the dais, where all the Indian potentates were assembled. There, under a crimson canopy bearing the royal arms and supported by four dusky Indians clothed in white, the Prince of Wales received the presentation of swords, as the King's representative, by the Indian officers. This ceremony was followed by a supper, music and social intercourse between those present. The reception lasted until a very late hour.

The progress of King Edward continues satisfactory. Beginning July 6, only one bulletin a day concerning His Majesty's condition will be issued. This will be posted at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the arrangement will be continued until His Majesty is entirely convalescent. The fact that Queen Alexandra, in company with the Duchess of Aosta, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Prince George of Greece, drove out this afternoon, is taken as a sign of the King's satisfactory condition. This was the first reercation that the Queen has indulged in since His Majesty's illness. The King is allowed to read a good deal now, and he enjoys looking at the newspapers. He expressed amusement lately at some of the sensational and detailed reports of the operation in the press.

The bulletin regarding King Edward's condition posted at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock this morning, said:

"The King had a good night, and indeed slept better than at any time since the operation. The wound now gives less trouble, and His Majesty can move in bed with greater ease. His Majesty's appetite has improved.—Treves, Laking, Barlow."

The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 7 P. M.:

"The King has had a quiet day. His condition is satisfactory, and the wound shows more active signs of repair.—Treves, Laking, Barlow."

Sir Henry Irving last night gave an elaborate reception in honor of the Indian and colonial guests on the stage of the Lyceum Theater, after the performance of "Faust." The theater was beautifully adorned and illuminated, and the 800 guests present included all official, literary and artistic London. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Henry White, Secretary of the Embassy, represented the United States. In addition to the performance at the Opera-House, where a very brilliant audience assembled for the London debut of Miss Mary Garden, from Paris, who made a most successful appearance in "Manon," private concerts were given by Mrs. John W. Mackay and Mrs. Adair. The guests at the latter function included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Madame Nordica sang. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid, Princess Hatzfeld and other prominent persons were the guests of Mrs. Adair at dinner before the concert.

Since Whitelaw Reid, who was to have represented the United States at the coronation of King Edward, took official leave of the British authorities and closed the special embassy in London, he and Mrs. Reid have been paying a number of short visits in the country. Today they were at Colonel Lord Algernon Charles Gordon Lennox's country place, Broughton Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will spend July 6 with the Earl and Countess of Jersey, at Osterly Park.

Russian Grand Duke in Japan.

TOKIO, Japan, July 4.—Grand Duke Cyril, of Russia, cousin of the Czar, has been accorded an imposing reception on the occasion of his visit here. The newspapers are discussing its significance, and insist that the object of Russia and the allied powers (Great Britain and Japan) are identical, namely, the preservation of peace and the promotion of the commerce of the Orient, and that Russia and Japan are especially drawn together by the identity of their commercial and industrial interests.

Says Boers Are Still Fighting.

WICHITA, Kan., July 4.—Baron H. L. D. Ginsberg, alleged head of the military intelligence department of South Africa, is in Wichita. He says he received a cablegram stating that the Boers are rising in Cape Colony, and that a battle occurred in that region yesterday, in which the British were whipped. He says Cape Colony Boers are not included in the British amnesty, because they are accused of high treason, and they must fight.

Boer Leaders Start for Europe.

LONDON, July 4.—A special dispatch from Marseilles, France, says that Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey have started on their journey from South Africa to Europe.

Russian Peasant Uprising.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, received today, says that secret political agents are fomenting peasant uprisings in the Caucasus, similar to the recent outbreaks against landowners in the Provinces of Kharkov and Poltava. The civil authorities who have been attempting to cope with the propaganda have been maltreated and driven out by riotous mobs. The Governor of Stavropol, Ciscaucasia, has issued a proclamation threatening drastic measures in case of further trouble.

Cholera in Borneo.

LONDON, July 4.—Special dispatches received here from Singapore, Straits Settlement, declare that cholera is ravaging an expedition of 10,000 men which was sent up the Batang-Lupar River in the territory of Sarawk, Borneo, to punish the head-hunters. The dispatches say that 200 of the expedition died from cholera in a single night.

In London, however, nothing is known of such an expedition as the Singapore messages refer to.

Lords Pass Finance Bill.

LONDON, July 4.—The finance bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords today.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

Fantastic and Costly Material Sometimes Used in the Work.

London Tit-Bits.

Streets paved with glass are not by any means unknown. The famous Rue de la Republique, at Lyons, is a notable example. Hrere the pavement is laid in glass blocks, eight inches square, which are so symmetrically fitted together as to prevent the possibility of water passing between the interstices. Compressed grass has been used in the construction of a Philadelphia street with, it is said, admirable results; and not long since a scheme for employing compressed paper for a like purpose was mooted in Russia.

An Italian nobleman has lately had the courtyard of his palace paved with slabs of marble, granite, and other stone, every one of which has been brought from a different land. Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia have all supplied materials for this curious mosaic, which is composed of over 500 pieces, each engraved with the name of the country or state from which it came.

On the occasion of his accession to the throne of Bavaria, Maximilian Emanuel had one of the roads leading to his palace paved with plates of burnished copper, which, gleaming in the sunshine, had all the effect of the more precious metal, gold. Down this road it was his intention to proceed in royal pomp, but his purpose was unfortunately frustrated by a gang of robbers, who one night overpowered the guards and carried off much of the valuable paving.

Louis XIV had one of the courts of his palace at Versailles paved with squares of silver, each of which recorded some triumph of the French arms. These surrounded a large tablet of gold, in the center of which the sun—the monarch's favorite emblem—was represented by a dazzling blaze of costly gems. Another court of this most sumptuous dwelling was paved with slabs of jasper, agate and other rare stones.

For the love of his youth, Louise de la Valliere, the same ruler, caused to be constructed a lodge whereof the approach was paved with glass mirrors painted with an allegory representing the fervor and durability of his love.

Passing from the gorgeous to the fantastic, we may mention the strange fancy of a rich Berlin tradesman, who had the walks of the garden that was attached to his country villa laid down with a number of coffin lids, which he had been at considerable time and expense to collect. They were of all sizes and conditions, from the wooden covering for the peasant to the most elaborate metal work designed for noble or Prince. On his death some years back his son replaced them with ordinary gravel, and subsequently presented the most valuable to a local museum.

Tombstones are not infrequently employed in different parts of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire for the purpose of paving, and a year or so back the inhabitants of the Vale of Belvoir raised a vehement protest against their being used for a pathway leading to the parish church. The local authorities, however, endeavored to excuse themselves on the ground that they had plenty of old gravestones on hand, which, if utilized, would assuredly save the ratepayers' pockets.

Even more gruesome, however, is the pavement at Gwandu, Africa, in the making of which over 12,000 human skulls are said to have been employed. The town, which is oval in shape, is girdled by a ring of lofty poles, on the summit of every one of which is placed a skull, while each of the six gates is led up to by a pavement of skulls, which form constant friction gleams like a way of polished ivory.

Off With His Head.

Family Herald.

Of all Oriental races there are none more callous and indifferent to human life than the Moors. A traveler who has recently returned from Morocco related the following anecdote in proof of this fact: The grandfather of the present Sultan was one day boating on the lake in the gardens of the palace, the boat, by the way, being a small steam launch given him by Queen Victoria. By some accident the vessel capsized and the Sultan and two of his wives, by whom he was accompanied, were thrown into the water. A soldier on guard in a part of the palace out of view heard the cries, and, running up, sprang into the water and rescued the Sultan's favorite wife, the ruler himself scrambling out unaided. Later in the day the soldier was sent for and presented himself rather joyfully before his monarch, convinced that his reward would be great. "You are the soldier who rescued the delight of my eyes?" quoth the Sultan. The soldier bowed. "Did you dare to look at her?" "I did, your highness," replied the soldier, taken off his guard. The Sultan turned to an officer, murmured a few words, and a moment later the soldier was on his way to the headsman. That was his reward!

COUNTY OF BIG TIMBER

KLAMATH'S FORESTS EXTENSIVE AND OF GREAT VALUE.

Lakes and Streams Make Transportation of Logs an Easy Problem—Many Cruisers in District.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., June 27.—(Special correspondence.)—If there is one county in Oregon that has cost more and promises more than any other, it is Klamath County. Perhaps few places of equal area known to civilization have been purchased with a greater expenditure of blood and treasure. Yet those who live at this good day know that it is worth the price, high as it was.

The fierce Modocs and Klamaths said: "Here is the dust of our fathers. Better for us to die here than to be removed to any other county. If we die here, we go down to the dust with our fathers and our people. If we die in some other land, we shall be lost forever!" Could there be stronger motives to nerve the arm of patriotism or stronger purpose to sustain the human heart in striking for home and fireside? As far back as 1852 they began the work of ambush and slaughter and "Modoc land" for a quarter of a century was not only the scene of savage treachery and cruelty, but of heroic deeds and tragic incidents as well. Weary immigrants, moving onward toward the setting sun—no record tells how many—were here sacrificed, almost on the very threshold of their land of promise.

Those who found graves were soon succeeded by other brave settlers, representing that same hardy race of men and women who have led the hosts of civilization for many centuries—the Anglo-Saxon. Then came the fearful Modoc war, led by Captain Jack. It was bloody, but brief. Captain Jack and three of his chiefs were executed by the United States authorities at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873. This ended all strife between the white and red races here; and the American flag waves its peaceful folds from Fort Klamath over 1000 Klamath and Modoc Indians, who are longing and working for the white man's civilization, and the pastoral life of the West. They have beaten their "swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks." They will learn war no more.

What did the white man and Oregon gain by securing Klamath County? They gained 5832 square miles of territory; 3,732,480 acres—a territory larger than some of the New England States. What, then, of this wonderful country? In the practical language of the day, what does it offer to the present and future generations?

The mean altitude of Klamath County is about 4200 feet above sea level. Of its 3,732,480 acres of surface area, 1,206,000 is agricultural land, 1,000,000 acres grazing land, 1,250,000 acres timber land; and the remainder, 276,480 acres, are covered by lakes and marshes, the latter in some cases the best land in Oregon, and easily redeemed by intelligent effort.

The timber of Klamath County constitutes one of its greatest sources of wealth. The principal varieties of commercial value are: Yellow pine, yellow fir, red cedar, red fir, larch and white pine. Of these, the sugar pine and red cedar are practically exhausted or in the hands of lumbermen. The red cedar is not considered valuable, due, perhaps, to the peculiarly hot, dry Summer seasons of its habitat, which climate, however, is perfectly adapted to the superior growth of sugar and yellow pines.

It is difficult to estimate properly the volume of timber in this county and that tributary to Klamath Falls, by virtue of the location of the water-sheds, which drain into Upper Klamath Lake. The amount is variously estimated by experts, whose observation, experience and data at hand are entitled to equal, respectful credence, as varying from 7,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 feet.

There is no locality with such a great amount of timber, of equally fine quality and with such a fine system of waterways, as the two Klamath Lakes, Upper and Lower, and Klamath River afford for an outlet, that has not, in the march of progress, attained fame and wealth by the development of that timber. About eight years ago, it is stated, an old lumberman from Michigan, after examining the Klamath Lakes and River, expressed the opinion that the general Klamath system bore, to him, a strong resemblance to the famous Muskegon and Menominee River systems, of Michigan, then about denuded of their timber, but which, with the Susquehanna River, of Pennsylvania, have been the greatest lumbering streams of the continent in their day. Since the usefulness and wealth of those three great systems have disappeared, the Klamath system is certainly now in line to hold its own with any in America.

Yellow pine largely predominates in quantity over any other timber in Klamath County. It is probable that three-fourths of all the timber here is either yellow pine or some variety of it. "Bull" pine is so classed, but it has a thicker sap and is of a smaller and younger growth than the finer body of the true yellow pine. Pacific Coast yellow pine is recognized as a much better wood than the best yellow pine of the Southern States, being softer, closer grained and freer from pitchy substance, it is said.

Red and yellow fir are fairly abundant in Klamath County, and in some spots high up in the mountains predominate over all other timber, notably in the Dead Indian region, where it is conceded that a large body of fir ranks with the best fir on Puget Sound, in both quality and yield per acre. There is, it is said, sufficient fir in this county to round out the other and more valuable timbers and to enable mills to fill general and mixed orders for heavy and long framing sticks and structural timbers, for which pine is not well adapted. The larch and white pine grow together, high up, on the summit plateau of the Cascades, and are readily accessible to Klamath River or to Upper Klamath Lake. This larch has been used and highly commended as a furniture and finish wood by firms in Portland.

Estimating the timber here at 12,000,000,000 feet, simply for mental exercise, at $20 per 1000, the lumber interests of Klamath County alone would be worth $240,000,000, a sum 16 times as large as that paid by President Thomas Jefferson to Napoleon Bonaparte for the Louisiana Territory, out of which this Government has carved 13 states, and had territory to spare. Surely such natural resources are worth, to the present and future generations, all the risks taken by the Applegates, Lassens, McKays, Huntingtons, Whitmores, Boutelles, Jacksons and others who "rescued the land and established it," and gave it to Oregon as one of her most precious jewels.

The outside world has at last become aware of Klamath's timber wealth. The Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota lumbermen are coming in here in large numbers and are making heavy purchases. The timber cruisers can be numbered by the score, and daily excursions leave Klamath Falls for the big timber districts. It is estimated that at least 300 outside timbermen and lumbermen are now examining timber in Klamath County.

Almost all the timber interests in this county are directly tributary to Upper Klamath Lake, either from the mountain sides or through streams flowing into it from sources many miles away. The lake and tributary streams abound in fish, and the mountains and marshes beyond are stocked with wild game, such as grouse, sage hens, ducks and geese in season, deer, bear, elk and antelope. This is not only a sportsman's paradise, but should be the Mecca for capitalists as well.

In this inland, natural kingdom, nestling amidst a bit of the sublimest scenery on the American continent, there is situated one of the most interesting and important bodies of fresh water in the Northwest. This is Upper Klamath Lake. It is 4200 feet above the sea, is about 25 miles in length, averages 8 miles in width and 10 feet in depth, although its deepest place is 105 feet. This lake is situated only two miles above the county seat of Klamath Falls, and is a great natural reservoir.

There are possibly not more than 5500 people in Klamath County, including about 1000 Klamath and Modoc Indians on their reservation. Of the 2,206,000 acres of agricultural and grazing land, there is less than 60,000 acres under cultivation, and not twice this amount is used for grazing.

In my next letter I shall treat of the possibility of agriculture and stockraising in Klamath County, and opportunities for manufacturing at Klamath Falls at a minimum cost.

EDWARD EVERETT YOUNG.

GENERAL VIEW OF UPPER KLAMATH LAKE.

ON BIG-SPRING CREEK, PELICAN BAY—AN ARM OF UPPER KLAMATH LAKE.

TIME CARD, STEAMER T. J. POTTER

For week commencing July 1, the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer T. J. Potter will leave Ash-street dock for Astoria and Ilwaco as follows:

July 1, 10 A. M.; 2d, 11 A. M.; 3d, 12 noon; 4th, 1 P. M.; 5th, 2:30 P. M. Baggage must be received at Ash-street dock 30 minutes before departure. Ticket office Third and Washington.

In the $4,658,000 worth of goods imported by the Congo Free State last year Belgium had the largest share and the United States none.

PURCHASE OF THE CANAL

GOVERNMENT AGENT GOES TO PARIS TO EXAMINE RECORDS.

Negotiations Will Soon Begin With Colombia to Acquire Right to Complete the Waterway.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The work incident to the carrying out of the provisions of the Spooner amendment to the isthmian canal bill will be prosecuted with the utmost expedition consistent with the nature and magnitude of the interests involved. Attorney-General Knox has designated Charles H. Russell as assistant to the Attorney-General, to go to Paris and make a critical and exhaustive examination of the records in the case. Mr. Russell will apply to the French Court of Cassation to complete certain essential proceedings and will verify records and proceedings in the case of which the Attorney-General has now reputed transcripts.

It is possible that after the examination of the records in Paris shall have been completed, Mr. Knox himself may go to France for a personal review of the work before proceeding further with the negotiations.

PARIS, July 4.—A shareholder of the old Panama company, named Donadieu, who opposed the decision of the civil tribunal approving the eventual cession of the canal property to the United States, has been nonsuited by the court, which condemned him to pay 500 francs damage.

State Department officials are gratified at the action taken in the French courts yesterday in non-suiting an applicant who sought to challenge the soundness of the title of the new Panama Canal Company. This is regarded as simplifying the task the Attorney-General has undertaken of establishing the ability of the Panama Canal Company to transfer a sound title. The French Government already has informed the State Department of its disposition to forward the transfer so that small legal technicalities may be swept away.

TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

Negotiations for Right to Build Canal Will Begin Soon.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The negotiations for the treaty between the United States and Colombia, by which we will acquire the right to build the Panama Canal, will begin in about one week. Secretary Hay will be out of the city for the next few days, and on his return the negotiations will begin. Minister Concha has been fully clothed with authority to proceed with the treaty. The main features of the treaty are pretty well settled, as the protocol signed some time ago was quite full in setting forth the prospective arrangement in case Congress acted favorably on the Panama route. The amount to be paid Colombia for a relinquishment of exclusive rights to the United States will be $7,000,000 in gold, payable on the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and in addition, Colombia is to receive an annuity at the end of 14 years, to be determined by mutual agreement at that time. This annuity is expected to be $500,000 a year. In transferring the rights of Colombia to the United States, the language used by the act of Congress will be followed to a considerable extent, and there will be a transfer of such jurisdiction over the six-mile zone as will permit the exercise of American authority with American courts, sanitary officers, police, etc. The question of transferring complete political sovereignty is about the only point which could raise obstacles to the negotiations, but it is understood this point will be avoided, as the act of Congress appears to contemplate a transfer of jurisdiction and not a transfer of political sovereignty. The Colombian officials at Washington look forward to a successful consummation of the negotiations. They say, however, that there is far less popular demand in Colombia for the Panama Canal than there is in Nicaragua for the Nicaragua route, and this apathy may delay the conclusion of negotiations. The treaty will have to be ratified by the United States Senate and the Colombian Congress before it becomes effective.

Cable Offer Referred to Knox.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The offer of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company to lay a cable across the Pacific a year earlier than first promised, and giving the Government the benefit of reduced rates for communication in exchange for the information developed in the soundings taken by the United States steamer Nero in her survey of 1899, has been referred by Secretary Moody to the Attorney-General for an opinion. Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, under whose jurisdiction the matter falls, reported in favor of the company's offer, though, it is said, under conditions which are regarded in some quarters as rather stringent. The matter at this stage had assumed a phase which the Secretary regarded as of sufficient complexity to warrant its submission to the head of the Law Department of the Government.

Wireless Telegraph in Maneuvers.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—It is quite probable that the Signal Corps of the Army will use a system of wireless telegraphy in the coming joint Army and Naval maneuvers. General Greely has designated a special board to consider what experiments in communication will be attempted at these maneuvers, and the question as to whether the forces will attempt to use a wireless system in their operations will be decided by it. The Navy Department does not expect to use wireless telegraphy in the maneuvers this Summer, as it has not yet decided upon a system. It is the hope and expectation of the officials that wireless communication can be made a part of the great naval maneuvers which will take place in the Caribbean Sea next Winter.

Commission Brings Him Legacy.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—An interesting and unusual incident has come to light in connection with the appointment of Lieutenant Carl F. Bussche to the Army. Lieutenant Bussche comes from the ranks and was recommended for appointment as Second Lieutenant because of his strict attention to duty and manifest fitness for such advancement. His father is Baron Bussche, of Berlin, and the parent has now written to Secretary Root asking to be furnished properly attested evidence that his son had been appointed an officer in the United States Army, in order that the courts may authorize the Bussche estate to pay to the son the amount of $1000. A legacy established 200 years ago by a military-loving ancestor bestowed on each member of the family who obtaind a commission in any of the armies of the world the above stated sum, to be used for purposes of equipment. The young officer is now serving in the Philippines with the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Additional Quarters Needed.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretaries Root and Moody spent several hours in their offices today. The first named was engaged in clearing up his private correspondence. Secretary Root was in consultation with Adjutant-General Corbin, General Young, of the War College Board, and Major George Ruhlen, of the Quartermaster's Department, regarding the allotment of appropriations, aggregating $3,350,000 for military posts. There is a great demand for additional quarters at most of the posts in the country to accommodate the state troops returning from service in the Philippines, and it is the purpose of the department to begin construction of the necessary barracks and quarters with the least possible delay.

New Spanish-American Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Minister Bellamy Storer, at Madrid, announcing that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs and himself have signed a treaty of amity between the United States and Spain. The text of the treaty will not be made public now, but in general terms it is one of the standard treaties of amity, commerce and navigation which have been used with little modification by the United States Government for the last few years.

Mr. Storer is also engaged in the negotiation of an extradition treaty.

RECREATION.

If you wish to enjoy a day of rest and pleasure, take the O. R. & N. train from Union depot at 9 A. M. for a short trip up the Columbia, returning, if desired, by boat from Cascade Locks. Tickets and particulars at O. R. & N. ticket office, Third and Washington.

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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

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"Know Thyself," a book for men only; regular price, 50 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 6 cents for postage. Address the **Peabody Medical Institute**, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., established in 1860, the oldest and best in America. Write today for free book, "The Key to Health and Happiness."

Editor's Note For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

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