

# Eugene City Guard.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.  
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

The revolution at Colombia is spreading.

President Kruger is reported as in favor of unconditional surrender.

Insurgents in Southern Luzon attacked Calamba, but were driven off.

Eveleth, Minn., is to be moved to make room for mining operations on the town site.

William H. Brown rode 1,000 miles wheel in 84 hours, breaking the record by seven hours.

The soldiers who made trouble at San Carlos, Indian agency, Arizona, are to be punished.

William Wilkie, aged 19, was killed by Charles Chelin in Chicago, as the result of a prizefight.

The British losses in Natal in three days' fighting are said to have been nearly 500 killed and wounded.

England's newspapers must hereafter look to the United States and Canada for their paper pulp.

German carp found in the Columbia and Willamette rivers in great number, will be frozen for foreign shipment.

Thieves entered the postoffice at Albany, Or., through a tunnel and robbed the vault, securing about \$300.

The remains of Lieutenant-Colonel Miley, Shafter's chief aide, were brought home on the Senator. He fell a victim to fever in the Philippines.

Changes in ranks of naval officers have made it necessary to give Sampson and Schley less advancement than would have been given out last session of congress.

Montana was visited by a disastrous snow storm, the worst in 20 years. The loss of life will exceed 20 persons in Teton county, and 20,000 sheep perished in the storm.

A scouting party of the Thirty-sixth volunteers encountered insurgents in southwest Santa Arta, scattering them, killing six and capturing eight, and 10 rifles. No casualties.

General Castro, insurgent commander during the recent revolution, has entered Caracas. A cordial reception was accorded him. No fear of renewed fighting is felt.

A cablegram has been received at the state department from United States Consul Guder, at Panama, stating that an insurrection has broken out there, and that martial law has been declared.

Bates, Lawton and Funston have received deserved appointments. Bates has been made major-general of volunteers, Lawton brigadier-general in regular army and Funston has been given reappointment.

Amos Lunt, who during eight years' service at San Quentin has executed 20 murders, has become a mental wreck. He is haunted by visions of men he has hanged. He will probably be committed to an asylum.

The navy department has difficulty in getting sufficient medical men.

The transport Senator has arrived safely at San Francisco.

General Miles will be accompanied by his family and a few friends on his tour to the Pacific coast.

Secretary Lang has issued an order assigning Admiral Dewey to special duty at the navy yard department.

Fifty-three Boers were killed and a large number wounded in the encounter with Baden-Powell's forces at Mafeking.

An enthusiastic meeting to promote the movement to erect a monument to Farnell was held in New York. Over \$10,000 was collected.

Sir Thomas Lipton has the spirit of a plucky sportsman and will challenge us again for the America's cup. He says he cannot get ready for next year, but will be prepared in 1901.

The strike of the ironmolders and the cormakers at St. Paul has ended, and the men have returned to work. The employers grant a slight advance in wages and recognize the union.

As a corollary of the Pullman-Wagner consolidated deal, the readjustment of railroad stockholders on an enormous scale is said to be the next move on the boards. A welding together of the railroad properties controlled by the Harriman-Gould and Vanderbilt interests is spoken of.

War between Americans and Mexicans broke out at Naco, Ariz., with disastrous results. The fight started between Mexican guards and American cowboys, and as a result four guards were killed and one seriously wounded. An American named Ryan was instantly killed and a Bisbee miner was shot through the leg.

One hundred years ago it was considered a wonderful achievement for ten men to manufacture 48,000 pins a day. Now three make 7,500,000 pins in the same time.

It is complained that the blacksmiths of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth show lack of interest in the operation of the horseshoers' license law. The members of the craft in Duluth were so disinterested that they conceded their vacancy to the board of examiners to Minneapolis.

A Filipino newspaper makes the statement that independence will be given to the islands in December, when Bryan will be elected president of the United States. The newspaper also makes the statement that the American casualties have been 23,000 since last February and that the policy now is a retreating fight.

The cigar-makers' official journal reports that 414,356,931 cigars were manufactured in the United States during July—an increase over the output of the same month in 1898 of 89,644,120 cigars.

## LATER NEWS.

A national billiard association may soon be in the field.

Washington is said to be the most productive of the Fanning group of islands.

It is rumored that A. D. Clarke, an Englishman, may try for the cup to get even with Lord Dunraven.

Colonel Frost says the stories of American soldiers looting churches is absolutely false. He praises Otis.

The university of Oregon will play football against the university of California at Berkeley campus November 18.

St. Louis' world's fair is to be a great one. The fund has already reached \$4,000,000. The total amount aimed at is \$5,000,000.

Michael Davitt, an Irish nationalist, has announced that he will resign his seat in the house of commons as a protest against the Boer war.

The White Star steamer Germanic collided with a barge near Liverpool and was seriously injured. She will not sail for New York this trip.

Reverend McKinnon asserts that General Lana, the rebel chief killed by Aguinaldo's orderly, had killed his wife and mother-in-law in Paris and fled.

A Paris dispatch says Russia has no interest in Kruger's people or their little republic, and will not interfere. Germany is said to be friendly to the English.

A giant brass combine is being formed which it is stated will comprise all the plants in the Naugatuck valley, Connecticut. The main office will be in New York city.

The 19 Russian men-of-war in the Pacific will shortly be reinforced by six ships from the Eastern squadron. The Berlin Tageblatt sees in this a connection with the rumors of the Chino-Japanese alliance.

Secretary Long will make a recommendation for but a limited increase of the new navy in his forthcoming annual report. He will devote most of his energies to urging abolition of limit of cost in the construction of battleships.

Herr Hoffp, ex-treasurer of the Albert Verela, a charitable organization under the patronage of the king and queen of Saxony, was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and nine months for misappropriating 250,000 marks of the society's funds.

At Paris, Mo., the grand jury returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Alexander Jester, on the charge of murdering Gilbert Gates, son of a Chicago millionaire, 28 years ago.

The Thirty-fifth infantry may have a new colonel. Cobbe is mentioned as a probable candidate for brigadier-general, and Lieutenant-Colonel Plummer, who commanded the regiment at Vancouver barracks and on the voyage to Manila, will probably succeed him.

The Burghers are said to have secured the services of 13,000 natives.

Prolongation of war beyond British expectations is now said to be certain.

The navy department is to give Marconi's wireless telegraph a practical test.

England will expect the Boers to pay the cost of war when the end comes.

The government of Venezuela has been turned over to Castro, who seems to be very popular.

United States army officers have been sent to South Africa to watch the progress of the war.

A Chicago candyman has confessed to the police that he has 42 wives in different parts of the world.

Fifteen sick men of the Iowa regiment are now in the general hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Russia has at last agreed that the claim resulting from the seizure of seals in Behring sea shall be arbitrated.

Illo Illo is stirred by the expectation of important fighting. Volleys are being fired at the American outposts nightly.

Colonel John B. Yates, one of General Sherman's main supports in the famous march to the sea, is dead at Amesburg, Ont.

The battleships Texas and Indiana are to go out of commission, as the officers and men are needed in the Philippines. Others may follow.

A Berlin dispatch says telegrams from Brussels announce that in the Transvaal legation circles it is stated that France and Russia will not permit the annexation of the Transvaal and Orange Free State to England.

At Atchison, Kan., two robbers shot and killed one man and wounded another in a store, which they later robbed. They were pursued by a posse and they shot and killed a policeman and another man, both members of the pursuers.

Canada has made a new proposition for permanent settlement of the Alaska dispute. She again asks for arbitration on terms similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela. Fifty years of occupancy is considered conclusive evidence of title. She is willing to give up Skaagway and Dyea, but wants Pyramid Harbor.

"It begins," says Tin and Terne, "to look as though Anderson and Elwood are to be the titinate centers of manufacture in the West."

The union cigar-makers of Tampa, Fla., have enforced a demand that cigar factories be scrubbed and cleaned once a month.

There are upwards of 1,000,000 shipers of produce in the United States, and it is believed that from their ranks a strong national organization can be formed.

Ex-Minister to Russia Breekinridge opines that in the event Russia or France interferes that it is Uncle Sam's duty to help England in her fight.

In Hillsdale, Mich., the sidewalk are all in control of the city; are built by the city itself by the day labor plan; are uniform in size and construction, and are paid for by property owners upon a uniform scale. The city is putting down cement walks for seven cents a foot and wood for five cents. Cement is now used together in this town, and the present ordinance has been in force for three years.

## NEW TERMS OF PEACE

### Aguinaldo's Representative En Route to Washington.

### WHAT THE FILIPINOS DESIRE

Recognition of His Government as an Independent Republic, Under a United States Protectorate.

New York, Oct. 27.—A special to the World from Washington says: Senator Antonio Regidor, who is now in London, will sail for the United States within three weeks, and, as a fully accredited representative of Aguinaldo, will present to President McKinley new terms for ending hostilities and reconstructing the government of the islands.

The coming of the representative is kept a close secret by the administration, but from high authority the World correspondent learns that these are the exact terms Aguinaldo desires:

Absolute free trade between the United States and the Philippine islands, carrying with it the fullest commercial favor between the two countries.

Perfect religious freedom as now exists under the government of Aguinaldo, the same being a concession made by him to the wishes of the United States.

Coaling stations for the United States upon all important islands of the archipelago, to be selected by the United States and ceded outright forever by the Philippines. This would include Manila.

Military reservations at Manila, Ilo Ilo, Panay, Mindoro, Negros, Masbate, Samar and such other islands as may be determined upon by both governments.

The employment of United States officials in the customs and all other internal branches of the government, to be selected by the United States and paid by the Philippine government.

The introduction of the U. S. American police system.

The establishment of judiciary as now exists in the island of Cuba.

The reconstruction of the entire Filipino government upon lines as nearly consistent with those prescribed by the constitution of the United States and adapted to the requirements of the natives.

Recognition of the Filipino government as an independent republic under a protectorate of the United States.

Senator Regidor will have plenipotentiary power to treat with the United States government upon all of these points in order to reach an agreement by which hostilities may cease.

Man With Forty-Two Wives.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Forty-two wives scattered throughout the world, four of whom are in Chicago, was the confession made today by Walter L. Farnsworth, a Chicago candy commission man, who was arrested yesterday charged with bigamy. Farnsworth also admitted he was a man of many aliases. Some of these are Charles Bransford, A. J. Hitting, S. L. Thomas, A. L. Klesner and Bradshaw.

"I cannot tell exactly how many women I have married," said he. "I know of 11 in Europe, four in China, three in Peru, one in England, and over 20 others in different parts of the world, but to save my soul I could not tell how many. I did not live more than a day or two at a time with them. They will tell you I was good to them."

Insurgents at Calamba.

Manila, Oct. 27.—The Twenty-sixth infantry arrived here on the transport Grant yesterday and sailed for Ilo Ilo today.

Insurgents have returned to the vicinity of Calamba. They have increased in numbers and are surrounding the town on the land side.

At San Isidro, 30 hours of rain raised the river and supplies are arriving there in cascades of the natives. The health of the columns is excellent.

Sugar Trust Sued for Commissions.

New York, Oct. 26.—The trail of an action brought by Henry Hents against Theodore Havemeyer, Henry O. Havemeyer, Frederick Havemeyer and Charles Senff to recover \$225,000 commissions for his services in the consolidation of the companies which now form the American Sugar Refining Company, was commenced in the supreme court today before Justice Andrews and a jury.

The Fight at Ladysmith.

London, Oct. 27.—General White has telegraphed the war office from Rietfontein under date of October 24, saying there was fighting near Ladysmith. Thirteen of the British force were killed, 92 wounded, and three are missing, the casualties being largely among the Gloucester regiment.

New Depot for Seattle.

St. Paul, Oct. 27.—The Northern Pacific has plans drawn and adopted for a very handsome new depot and terminal station for Seattle. The improvements will cost about \$500,000, the depot itself costing something over \$250,000. The building will be of red stone, three stories, with high roof and distinctly ornamental design.

Big Advance in Furs.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The scarcity of seal and sable, furs here declare, is the cause of the big advance in the price of all furs. The \$80 sable of last year is now worth \$150, and dyed furs are up from 20 to 70 cent.

El Reno, Oklahoma, Oct. 27.—C. W. Hopkins, a stockman, and Deputy Fox engaged in a fight with six-shooters in a saloon, with the result that both were killed. Fox had attempted to arrest Hopkins, who was drunk.

Slight Victory for Mrs. Craves.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Nettie R. Craves scored a slight victory today in a branch of her litigation against the Fair estate. Superior Judge Trout decided that she is not in any way stopped from claiming her share of the late Senator Fair, and that she may proceed with her action to establish, if she can, her right to a portion of the estate, as the dead man's widow.

It's a poor base ball player that doesn't make a change of base occasionally.

## BURNED AT SEA.

Destruction of the George B. Stetson of the Coast of Formosa.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—Mrs. P. W. Patton, the wife of Captain Patton, whose vessel, the American ship George B. Stetson, was burned at sea off the coast of Formosa about two months ago, has just arrived here, and tells a graphic story of the destruction of the vessel. She was the only woman aboard.

"I did not understand at first when the alarm was given," said Mrs. Patton, "but a moment later my husband came into the cabin and told me to hurry and clothe the baby and myself for a trip in an open boat. By the time I was clothed and reached the deck, the flames had got at far as the mainmast, and the rigging almost above my head was all ablaze.

"The longest was in the water long-side with eight of the crew. Just as I got into the boat there was a loud roar and the skylight and roof of the cabin were lifted off by an explosion of the gases that had formed in the room aft. A moment later the whole ship was a mass of flames, and as we pulled away the mainmast fell. A few minutes later there was a sudden roll, and the ship went down.

"Two days and two nights we were in that boat. About noon of the second day we saw land and that evening we landed on the little island of Ti Pin Tsen, which was taken from the Chinese by the Japanese during the recent war. We landed at a small village of the natives and the baby and I were the greatest curiosities the natives had ever seen."

The George B. Stetson was bound from Portland, Or., for Tim Tsin, with a cargo of railroad lumber, in command of Captain Patton. She had a crew of 20 men. On the evening of September 10, off the east coast of Formosa, smoke was discovered coming up out of the forepeak. Captain Patton tried to rally his crew, but they were panic-stricken, and paid no heed to discipline. The boats were launched to save them from burning.

From the island the survivors of the Stetson went to Nagasaki in a small Japanese steamer.

Inspection at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Wash., Oct. 30.—Telegraphic orders from the adjutant-general's office in Washington were received today, directing the military authorities of this department to receive no more recruits for volunteer service.

The Thirty-ninth regiment, United States volunteer infantry, and two companies of the Forty-fifth, recruited here, were given general inspection today by Captain Henry P. McCain, assistant adjutant-general, department of the Columbia, who was appointed inspecting officer for this special purpose. The inspection was thorough in every detail of camp and field service and equipment.

Two hundred and fourteen pack mules and 80 men arrived here today from St. Louis. The mules are intended for use of the army in the Philippines, and will be sent on the transport Lennox from Portland.

Rivers Dismissed.

Havana, Oct. 30.—General Rios Rivera, ex-civil governor of the province of Havana, whose withdrawal from the governorship was reported as a resignation, denies that he resigned. He says he was dismissed, and that he does not know upon what grounds the dismissal was ordered. He admits that he had recently remarked that he would resign in the event that at least one of the three nominations he had made to public office was not approved, but he attributes his dismissal to the direct influence of Senator Domingo Mendos Capote, secretary of state in the advisory cabinet of Governor-General Brooke.

He Took Tax Money.

Eugene, Or., Oct. 30.—Deputy Sheriff H. J. Day has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of a little more than \$2,100. He went to Portland last Friday on business, and telegraphed his wife from Portland Sunday, that he would be home Tuesday. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

A reward of \$100 has been offered for his arrest. His defalcation is a great surprise to his friends, as he has always been considered trustworthy. The money taken was tax money collected in the past two months.

Disappearance at Sea.

Washington, Oct. 30.—News was received at the war department of the arrival of the hospital ship Relief at Manila. She reported the disappearance at sea, between Guam and Manila, of Lieutenant Robert D. Carmody, who went to Guam with a marine battalion on the Yosemite, when Captain Leary was sent out as governor to take possession of the island. There are no details of the occurrence. It appears Carmody was taken aboard at Guam, presumably sick, and on orders home, or else on furlough. It is thought possible he may have jumped overboard while delirious.

Missouri at Port Said.

Port Said, Oct. 30.—The United States transport Missouri, with a large quantity of medical supplies and a number of nurses, has arrived here, en route to Manila.

Helen Gould and Mormonism.

New York, Oct. 30.—Miss Helen Gould has given \$8,000 to the League for Social Reform to be used in a crusade against Mormonism. The league has issued 1,000,000 pamphlets in pursuance of Miss Gould's directions. They are aimed directly at Mormonism and Brigham H. Roberts, as congressman, and will be distributed all over the country. When they are exhausted millions more will follow them. The pamphlets and blank petitions will be sent to 50,000 clergymen, and to hundreds of clubs and societies.

These, together with a varied assortment of other printed matter, are expected to enlist the co-operation and financial support of people of all classes throughout the country. Clergymen will be asked to preach on the subject of Mormon practices and also to take up collections for use in the crusade against them.

Paid the Death Penalty.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Tex., says Rev. C. E. Morrison was hanged at noon today at Vernon, Tex., for wife-murder. He met his death resignedly.

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE

### Annual Report of Commissioner Hermann.

### APPROPRIATIONS FOR SURVEYS

Recommendations Regarding the Forest Reserves of the Northwest—Charge for Grazing.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The annual report of Commissioner Hermann makes the following estimates for surveys for the coming year:

30 townships in Central and Western Oregon.....\$ 70,000

Occupied lands in Washington..... 50,000

Public lands in Idaho..... 100,000

Mineral monuments..... 5,000

Non-descript surveys in Alaska..... 100,000

Of its entire grant, the Northern Pacific has now received 21,718,268 acres, and 14,851,832 acres are still to be surveyed.

As the department now considers that it has no authority to expect payment for sheepgrazing privileges on the forest reserves, the commissioner recommends that congress authorize the secretary to make a reasonable charge for such grazing, the grazing to be confined to open areas. It is recommended that from 8 to 10 cents per head for cattle, and 1 to 2 cents per head for sheep be charged in the Cascade reserve, and at the rate of \$5 per thousand in Rainier reserve in Washington.

He argues that so long as the millmen and lumber dealers pay a fair price for timber supplies drawn from public lands, there should be an equal charge levied upon the grazing products of such lands, and hopes that legislation to this effect will be early enacted.

When the geological survey has extended its surveys over the reserves, and the lands more valuable for agricultural than for forest purposes have been segregated, the commissioner thinks a better disposition can be made for the exclusion of sheep from the reserves, and if it shall be held that no sheep shall graze on any reserve, the agricultural or grazing lands should first be eliminated entirely from the reserve.

Among other things the commissioner recommends legislation permitting lands within forest reserves to be rented or leased for any purpose not incompatible with the purposes for which the reservations are created. He also desires legislation permitting the entry of lands within the reservations more valuable for coal than for forest uses. A large force to push more rapidly the work of examining the remaining unreserved forest lands is asked for \$300,000, and \$150,000 is asked for additional special agents.

Other recommendations are for the compulsory attendance of witnesses at land hearings; to prevent the mining and sale of coal during the lifetime of a coal declaratory statement, or until full payment is made for the land; for changing and enlarging the Mount Rainier National Park; that a general law be enacted which shall repeal numerous conflicting and undesirable statutes respecting timber on unreserved lands, and in their stead make due provision for the protection and use of timber on such lands.

The report shows a grand total of 229,308,068 acres of unappropriated and reserved public lands in the United States.

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

Its Provisions Made Public—Alfred S. New Head of the House.

New York, Oct. 28.—The provisions of the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt were made public tonight in a statement by Chauncey M. Depew. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt inherits the larger portion of his father's fortune and becomes practically the head of the Vanderbilt family. The will makes no mention of the marriage of Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., and Miss Wilson, nor to any quarrel between father and son because of the union, but apparently as the father's displeasure was visited upon the eldest son, he receiving, all told, under the terms of the will, but \$1,500,000, and \$1,000,000 of this to be held in trust by the executors. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt is, of course, the residuary legatee, and will possess a fortune of probably \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Gladys, Reginald and Gertrude (Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney) will receive about \$7,500,000 each. But Mr. Depew states that Alfred will give to his father as rich as his brother and sisters. Alfred will, therefore, turn over to Cornelius about \$8,000,000.

Supposed to Be Andrew's Men.

London, Oct. 28.—The Times publishes a letter from Rear-Admiral Campbell, summarizing a story received from his nephew, now at Fort Churchhill, Hudson bay, which says some Eskimo traders on north some time ago shot two white men, supposed to belong to the Andrew expedition.

Spanish Gumboho Routed.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Admiral Watson has informed the navy department that the Spanish gumboho Arayat, sunk May, 1898, in the Pasig river, has been raised. The boat is in fair condition, and will be repaired.

Brumby Gets a Sword.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28.—Georgia today paid tribute to her ranking hero of the Spanish-American war, Flag Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, of the Olympia, by the presentation of a handsome sword, in recognition of his noteworthy services at Manila.

South of Alva, in Southern Illinois, is the banner cornfield of the world. It will give this year 600,000 bushels of corn, an average of 100 bushels to the acre.

Dewey's Acknowledgments.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Frank A. Vanderbilt, chairman of the Dewey home commission, has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

"Washington, Oct. 28.—Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt this day of the title deed to the beautiful house presented to me by my countrymen. My heart is full of gratitude to them for this overwhelming expression of their regard for me, and request that you will also accept and convey to the committee my heartfelt thanks for your and their efforts. Very sincerely yours, GEORGE DEWEY."

## A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

President McKinley Issues the Usual Proclamation.

The president has issued the following proclamation:

"A national custom, dear to the hearts of the people, calls for the setting apart of one day in each year for special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the preceding year. This honored observance acquires with time a tender significance. It enriches domestic life; it summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love. Seldom as this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has invaded our shore; liberal employment waits upon labor, abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. The national finances have been sustained and made firmer. In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequal degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our national character. Churches and schools have flourished. American patriotism has been exalted. Those engaged in maintaining the honor of the flag with such signal success have been, in a large degree, spared from disaster and disease. An honorable peace has been ratified with a foreign nation with which we were at war, and we are now at friendly relations with every power on earth.

"The trust which we have assumed for the benefit of the people of Cuba has faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The hurricanes which swept over our new possession of Puerto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who were swift to respond with generous aid to the sufferers. While the insurrection still continues in the island of Luzon, confidence in the good purposes of the United States is being rapidly established throughout the archipelago.

"For these reasons, and countless others, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, hereby name Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in our newly acquired islands, as well as by those who may be at sea orjourning in foreign lands, and I advise that on this day religious exercises shall be conducted in the churches or meeting places of all denominations in order that in the social features of the day its real significance may not be lost sight of, but fervent prayers may be offered to the Most High for a continuance of the divine guidance, without which man's efforts are vain, and for divine consolation to those whose kindred and friends have sacrificed their lives for our country.

"I recommend also, that on this day, so far as may be found practicable, labor shall cease from its accustomed toil, and charity abound toward the sick, the needy and the poor.

"In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Is It Malaria or Alunt?

Languor, loss of appetite, indigestion and often feverishness are the common symptoms of a physiological condition termed "malaria." All these symptoms may be and frequently are the effect of the use of alum baking powders in food making. There is no question about the poisonous effect of alum upon the system. It obstructs digestion, prostrates the nerves, coagulates and de vitalizes the blood. All this has been made clear, thanks to physicians, boards of health