GENERAL NEWS.

The attempt to form a threshing machine trust has failed.

The Cornell college football team defeated Columbia, 29 to 0, Tuesday.

George Dixon defeated Will Curley, of England, in a 25-round bout at Chicago.

Rev. Andrew Tenbrook, who was American consul to Munich, Germany, from 1856 to 1862, died at Detroit, Sunday, aged 86.

Arthur M. Mason, for several years a resident of Spokane, where he was prominent in business, died in Bangor, Maine, a few days ago.

Spike Sullivan knocked out Joe Young, of Buffalo, in the 29th round at the Greenwood Athletic Club in New York Saturday night.

Representative Cushman, of Washington, is at the national capital urging the appointment of Wheeler, of San Francisco, on the interstate commission.

The elevator in the Phoenix building, in Minneapolis, one of the largest structures in that city, fell five stories Monday, when filled with passengers. Ten persons were injured.

The United States turn out annually 185,000,000 pounds of plug tobacco, 12,000,000 pounds of fine cut, 14,000,000 pounds of snuff, 4,000,000,000 cigars and 5,000,000,000 cigarettes.

General Greely, chief signal officer, says there will be no practical demonstration of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy in connection with the signal service of the army.

Mrs. Aguinaldo gave birth to a son at Hong Kong on Tuesday, and General Aguinaldo ordered a great christening ceremony, and named the infant George Washington Aguinaldo.

Floy Sing, the 11 year-old son of Ah Sing, a St. Louis Chinese laundryman, has just been admitted to the St. Louis public schools and is the first of his race who ever attended them.

According to the latest report of H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, there is now only one survivor of the war of 1812—Hiram Cronk of northwestern New York. He is 99 years of age.

Compulsory vaccination of school children has been enforced in Chicago. Recently a child died from the effects of vaccination, it is claimed, and there is talk of suing the school directors for damage.

Frederick Weyerhaser, of Chippewa Falls, the greatest lumberman in Wisconsin and Minnesota, has purchased 1,000,000 acres of timber land on the Pacific coast from the Northern Pacific railroad for $6,000,000.

A small army of Chinese will sail Friday from Vancouver, B. C., for home to attend the great New Year's celebration. This is the largest number of Chinese ever taken from this continent by one steamer.

A 500-pound bale of cotton is worth at least $10 more at this time than it was last year, and it is conservatively estimated that Southern cotton-growers will receive $100,000,000 more for their product than they did in 1898.

C. D. Rose, a popular yachtsman, is having a racing cutter secretly built at Glascow, Scotland, on the model of the kaiser's yacht Meteor. If the new boat beats the Shamrock, he will issue a challenge for America's cup.

Joe Choynski Saturday at Cincinnati knocked out Tom Carey, of New York, in the second round of what was to have been a 15-round bout. Carey was thoroughly outclassed, and seemed utterly unable to defend himself.

The Northern Pacific will take up all of its 6 per cent outstanding bonds on January 1, to be paid for from funds received from the receiver of the old railway company, and which will not figure in the transactions of the road.

Emperor Francis Joseph has consented to a morganatic marriage between Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and Countess Sophia Chotek, on condition that there be a year's delay.

Amos T. Allen has been elected congressman from the first Maine district to succeed Thomas B. Reed, by a majority of 4650, with three or four small towns to hear from. These cannot change the result more than 50 votes either way.

The battleship Oregon, which intended leaving Hong Kong Tuesday for Manila, fired a recall gun Sunday, and left port early Monday morning. She is said to have received orders to proceed to Cebu. She was seemingly unprepared for sea.

The London Pott says: We have received a dispatch from Washington respecting the Anglo-American policy in the far east, which is of such a nature that it is desirable at the present juncture to withhold it from the public until we are able to confirm or deny it.

Major Gerrard, of Santa Cruz, Calif., has received a cablegram from the British war secretary, thanking him for his offer to raise a regiment of Englishmen in California for service in the Transvaal, but stating that owing to existing circumstances the offer cannot be accepted.

Pittsburg plants of the American Tin Plate Company are preparing to shut down indefinitely after November 15, and 700 workmen are wondering if the plants will ever start up again. The officials are contemplating a concentration of their plants in Indiana and Newcastle, Pa.

Three men are dead and three other persons are missing as the result of the collapse of a six-story building at 139-141 West Lake street Chicago, Wednesday evening. Considerable damaged was done to adjoining property, and during the excitement it was reported that as many as 40 lives had been lost. About $200,000 damage was done.

The oystermen of Long Island sound are preparing to consolidate their interests. The present movement is said to deal with interests capitalized as high as $20,000,000. Such a combination will save about $1,000,000 a year, it is said, and will protect the seed men from the present downward drop in prices.

A match between Peter Maher and Kid McCoy will take place at Coney Island on the night of the 30th. As a guarantee of good faith, Maher and McCoy have each posted $1000. According to the articles of agreement signed by the principals, they will fight 25 rounds at catch weights for a purse of $20,000. The winner will receive $17,500.

Tom O'Rourke has posted $5000 at New York on behalf of Sharkey for a return match with Jeffries. O'Rourke will make the match to take place within four months. Sharkey does not believe that Jeffries wants any more of his game and has offered to wager $1000 that the champion will not accept the "defi" inside of the four months.

General Greeley in his report to the government as chief signal officer points out the need of a caule to join together "the Pacific and our colonies" and says: "The great value of such a cable is not alone for military purposes but more especially for the fostering of industrial interests in the new colonies and in order to facilitate commercial operations."

George Barthell, a foreman in the wholesale house of the Simmons Hardware Company, at St. Louis, Mo., shot his wife, beat his wife's father into insensibility and then killed himself. Barthell and his wife separated four years ago, and she refused to return to him. Mrs Barthell escaped unhurt and her parents are not seriously injured.

Major Count Esterhazy, reputed author of the bordereau which brought about the conviction of Captain Alfred Dreyfus on the charge of treason, was sentenced on Monday at Paris, by default on his cousin Christian's charge of swindling, to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 50 francs. He was also ordered to refund the 35,000 francs claimed by Christian.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NEWS.

The Roseburg Review wants Captain H. L. Heath to be democratic candidate for congress in the first district.

Harding A. Hearn, aged 37 years, died at his residence in Woodlawn, near Portland, Monday, of tuberculosis.

General Nelson A. Miles says that work will be commenced "very soon" on two big mortar batteries on points protecting Tacoma's harbor.

Business of the Walla Walla land office for October was the largest of any month of the year. The total acreage of land entered was 8075 acres.

Major General Miles and party left Portland Wednesday for San Francisco. They were banqueted while in Portland by the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

A. J. Comstock died in Salem Monday. He was 37 years old. He was a brother-in-law of A. D. Charlton, passenger agent of the Northern Pacific at Portland.

The steamship Oregon was sold by the O. R. & N. company on Monday to Seattle parties. It is understood the Oregon will be run between Seattle and Cape Nome.

J. F. Wilson, of Fishtrap, on the Columbia, river, died as the result of stepping on a nail. Blood poisoning set in, and his limb was amputated, but he grew steadily worse.

A regular steamship line has been established between Portland and Cape Nome, running direct, and the first trips will be made just as soon as navigation opens in the spring.

United States Senator Thos. H. Carter was arrested at Helena, Montana, and fined $100 for spitting on the sidewalk. The complaint was made by a man who was arrested and fined for the same offense. The fine was paid.

The first automobile to arrive in Oregon is owned by H. Wenne, of the Willamette Tent and Awning company, in Portland. It can make 20 miles an hour on Portland's streets, but that speed will not be allowed it by law.

The little 5-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Simmons, living in Blodgett's valley, near Corvallis, was so badly burned last Sunday that it died a few hours later. The child's night dress caught fire from an open fire place.

Michael Rivera has at last been landed in the Ashland jail under charge of burglarizing a store at Bly, and stealing a horse and saddle with which he escaped from the Klamath county officers, after having been arrested for the burglary.

Mrs. E. L. Bewley Chapman died at her home at Sheridan on Monday, aged 73 years. She was born in Tennessee. She came to Oregon with her parents in 1847. She was a survivor of the Whitman massacre which occurred on November 19, 1847.

It's all up with the nickel in-the-slot-machines, the roulette, the crap, the faro, the stud poker and all species of gambling games and devices whereby money is hazarded in Portland. The law is to be forced and gambling of all kinds stopped in that city.

To build a railroad from Klamath Falls, Klamath county, down the Klamath river, 60 miles to a junction with the Southern Pacific at or near Klamathon, a few miles south of the Oregon and California boundary, is the object of the Oregon Midland company.

Twenty-two months in the United States' prison at San Quentin, Calif., and a fine of $1000 each, is the sentence imposed on ten Couer d'Alene miners who last April interfered with the movement of a train carrying the United States mails, near Wardner, Idaho.

W. H. Bagley, a prominent member of the Bohemian club, in San Francisco, and a well known insurance man, died Sunday as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was a native of Oregon and was soon to have been married to Miss Grace Carrier, of Denver.

The Tacoma News announces authoritatively that the Seattle Post-Intelligencer has been sold, and that formal transfer will be made December 1. The names of the purchasers have not been given, but it is understood the deal is made in the interests of Senator John L. Wilson.

The finding of the body of a man floating in the Columbia at the big eddy above The Dalles by Walter Roy last Saturday may lead to the disclosure of a murder that has been committed at some point up the river within the past month. The matter is being investigated at The Dalles.

The Washington Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Association passed a resolution at a meeting held in Seattle to close down all the mills in the state, nearly 300, for 60 days from November 11. This action was necessary, it is claimed, to preserve prices and stop cut rates from wholesalers.

Saturday night in Portland a lone highwayman held up a Willamette Heights electric car near the western end of the line. The conductor and motorman were the only persons in the car. The highwayman covered them with a gun and ordered them to hand over their money, amounting to $12, and their watches.

KEPT HIS WORD.

How a Word Spoken in Jest Became a Living Truth.

A year before Grover Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo he spent an evening with former Assemblyman Chance and Mr. McLean, American consul at Nassau, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Cleveland related some anecdotes of Buffalo political life with such spirit that Mr. McLean made this prediction:

"I'll tell you what, Mr. Cleveland," he said, "if you stick to politics you'll be president some day."

"Umph!" replied the Buffalo lawyer.

"What would you do now—today—if you were president of the United States?" inquired Mr. Chance, speculatively.

"Take a government dispatch boat and go a-fishing."

"All right," said Chance, "Consider yourself president."

"You've got to reappoint me to office," put in the consul.

"Agreed," replied Mr. Cleveland, "And what do you want, Chance?"

"I guess I'll go fishing, too," answered the assemblyman.

The next year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and ascended by the rapidest jumps on record to the White House by way of Albany. But he was true to his word. He took a dispatch boat and went a-fishing, he reappointed McLean consul, and he invited Mr. Chance to go fishing with him.

Rosebery's Equanimity.

Lord Roseberry was noted as a boy at Eton for his calm and unruffled disposition. Nothing ever seemed to put him out; and, though he knew everything, he never appeared to work. Roseberry was bow in the Monarch, one of the famous boats which takes part in the procession on George III.'s birthday. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, and Lord Coventry also occupied the same place of privilege in the Monarch when they were at the college.

There are two cases of diphtheria at Colfax, Eastern Washington.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONS.

A Large Source of Expense to Uncle Sam's Treasury.

The industrial commission, just now investigating trusts, is costing the nation annually $150,000. But it exists by law, and not by favor. And though its membership may not be conducive to belief in its good intentions, it has a chance to accomplish much and confuse its detractors. President McKinley appointed a Nicaragua canal commission. It spent $250,000, and reported that the canal route was feasible; its construction practicable; its cost $118,000,000. That did not please the White House syndicate. For reason of its own, it did not want the work of building the Nicaragua canal begun just yet. There was more money to be made by postponement. A lobby of tremendous proportions and rich bank account was swarming about the capitol and the White House. It was anti-canal. And it won. By republican votes in house and senate, the administration forced through the Burton amendment to the river and harbor bill. This amendment appropriated $1,000,000, and authorized the president to name a new commission to go over the ground traversed by the old commission, examine and report. The entire deal was a lobby contrivance, aided and abetted by the Ohio speculators. The president knew it yet he signed the river and harbor bill, and later selected the members of this gigantic junketing committee. They are all in Paris at this time at public expense, rioting in the knowledge that there's $1,000,000 in the treasury for them to spend. Instead of investigating conditions first hand in Central America, they are getting inspiration from the Panama lobby in Paris—and again the nation pays the freight. Some time ago Senator Allison, of Iowa, had a constituent out of a job. Senator Mark Hanna, of Ohio, was in the same predicament, and Senator McMillan, of Michigan, confessed that he too had a man not yet placed. The immediate necessity for relieving such a condition of affairs evolved the trio of government taxeaters, otherwise known as the insular commission. Curtis, Watkins and Kennedy were named. Allison, Hanna and McMillan were relieved. The nation has thus far been the victim to the extent of $50,000. Robert P. Porter, figure fakir and statistical confidence expert, was sent by McKinley to Cuba as a tariff commissioner; later he was sent to Berlin to tell the emperor that the beef trust was composed of honest men, and all its nauseous products were reserved exclusively for sale to the American army. William McKinley commander-in-chief. Porter touched the treasury for the modest sum of $10,000.

Charles A. Hamlin was appointed a commissioner to visit Japan so that he might be able to tell the president all about the sealing controversy. He went to Japan, returned to the United States, and never gave up until the treasury was $15,000 lighter. Former Secretary of the Treasury Foster, smoothest individual who ever visited the national till on foraging expeditions, was, at the same time, sent to Russia to enquire into the seal business there, so that the president might not be misled. Knowing his business better than the inexperienced Hamlin, Foster refused to quit talking about the Russian seal business until his "commission," of which he was president, secretary and treasurer, had drawn $30,000 from the treasury, and he had been named a member of another commission with a salary of $10,000 a year. The Paris peace commission—Day, Davis, Gray, Whitelaw Reid, Frye, etc.—cost the government $200,000 besides the $20,000,000 it asininely bestowed upon Spain for the transfer of "sovereignty in the Philippines." Under the careful tutelage of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana; Foster, of Ohio; Payne, of New York, the joint high commission to formulate a treaty with Canada, has up to date cost the government $200,000, and every member is still on the payroll, with no treaty in sight. The war investigation commission, which whitewashed Alger and worked for the beef trust so openly and notoriously, that the administration was compelled to suppress the evidence it took, cost the nation $150,000. Its findings were so grossly and flagrantly in opposition to the sworn evidence of army officers and civilian witnesses, that the administration deemed it best to squelch it. For the Cuban and Porto Rican evacuation commissions, the taxpayers have paid $50,000. The commission to the disarmament conference at The Hague—composed of reformer Seth Low, Andrew D. White, Captain Mahan, the great paper strategist, and others—found it thirsty work, and there are now on file bills aggregating $35,000 for that peace talk in the woods, which the United States treasury has paid. The commission to Samoa to ascertain the bone of contention between two copper-colored kings, over whose domain we exercise tripartite control with England and Germany, has thus far spent $50,000, with every prospect of the two kings falling out and fighting before Commissioner Bartlett Tripp, brother-in-law to Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, reaches his Western home. Senator Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Representative Hitt, of Illinois, and others not so well known, composed the Hawaiian commission, which ate poi with the Hawaiian belles and reported to congress a code of laws for the new territory. Congress refused to adopt the suggestions of the commission, and the president "OKed" the $30,000 it cost the government.—The Verdict.

A GENIUS IS DEAD.

Ottmar Mergenthaler, Inventor of the Linotype.

Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype type-setting machine, died on the 28th of October in Baltimore of consumption. He was born in Germany May 10, 1854.

Ottmar Mergenthaler was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born forty-five years ago. When scarcely more than into his teens he was apprenticed to a watchmaker in his native city and quickly developed that genius for mechanics which afterward fixed his name and fame forever in the invention of the wonderful linotype machine which has been called by his name and which practically revolutionized the mechanical part of newspaper making. He did not serve out his time as a watchmaker. He was not physically strong and had no liking for a military career, yet this did not prevent the German authorities making an effort to get him into the army. To escape this service he left his native land and after a voyage across the Atlantic he landed in Baltimore with the pretentious capital of $50.

From Baltimore he went to Washington, where he secured work in a machine shop owned by his uncle. Shortly after beginning his duties here he turned his attention to a study of the possibilities of doing the work of setting type by machinery. After many experiments and almost as many failures, he perfected the linotype machine, which may be seen today in the office of nearly every newspaper of prominence in the United States, to say nothing of other parts of the world. The young inventor was not discouraged because his machine was somewhat slow in being adopted. He kept persistently at it and saw his efforts crowned with marked success.

While the marvelous type-casting machine appealed to the judgment of many who had a fair knowledge of mechanics, its adoption promised changes so revolutionary that there was much hesitancy in giving it a full trial. But Mergenthaler persevered. Finally he gained the full support of Whitelaw Reid, editor in chief of the New York Tribune, who at once set about forming a syndicate for the exploiting of the Mergenthaler patents. As capital and influential backing were the only things lacking to place the machine on the market and in the newspaper offices, almost instant success followed the formation of this company.

Although Mr. Mergenthaler lived only forty-five years, he had for several years before his death reaped a rich harvest from his inventions, in this particular offering a striking contrast to the experience of many another great inventor whose fame and fortune have both been posthumous. He lived to see type composition go through one of the most radical changes recorded in the history of mechanics, to enjoy a fortune gathered from the product of his brain and genius, to see the American newspaper lead all the world in typographical excellence and enterprise, to find his name placed on an equality with that of Guttenberg.

Ottmar Mergenthaler never was a man of robust health. His mental capacity always seemed out of all proportion to his physical limits, and the years of close application spent in perfecting the mechanical idea which made him world famous sorely taxed his constitution. Yet he lived, in fact, in achievement and in material reward infinitely longer than Goodyear, Arkwright or Stephenson, or many another who has given a life of effort and study to the perfection of a single mechanical idea. His name will live as long as the nimble fingers of expert compositors continue to touch the magic keys of the linotype. His fame will endure till type ceases to transfer the thoughts of men to the four corners of the earth. His will be a repute common to all ages, because the produce of his genius has taken a larger part in the world's advancement and civilization than any other mechanical invention since the days of Watts and Stephenson.

THE TELEPHONE VOICE.

How the Human Voice Is Imitated and Carried Over the Wire.

"It is very hard to realize that the voice one hears over the telephone is not the voice of the person who is talking," said an electrician, chatting about the oddities of the business, to a reporter of the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "It seems exactly like the real tones, drawn out thin and small and carried from a long distance by some mechanical means, but it is not. When one speaks into the instrument, a little diaphragm, like a drum head, begins to vibrate, and each vibration sends a wave of electricity over the wire. These waves set up a mimic vibration in another diaphragm at the opposite end, which jars the air and produces an imitation of the original voice. That's not a very scientific explanation, but it's accurate. The autograph-telegraph, which makes a facsimile of handwriting, is a fair parallel. You write your message with a pen, attached to a special electric apparatus, and a little ink siphon at the other end of the line exactly imitates every dot and curve. The result seems like the real thing, but is merely a first-class counterfeit. It's the same way exactly with the voice in the 'phone."

BRYAN IN 1900.

A Scheme on Foot Among His Enemies to Defeat His Renomination.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer's special correspondent at Washington, Mr. Allen B. Slauson, a well known Oregonian, and, formerly, at least, a democrat, sends word to that paper that it is not so certain as it has been that Bryan will be nominated, and that he and his friends are greatly worried over the prospect. As evidence of this alleged fact Mr. Slauson says that the Bryan leaders have figured out a plan to change the present basis of representation in the next democratic national convention, each state to elect delegates at large, one for each 10,000 votes cast for Bryan in 1896, instead of two for each congressional district and two at large. By this arrangement some of the Eastern states would be the greatest losers. New York, for example, would have only 54 instead of 72 delegates, Pennsylvania 42 instead of 64, Massachusetts 15 instead of 30, Main 4 instead of 8, and so on; while the Central and Western states would be entitled to nearly as many delegates as before. Ohio would lose but 2, Illinois 1, Iowa 3, Indiana none; Missouri would gain 3, Colorado 8, and Texas 7.

OUR POPULATION IS 75,000,000.

Fifty Thousand Enumerators Must Gather the Census in a Month.

In June of next year the people of the United States will be counted for the twelfth time since the establishment of our government. "It will require about fifty thousand enumerators," writes Clifford Howard in the November Ladies' Home Journal, "to take the census, and their work must be finished in one month's time, or by the first week of July, 1900. That means that about seventy-five million people must be recorded in thirty days, or at the rate of two and a half million a day. The rate will be even greater than this, however, for in towns and cities of eight thousand inhabitants the enumeration must be completed within two weeks. The enumerators will not be permitted to have any assistance in the work; it must be done by them in person, except in such sections of the country as contain a great many foreigners, where the employment of interpreters will be allowed, as otherwise it would be next to impossible to secure the necessary data. The enumerators will be paid for their services in accordance with the amount of work they are called upon to do."

HOG CHOLERA.

A Car Load of Hogs from Nebraska Reach Portland With the Disease.

The Oregon domestic animal commission held one of the most important meetings in its history on Tuesday at Salem and decided to draft a set of rules relating to shipments of hogs and other livestock into Oregon for presentation to the various transportation companies. This action is the result of the discovery by State Veterinarian William McLean of a car load of hogs suffering from hog cholera at the stockyards in Portland. The entire commission, consisting of Governor Geer, Secretary of State Dunbar and W. H. Wehrung, president of the state board of agriculture, were present at the meeting.

The carload discovered by Dr. McLean came from Nebraska. He had all those affected by the disease killed while suspects were kept under surveillance until all danger was past, and then turned over to a Chinese for the supply of his trade.

Wise Precaution

"I am thinking of going into politics," he said thoughtfully.

"What!" exclaimed his wife.

"Yes; some of the party leaders have been to me and they assure me that I would be a very strong man and almost certain to be elected."

"John Henry," she said, "you're worth $2 000,000, aren't you?"

"Easily that."

"Well, you just assign everything over to me and then go to the party leaders and tell them you've done it, and then if they still consider you a strong man and want you to run for office I won't say a word. It is just as well for you to find out at the start in what your strength lies."

The private banking firm of Woodbury & Moulton, at Portland, has made an assignment. It is estimated that the liabilities may reach $700,000. The deposits held by the firm are estimated at $200,000. It is said the house lost heavily on recent investments in western water bonds and securities of the recently formed industrial combine.

HOMER DAVENPORT ON PHEASANTS.

He Thinks Denny Pheasants Are Not the Genuine Mongolian Genus.

Homer Davenport, the great cartoonist, and an Oregon boy, has somewhat to say regarding the Mongolian pheasant, and the Denny pheasant, the latter being the one introduced into Oregon by Judge Denny. Mr. Davenport received some of the Denny pheasants, and asked for another brace of them, writing to the Oregon game warden, Mr. Quimby, and then adds the following comment:

"We have thought for years that the pheasants Judge Denny gave us in Oregon were the Mongolian, but they are not. The birds are the Tarquatos, or common ringneck pheasant. The Mongolian is nearly twice their size and has none of the gray streaks on the top of the head. It has the ring neck, but the saddle feathers are much different."

This statement of an authority will come as a surprise to most people of this state, who have congratulated themselves on having perfect specimens of the Mongolian pheasant. Other individuals have asserted that the Oregon importation was not the real article, but very little credence was given to these declarations. Judge Denny brought four varieties of the Chinese birds here, the ringneck, silver, golden and copper pheasants. Of these, the ringneck alone accepted itself to this climate, the others not flourishing as well as expected. The golden, silver and copper birds are being raised in the state, however, but by private parties, who make a specialty of the subject. Although the pheasants alluded to by the cartoonist may, perhaps, not be as supposed, they are perfectly satisfactory to sportsmen, who declare them to be the best game bird in Oregon, and for eating purposes all that can be desired. These pheasants may not be the true Mongolian bird, but that they came from China there is no doubt, and, consequently, could be truthfully called Mongolian pheasants; Mr Davenport to the contrary notwithstanding.

TRUSTS AND THE YOUNG MAN.

The Question Discussed from a New Standpoint.

Has the young man of today any chance under the present tendency toward industrial combinations?

We have been discussing the "trust question" from the standpoint of the producer and the consumer. We have been considering its possible effect upon the future of political parties. Lawyers and politicians have also studied the question in its multitudinous legal phases. But what is to be the effect of the present tendency to form trusts upon the young man who enters upon the struggle for existence with limited capital, or with no capital but his hands and brains? Has the young man a chance under present conditions?

These questions answered with trenchant and incisive vigor by ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota. Mr. Washburn believes that the young man of today is being deprived of business opportunity by the formation of trusts. He says:

"When I was a young man—I am now 68—I had the world before me, and there was absolutely a fair field for me. Take all of our most successful business men of today and their experiences were like mine. They entered the race without a handicap, and their grit and capacity won.

"Now this building up of trusts puts a stop to fair and equal opportunities for the young men of today. The young man just out of college has no opening, as a rule. He cannot begin business on his own account against organized capital. He must join the procession.

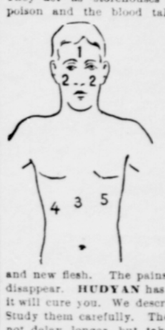
"He must content himself with being a mere clerk, and the chances are that he will never get any further, because there are so many in his class."

It is difficult to escape the force of this strong arraignment of the trusts. It will be conceded even by superficial students of the question that the formation of powerful industrial combinations for the purpose of controlling the production of commodities must inevitably tend to crowd out the small producer and hence must discourage individual initiative and enterprise. This means that the young man who is looking for an opportunity to engage in business is shut out from all lines of legitimate industrial endeavor, unless he can control enough capital to become a part of a great industrial organization. If he cannot do this the only avenue of business activity opened up for him is, as Mr. Washburn points out, a mere clerkship in some great establishment, where his personality is obscured in the clerical machinery that is necessary for the conduct of these combinations.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The municipal council of Paris, France, passed resolutions offering its entire sympathy to the Boers who are "struggling for independence" expressing regret that the European powers had not interfered to prevent the conflict and hoping that peace would speedily secured.

CHRONIC MALARIA

Is the result of repeated acute attacks. The liver and spleen are principally affected. They act as storehouses for the malarial poison and the blood takes it from them.



The poison must be driven out of the system. HUDYAN will destroy the action of the poison and eventually drive out the last particle of it from the system. In addition to this, HUDYAN will restore the lost appetite. It will build up the weakened system. HUDYAN will make new blood and new flesh. The pains in the bones will disappear. HUDYAN has cured others and it will cure you. We describe the symptoms. Study them carefully. They are yours. Do not delay longer, but take HUDYAN now and you will be cured.

HERE ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS:

1. CONSTANT HEADACHE AND TROUBLED BRAIN. Take HUDYAN and your headache will disappear.

2-2. PALE OR YELLOWISH COMPLEXION. HUDYAN will establish a free circulation of pure blood and cause the cheeks to assume their natural color.

3. LOSS OF APPETITE AND GNAWING IN THE STOMACH. HUDYAN will restore the appetite and the digestion of food will become perfect.

4. FEELING OF WEIGHT OVER THE LIVER. This is due to the enlargement of the liver. It is filled with the poison of malaria. HUDYAN will drive out the poison and cause the organ to assume its natural size.

5. HEAVINESS IN THE REGION OF THE SPLEEN. The spleen becomes greatly enlarged. HUDYAN will lessen the congestion and cause the heaviness to disappear.

You are suffering from Chronic Malaria and you can be cured. HUDYAN will relieve your every symptom and make you well. HUDYAN can be obtained of all druggists for 50c per package, or 6 packages for $2.50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, California. Remember that you can consult the HUDYAN DOCTORS FREE. Call and see the doctors. You may call and see them, or write, as you desire. Address

HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY.
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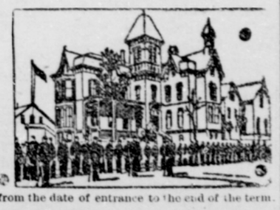

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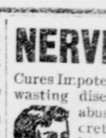

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