

Daily Astorian.

Telephone Main 661.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.
Sent by mail, per year \$6.00
Sent by mail, per month50
Served by carrier, per month60

SEMI-WEEKLY.
Sent by mail, per year, in advance, \$2.00

All communications intended for publication should be directed to "Editor Astorian." Business communications of all kinds and remittances must be addressed to "The Astorian Publishing Co."

The Astorian guarantees to its advertisers the largest circulation of any newspaper published on the Columbia river.

Advertising rates can be had on application to the business manager.

WHARVES TO THE SHIPS.

The following editorial article from the New York Commercial applies to a Northwest situation with which many of us are quite familiar. The Commercial's reference to the disadvantages which 2500-ton ships must put up with in competition with the great freighters now being built is particularly significant:

"It is extremely doubtful if the four vessels of the Chicago Northwestern Steamship Company—the ambitious concern that has been dispatching ships and cargoes from Chicago to European ports direct—will ever return to that city or to the Great Lakes again. One is already on her way to Baltimore by way of the St. Lawrence, and the other three will probably engage in the Atlantic coast trade during the winter.

The experiment has not been a success. It has demonstrated that the maintenance of such a line is physically possible but not practicable, as yet. The Canadian canal permit a maximum vessel-draught of only fourteen feet, so a portion of these "through" cargoes had in every instance to be taken out of the ship, forwarded in other bottoms and then be reloaded again at Montreal after the canal and the dangerous portions of the St. Lawrence river had been passed—all of which cost time and money, not to mention the necessarily high rates of insurance placed on ships and cargoes under these circumstances; and to get return freights from European ports to Chicago was always difficult and in no instance was such a cargo profitable.

With sufficiently deep water from Lake Michigan to the Atlantic these four ships might be able to do a profitable business, although their size—only about 2500-ton—would even then militate against them in competition with the cross-Atlantic fleet of big modern carriers. And under the most favorable conditions of innovation it is hard to uproot the trade traditions of centuries. On this point the Boston Journal says: "Most of the foreign goods that come into this country come, by long force of habit and the conditions of established trade, to Boston or New York. As importing centers, no other cities are compared. Here are the houses which handle imported merchandise. It is from these cities, and from New York especially, that it is distributed. Chicago has been receiving almost all of its European purchases through the port of New York. Foreign merchants did not relish the idea of sending their goods up through the dangerous St. Lawrence. Boston and New York need shake in their shoes no more lest their export trade be diverted to the north, and grass grow on their wharves and cobble in their warehouses."

Neither of them has been shaking much, any way—and it may be that the near future will see Chicago's dream realized. But as the Commercial has more than once pointed out, the tendency of the times is to "take the wharves to the ship"—to shorten the ocean voyage, not to lengthen it by cutting artificial channels to far inland points.

One of the recent improvements which the United States geological survey has introduced in its excellent series of geologic maps is an arrangement of lines by which the depth of the rock layers which are known to produce water can be determined. These lines are drawn to show the depth below the surface of both the upper and lower faces of the water bearing rocks in the section covered by the map and add a valuable feature to these already useful publications. The information on which the introduction of the water lines is based is being gathered by skillful geologists who are making a thorough study of the underground formations for the express purpose of locating waters which will be available for use by means of wells. In certain

parts of the country, as upon the plains and in the more arid west, these geologic to the underground waters will be of the greatest service, not only to the farming population but to the towns and cities which are in need of a plentiful water supply. Maps of portions of North and South Dakota, Wyoming and other sections of the great plains area will soon be published which will contain this new feature. The geologic folio embracing the country adjacent to the city of Washington, and of the section about Pueblo and Spanish Peak, Colorado, were among the first to exhibit the water lines.

The Daily News asked the Oregonian to answer the question: "Would not utilization of Astoria harbor be to Portland's highest interest?" The Oregonian answers (in a column article): "Portland is very anxious to secure more water on the bar." It's the old, old story of the Oregonian dodging the issue. That journal represents the famous wheat and railroad pools, the interests of which are placed above those of the people of the Columbia basin. If the Oregonian were a reputable paper, it would long ago have raised its voice against the levying of a tax which has netted nearly a million dollars for the direct financial gain only of those gentlemen comprising the two pools referred to. The Oregonian will pursue its present course until an opposition paper is started in Portland. Meantime, the people of Portland will continue to pay dearly for the empty honor of loading grain ships and lightening portions of their cargoes down the river, and the Sound will continue to grow great at Oregon's expense. Certainly the O. R. & N. Co. knew its business when it named its board of directors.

It is to be hoped the execution of Colgate will have a beneficial effect on the rest of the anarchistic tribe. The only regret is that those who induced the misguided youth to commit the crime did not perish with him.

The New York Sun has actually referred to Portland as a point from which grain is shipped. And thus do the people of the inland seaport get a run for that \$75,000.

We trust that the captain of the Carlos P. has not lost heart. When there's rain, there's a channel.

With the expiration of the lay days cometh the rains and the great tides. How strange!

"THE MILWAUKEE."

A familiar name of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, known all over the Union as the Great Railway running the "Pioneer Limited" trains every day and night between St. Paul and Chicago, and Omaha and Chicago. The only perfect train in the world. Understand. Connections are made with all transcontinental lines, securing to passengers the best service known. Luxurious coaches, electric light, steam heat, of a variety equalled by no other line.

See that your ticket reads via "The Milwaukee" when going to any point in the United States or Canada. All ticket agents sell them.

For rates, pamphlets or other information, address, J. W. CASEY, C. J. EDDY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Geo. Agt., Portland, Ore. Portland, Ore.

BEST OF EVERYTHING

Is a Word This Tells of the Passenger Service via

The Northwestern Line.

Eight Trains Daily Between St. Paul and Chicago, comprising

The Latest Pullman Sleepers, Peerless Dining Cars, Library and Observation Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The 20th Century Trains—Runs every Day of the Year.

The Finest Train in the World

Electric Lighted Heated

THE BADGER STATE EXPRESS, the Finest Daily Train Running Between St. Paul and Chicago, via the Short Line.

Connections from the West Made via THE NORTHERN PACIFIC, GREAT NORTHERN AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RYs.

This is also the BEST LINE between Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis. All Agents Sell Tickets via

The Northwestern Line

W. H. MEAD, H. L. SISLER, General Agent, Trav. Agent, 248 Alder Street, Portland, Oregon.

BIG SUM ON KING'S LIFE.

Tradesman Have Insured Edward With Lloyds for \$250,000.

New York Sun.

LONDON.—A syndicate of tradesmen and others who would suffer loss of business in case of his death, have insured King Edward VII's life with Lloyds until the expiration of the year next June. The aggregate amount of the insurance is well over \$250,000. The rate is about ten guineas for each £100.

In reference to this type of insurance, it seems that no insurance was issued on the lives of Caesar and Emperor William by Lloyds, but it is understood that the rates in each case would have been five guineas for every £100. The new contract for the coronation over the star is balanced by the far greater security of the former's life.

In view of the order for the coronation that every post attending the coronation must come to a star, many of the old-fashioned coronation charts are now at the coach builders being renovated. They have not been seen in many years, having fallen into disuse during Queen Victoria's reign because of her early and short visits to London and the quickness of the coronation.

In regard to the stories of the large prices that have been demanded and already paid for flax and houses to witness the coronation ceremonies, real estate agents now say that they have many clients who are willing to let their apartments but hitherto the people have refused to give more than the usual rent. Many apartments have been rented at between one and two guineas per week, and some who are waiting for American and South African millionaires to give fancy rents will be disappointed.

The earl, marshall's announcement with reference to the robes to be worn at the coronation has excited lively interest among West End business firms. After two full seasons they are expecting a good one.

It is the belief of a large firm that "that day" were doing something now that the dress regulations for the coronation are out, trade should at once take a step forward. The robesmakers, one fancied, will feel the movement pressing in, in the robes which can be obtained by waiting. What if it were so that the latest fashion is not to be waited for, as it may be, in the case of court dress. We know precisely what the robes have been made of, with many a fine and fine, and that in the beginning and end of them, unless indeed the question of cost is to be noted.

The coronation robes of a peer or a noble cost from £100 to £150. The exact figure depends a good deal upon the quality of the fur which they are trimmed. It has been said that furs will probably be hired for the occasion. Instead of bought outright.

"There may be some of a dealer or remarked, 'but not much. It isn't worth while really, as a saying, and I don't know that we should encourage it.'"

"One authority was asked whether he thought that many of the robes worn at the coronation of Queen Victoria would be worn at King Edward's coronation.

"No doubt there will be some," he replied. "I should not think the number will be very large. You see it's a very long time since the coronation of Queen Victoria when these robes of scarlet velvet were last used. The robes which a peer or noble wears on other occasions when the sovereign is present, being of scarlet cloth, with fur and bars of gold lace. These robes every peer will have, but they are of no use on the present occasion."

He further observed that since 1838 only many new robes had been created, and as a set of coronation robes could not be by any means certain to them. His verdict altogether was that the robesmakers would be kept busy not until the early summer. He hinted, no doubt, from personal knowledge, that the coronation robes for members of the royal family are already in course of being made.

Over the east marshall's announcement did not bear upon the style of them. That robes with the king and queen be presented to the coronation would have been the great question. It has been followed by regard to the sum of which peers and nobles are to wear—coronations with silver gilt, with out any jewels. There is understood to be a limit of £1000 for each robe, and it is thought that the robes will be of a rich gold lace, with a few jewels at the collar, but of no great value.

A leading firm of West End jewellers have already prepared a series of designs for coronation robes to be worn at the coronation. Naturally, various robes are being made for the king and queen, and for the prince and princess of Wales, and for the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

For rates, pamphlets or other information, address, J. W. CASEY, C. J. EDDY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Geo. Agt., Portland, Ore. Portland, Ore.

ABILITY OF BOOTH.

Edward M. Alfriend's "Recollections of John Wilkes Booth" is a particularly timely article contributed to the October Era. Concerning the man's ability we read:

"John Wilkes Booth once said to me: 'John Wilkes had the genius of my father, and was far more gifted than I.' Many old actors who saw him in his last years before his terrible and issue died at Washington have told me that they never saw so great a performance as he gave of 'Richard III' and other great parts. In Richmond, as I have said, he played under the name of John Wilkes Booth. At the close of the play, the usual call came for Edwin Booth, the curtain was run up and he came down the stage leading John Wilkes by the hand, pointed to him, and said, 'I think he has done well, don't you?' The response from the audience was a cry of 'Yes!' and a shower of applause."

When John Wilkes Booth was in the Richmond Stock Company he was very young. In his early twenties he was about one hundred and twenty-five pounds was a little taller than his brother Edwin, possessed his marvelous intellectual and beautiful eyes. With great symmetry of features, an especially fine forehead and curly black hair. He was as handsome as Greek god. It is saying a great deal, but he was a much handsomer man than his brother Edwin. He possessed a voice very like his brother's, melodious, sweet, full and strong, and was like him, a consummate elocutionist. Until his brother came to Richmond and he played 'Horatio' with him he was the second favorite man of the theatre, and played small parts. I saw him in 'Sir Benjamin Backhouse,' 'Charles Courtley,' 'Glavin' in the 'Lady of Lyons' and in similar small roles. His ability was unquestionable and his future assured. In Richmond, while connected with the theatre, he was a great favorite, knowing all the best men and many of the finest women. He was a faculty of social success, was hereditary, having been possessed by his father and also by his brother Edwin. With men John Wilkes was most dignified in demeanor, bearing himself with insouciant ease and grace, and was a brilliant talker. With women he was a man of irresistible fascination by reason of his superbly handsome face, conversational brilliancy and a peculiar halo of romance with which he invested himself, and which the ardent imagination of women amplified.

THIN, POLITE CHICAGO MEN.

Perseverance That gave a Son to a Star Woman in a Street Car.

"In a Windy street car, one day last week," said a New Yorker who had just returned from Chicago, "I saw something that was a little different from anything I ever saw anywhere in a street car before."

"It was pretty well crowded, this car, and among the people standing up in it was a stout lady, a right down big woman, she was, and no mistake, weighing about thirty-five pounds."

"Right there by her, on one side of the car, sat, side by side, three of the thinnest men I ever saw. It seemed a wonder that there could be in the world three men so thin, and nothing else than marvellous that these three men could have been brought there to sit side by side together right opposite the stout lady. But there they were, and presently one of these men got up and offered the lady his seat."

"She was as graceful in bearing as she was stout in form—but declined the seat. Nobody else of those standing near took it."

"In a moment the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

"To mention the third of those thin men got up and offered her his seat, and she also declined, and which of the thin men did not resume his seat up on the floor of this car No. 1, and nobody else took the seat."

A report from Sept. J. C. Gluck, Reformed School, Pennsylvania, W. Va., Oct. 18, 1900: "After trying all other advertised cures, we have decided to use Foley's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I find it the most effective and absolutely harmless."—Hart's Druggists.

There may be children now living—born this year, of long-lived parents—who will live to see a canal in operation across the isthmus—Chicago Tribune.

Chas. R. Woodman, Evanston, Ill., writes: "My boy, 24 years old, had a severe cold which refused to yield to any treatment, until we tried Foley's Kidney and Bladder Pills. He was completely cured before using one bottle. Take care not to buy a cheap imitation."—Hart's Druggists.

Jackie (John) Little, this is your 15th birthday. I'm entitled to seven sevenpence. Pretty Cousin, you foolish boy! Why you never grew up, on that knee habit of yours! Jackie-Curt, I'll quit when you're 30. Nell—Chicago Tribune.

After exposure of when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Kidney and Bladder Pills. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time.—Hart's Druggists.

The Royal Irish Fusiliers were not all captured by the Boers. An American girl got one—a captain—and shows signs of marrying him.—Minneapolis Journal.

When suffering from backache, take a dose of Foley's Kidney and Bladder Pills. The kidneys will be relieved and a warm, grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experienced.—Hart's Druggists.

The report in London that General Buller is about to make further remarks for publication is causing a cold sweat to break out all over Troy High society.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

J. O'Brien of Frothingham, Ill., writes: "I had a very bad attack of kidney complaint and tried Foley's Kidney and Bladder Pills which gave me immediate relief, and I was able to get about after taking two bottles."—Hart's Druggists.

While the copper miners are fighting a hard fight, the silver miners cannot be blamed for selling them to the east of the river.—Denver Republican.

Backache should never be neglected. It means kidney disorder, which, if allowed to run too long, may result in Bright's disease, diabetes or other serious and often fatal complaints. Foley's Kidney and Bladder Pills will cure the kidneys.—Hart's Druggists.

The Gumbiner who called New York City "delicious" as distinguished from "delicious" had a genuine inspiration. The right to attack being as Cooker down—Chicago Tribune.

S. A. Ingalls, Crown Point, N. Y., writes: "My wife suffered from kidney trouble for years. She was induced to try Foley's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and in less than a week she was cured. She was greatly improved and three bottles cured her."—Hart's Druggists.

Wife—Well, John, I'll have to be the cooking now. The cook left, without warning this afternoon. Husband—Not exactly without warning. She told me this morning I had better bring home some despatches tonight, but I didn't quite listen to what she meant.—Judge.

Mrs. T. H. Homan of Marshallville, Mo., was troubled with rheumatism for many years and tried a number of doctors without relief. After two applications of Manner Salve, her hands became better and in a short time she was entirely cured. Because of this, she was cured.—Hart's Druggists.

Severely in an intelligence, often—How many in family? Husband—Three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Eleven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Thirteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Fifteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Seventeen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Nineteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Twenty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Twenty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Twenty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Twenty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Twenty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Thirty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Thirty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Thirty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Thirty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Thirty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Forty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Forty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Forty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Forty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Forty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Fifty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Fifty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Fifty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Fifty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Fifty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Sixty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Sixty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Sixty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Sixty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Sixty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Seventy-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Seventy-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Seventy-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Seventy-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Seventy-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Eighty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Eighty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Eighty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Eighty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Eighty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Ninety-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Ninety-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Ninety-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Ninety-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Ninety-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and eleven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and thirteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and fifteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and seventeen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and nineteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and twenty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and twenty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and twenty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and twenty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and twenty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and thirty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and thirty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and thirty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and thirty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and thirty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and forty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and forty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and forty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and forty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and forty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and fifty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and fifty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and fifty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and fifty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and fifty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and sixty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and sixty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and sixty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and sixty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and sixty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and seventy-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and seventy-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and seventy-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and seventy-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and seventy-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and eighty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and eighty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and eighty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and eighty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and eighty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and ninety-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and ninety-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and ninety-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and ninety-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—One hundred and ninety-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and eleven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and thirteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and fifteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and seventeen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and nineteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and twenty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and twenty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and twenty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and twenty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and twenty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and thirty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and thirty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and thirty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and thirty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and thirty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and forty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and forty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and forty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and forty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and forty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and fifty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and fifty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and fifty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and fifty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and fifty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and sixty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and sixty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and sixty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and sixty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and sixty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and seventy-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and seventy-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and seventy-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and seventy-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and seventy-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and eighty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and eighty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and eighty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and eighty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and eighty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and ninety-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and ninety-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and ninety-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and ninety-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Two hundred and ninety-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and eleven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and thirteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and fifteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and seventeen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and nineteen. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and twenty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and twenty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and twenty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and twenty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and twenty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and thirty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and thirty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and thirty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and thirty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and thirty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and forty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and forty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and forty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and forty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and forty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and fifty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and fifty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and fifty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and fifty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and fifty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and sixty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and sixty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and sixty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and sixty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and sixty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and seventy-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and seventy-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and seventy-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and seventy-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and seventy-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and eighty-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and eighty-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and eighty-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and eighty-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and eighty-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and ninety-one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and ninety-three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and ninety-five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and ninety-seven. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Three hundred and ninety-nine. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Four hundred and one. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Four hundred and three. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Four hundred and five. Servant—What do you say? Husband—Four hundred and seven. Servant—What