HEADQUARTERS FOR

DAIRYMEN'S SUPPLIES

AND

STEEL STOVES & RANGES.

We carry a Large Stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Glass and China,

Oils, Paint, Varnish, Doors, Window Sashes,

Fine Line of Choice GROCERIES.

Agents for the Great Western Saw.

McINTOSH & McNAIR,

The Most Reliable Merchants in Tillamook County.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
Sept. 20th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory,"
JESSIE A. JONES,
Of Mount Tabor, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5910, for the purchase of the Sw ¼ of Ne ¼, Nw ¼ of Se ¼ and S ½ of Se ¼ of sec. No. 24, in township No. 3 North, range No. 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver or this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 20th day of December, 1902. She names as witnesses:
W. N. Jones, Thad S. Potter, C. W. Mead and R. W. Hardenbrook, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of December, 1902.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
September 29th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
MRS. ROSANA BAKER,
Of Tillamook, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5942 for the purchase of the S ½ of Se ¼ of section No. 26, in Township No. 1 South, Range No. 8 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the County Clerk of Tillamook county, at Tillamook City, Oregon, on Friday, the 19th day of December, 1902 She names as witnesses:
Walter C. Bailey, Fred C. Baker, Henry S. Baker, Peter McIntosh, of Tillamook, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of December, 1902.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 25th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4th, 1892.
RALPH W. MILLS,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5048, for the purchase of the Se ¼ of Ne ¼ and Ne ¼ of Se ¼, of Section 7, in Township 3 North, Range 10 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:
Byron J. Sanford, Samuel Derr, of Montavilla, Oregon; William Kriesel, Albert W. Mills, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of January, 1903.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 25th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
LYDIA J. MILLS,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No 5947, for the purchase of the S ½ of Se ¼, Section 5, in Tp. 3 North, Range No. 10 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1903 She names as witnesses:
Albert W. Mills, Bryon J. Sanford, William Kriesel, of Portland, Oregon; Samuel Derr, of Montavilla, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of January, 1903.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
November 14th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Or., on December 20th, 1902, viz:
ANDREW P. WAGNER;
No. 11573, for the Nw ¼ Ne ¼, Ne ¼ Nw ¼, sec. 13, Sw ¼ Se ¼ and Se ¼ Sw ¼, sec. 12, tp. 4 S, R. 10 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Frank Sherwood, Bert Sherwood, Fred Mills, James Sherwood, of Hebo, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
November 1st, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on December 17th, 1902, viz:
FRANK SEVERANCE,
H.E. No. 12,180, for the Ne ¼, Sw ¼, sec. 31, tp. 2 N, R. 7 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Walter J. Smith, Carl Wallin, Wilson, Oregon; William R. Ellingsworth, Horace E. Weston, of Tillamook, Oregon.
CHARLES B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 25th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4th, 1892.
ALBERT W. MILLS,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5949, for the purchase of the Lots 1 and 2, of sec. 5, in Township 3 N, R. No. 10 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1903 He names as witnesses:
Byron J. Sanford, Samuel Derr, of Montavilla, Oregon; William Kriesel, Ralph W. Mills, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of January, 1903.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon.
October 30th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
HUGO R. NENDEL,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5953, for the purchase of the Sw ¼ Nw ¼, E ½ Sw ¼ and Se ¼ Sw ¼ of Section 12 in Township 3 N, Range 9 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday the 19th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:
Charles W. Mead, George H. Nendel, John W. Nendel, Albert W. Mills, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of January, 1903.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
October 30th 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
GEORGE H. NENDEL,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5952 for the purchase of the S ½ Ne ¼ and N ½ Se ¼ of Section No. 11, in Township 3 North, Range 9 West and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 19th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:
Charles W. Mead, Hugo R. Nendel, John W. Nendel, Albert W. Mills, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are reques ed to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of January, 1903.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon.
October 31st, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,
JOHN W. NENDEL,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5954, for the purchase of the Sw ¼ Ne ¼, Lots 2, 3 and 4, of Section No. 12, in Township No. 3 N, Range 9 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City Oregon, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:
Charles W. Mead, Hugo R. Nendel, George H. Nendel, N Christian Hansen, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of January, 1903.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon,
November 3rd, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
ROY W. WHITNEY,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5959, for the purchase of the W ½ Sw ¼, sec. 21, Se ¼ Se ¼, sec. 20 and Ne ¼ Ne ¼ of Section No. 29, in Township No. 2 S, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:
James Armstrong, of Portland, Oregon; W. H. West, William Curtis Tillamook, Oregon; George McQueen, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of January, 1903.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.
October 31st, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5956, for the purchase of the N ½ Se ¼, Sw ¼ of Ne ¼ and Se ¼ of Nw ¼ of Section No. 4, in Township No. 2 South, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Ore. on Monday, the 20th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:
William H. West, William Curtiss, of Tillamook, Oregon; Roy Whitney, George McQueen, of Portland, Or.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 20th day of January, 1903.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City Oregon,
November 10th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
ROBERT H. WALLS,
Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5965, for the purchase of the N ½ Sw ¼, Se ¼ Sw ¼, Sw ¼ Se ¼ of Section No. 11, in Township No. 3 N, Range No. 9 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:
Josiah S. Purdom, of Oregon City, Oregon; Charles W. Mead, John W. Nendel, Hugo R. Nendel, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of January, 1903.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Ore.,
November 10th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892.
JOSIAH S. PURDOM,
Of Oregon City, county of Clackamas, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5966 for the purchase of the Nw ¼, Section No. 14, in Township No. 3 North, Range No. 6 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1903. He names as witnesses:
Hugo R. Nendel, Robert H. Walls, Charles W. Mead, John W. Nendel, of Portland, Oregon.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of January, 1903.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
November 14th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before County Clerk of Tillamook County, at Tillamook, Oregon, on December 20th, 1902, viz.:
FRANK SHERWOOD;
H.E. 11953 for the Sw ¼ Nw ¼, sec. 13, tp. 4 S, R. 10 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Andrew P. Wagner, Bert Sherwood, Fred Mills, James Sherwood, of Hebo, Oregon.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Oregon City, Ore.,
November 15th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Tillamook County, Tillamook, Oregon, on December 20th, 1902, viz:
PETER McINTOSH,
H.E. No. 13842, for the lots 1, 2 and S ½ Ne ¼, sec. 2, tp. 3 S, R. 7 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
David Martiny of Tillamook, Ore.; Eli T. Allen, of Portland, Ore.; Fred C. Baker, William Ryan, Tillamook, Ore.
CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

BEST HARD WHEAT FLOUR,

Sold by COHN & CO
Tillamook, Or.

DISTRIBUTE DISEASE

Street Cars as Disseminators of Infectious Maladies.

Vitiated Air and Expectorations Render These Conveyances Fruitful Sources of Contagion—Need of Stringent Rules.

In the larger cities of this country the street car is as potent a factor in the dissemination of communicable diseases as many of those usually catalogued in the standard works of hygiene. In these larger centers of population the condition is one of an excessive number of passengers crowded into a limited number of cars. In some cities this continues throughout the entire day, and in all of them during the morning and evening hours. During the period of congested traffic, the cars are crowded to the limit, every seat being occupied, and the aisles and rear platforms literally packed with all classes of our variegated population, says the Interstate Medical Journal.

The ventilation of these cars is inferior, both on account of inattention to this important matter on the part of the builders of this class of rolling stock, and also because the passengers differ so widely as to the proper temperature and circulation necessary to their comfort.

Tuberculosis is undoubtedly propagated through the medium of these cars, which become infected by the promiscuous expectoration indulged in by consumptives, notwithstanding notices of warning. Hannum, of Cleveland, recently examined 25 specimens of sputum found in street cars (15 from the interiors and ten from the rear platforms); the tubercle bacillus was present in three instances. Other specimens showed the pneumococcus and the bacillus influenzae.

These conditions, the person-to-person contract, and the breathing of vitiated air frequently laden with contagious exhalations and with dust from dried sputum, are most favorable to the distribution of contagious diseases. Of course, it is only problematical as to the number of smallpox cases which were infected through these conditions during the recent epidemic, but it is certain that but few better opportunities of infection are offered than through the street-car contact of all classes. Other transmissible diseases can very easily be, and no doubt are, communicated in the same way.

The solution of this problem is not easy. Street railway companies are not inclined to relieve the present situation without compulsion. Health officers, however, have authority over the sanitation of these public conveyances. This authority in most municipalities gives sufficient power to prevent undue overcrowding of cars when such prevention would be for the protection of public health. When necessary, as in times of a general epidemic, such authority should be exercised. Under all circumstances regular disinfection of street cars should be practiced in an efficient manner. In this way the cars can be made biologically clean, and the health of the community better protected. There is just as much occasion for this procedure as there is for the disinfection of Pullman cars, now energetically practiced at different points. Investigation has developed the fact that there is but one city in the country, Philadelphia, where any pretense is made of disinfection of street cars. The Union Traction company of that city disinfects its cars with carbolic acid. This possibly answers for the killing of bacterial life on the floors and walls of the cars, but does no good for the contaminated places where dust has settled, and which nothing but a gaseous agent would reach.

CHEAP FUEL IN GERMANY.

Briquettes Made of Peat and the Dust and Waste of Coal Mines, Generally Used.

Among the several branches of German industry which deserve the attention of Americans by reason of their economy, their recovery or utilization of some raw material which exists unused in this country, or because they invoke the most intelligent application of scientific knowledge to technical processes, may be reckoned the manufacture of briquettes from brown coal, peat and the dust and waste of coal mines.

Briquettes form the principal domestic fuel of Berlin and other cities and districts in Germany; they are used for locomotive and other steam firing, and are employed for heating in various processes of manufacture. For all these uses they have three tangible advantages: They are clean and convenient to handle; they light easily and quickly, and burn with a clear, intense flame; they make practically no smoke, and are, withal, the cheapest form of fuel for most purposes.

Like most other important German industries, the briquette manufacture is controlled by a syndicate which includes among its members thirty-one firms and companies, or more than nine-tenths of all the producers in the country, and regulates the output and prices for each year. From the official report of the syndicate for 1901, which has recently appeared, it is learned that the total output during last year was 1,566,385 tons, to which is to be added the product of makers outside the syndicate, consumed at works, small retail sales, etc., making a grand total of 1,643,416 tons.

The average selling price in large quantities was [illegible] a ton.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The Medical Department Has Succeeded in Eradicating One of the Most Deadly of Diseases.

The strenuous efforts of the medical department of the army have resulted apparently in the practical eradication of that trying disease, dysentery, which has caused the American troops in the Philippines so much suffering and so many deaths, says a Washington report. During the campaigning in the Philippines, as has been the case in every war, hundreds of men have died from this disease, and others have been discharged because of total disability. Dysentery is more prevalent and severe in the Philippines than in this country, but the enforcement of strict sanitary measures, including the boiling of all drinking water, rules for bathing and especially the washing of the hands before handling food, has caused the disease almost to disappear.

The "adobe itch," another disease which caused the army great annoyance, has also been successfully dealt with. While this disease is not fatal, it attacks men, women and children alike. Microscopic examinations and study of this disease developed that it was caused by a parasite, as in dysentery, and it appeared that it was communicated by the careless methods employed by the Chinese in doing laundry work. They were in the habit of drying the clothes by spreading them on bushes and on the grass, and ironing them with a cold iron. Under the belief that the parasite came from the vegetation, and was communicated to the clothes from the bushes, orders were issued that the clothes would be hung on lines to dry, and ironed with hot irons instead of cold. As a result of this practice the disease disappeared.

According to reports received by Surgeon General Forward, typhoid fever is on the decrease in the Philippines, and when the heavy rains come on a complete eradication of this disease is expected.

PRINCE CHEN WAS JARRED.

Was Greeted with the "Chinese National Anthem" Until He Got Tired of It.

Prince Chen, the Chinese prince imperial, who lately visited President Roosevelt at his country place at Oyster Bay, was recently extensively entertained in Brussels by the city fathers, says the San Francisco Argonaut. But the pleasure of his stay there was marred by the monotonous music which was played in his honor everywhere he went, whether visiting buildings, monuments, museums or dining and reviewing. After awhile, it is said, it jarred so on his nerves that he asked his interpreter to inquire what the composition was. "The Chinese National Anthem," was the reply of the somewhat surprised burgomaster of Brussels, Mr. De Mot. "But we have none," was the response made by the royal guest to the embarrassment of the entourage. It seems that a wily European some years ago composed a sort of tum-tum, with an accompaniment, and called it the "Chinese National Anthem." This the gullible city fathers have used on all occasions when Chinese dignitaries were being entertained. It remained, however, for Prince Chen to expose the composer, who had already made a neat little sum out of his composition.

THE OYSTER INDUSTRY.

Over Twelve Billion Bivalves Consumed in a Year in This Country and Canada.

Nineteen states and Canada have within a few years, boosted the oyster industry from something over five billion bivalves annually to a production of over twelve billion. At the average retail price of one-half cent per oyster, it will be seen that it probably costs us at least $60,000,000 per year to indulge in the luscious sea fruit, particularly when most of us have to pay 25 cents for a "stew" or "shell" of six oysters, says Harper's Weekly.

Delaware bay, by the way, has apparently wrested the oyster championship for production from Chesapeake bay. Therein the oyster grounds cover over 220 square miles, engage over 600 vessels and employs over 7,000 men. Every acre of Delaware oysters is estimated to pay an annual profit of $69, so your Delaware oyster farmer sniffs contemptuously at his brother of the ox and the hay. The capital of this industry is fitly called Bivalve, with Venetian streets, all debouching on water fronts, wharf lined, and covered with steel rails by railways which wrest what traffic they can from the sail and steam craft.

Value of a Hole.

The allurement of the bargain-counter works its spell not upon the well-to-do shopper alone. In a Salvation Army rummage store a certain sign reads: "Shoes with hole in sole, five cents; shoes without holes, ten cents. Wrappers, moth-eaten, ten cents; not moth-eaten, 15 cents. Stockings without holes, two pairs for five cents; with holes, three pairs for five cents." Could even the champion golfer tabulate more accurately the value of a "hole?"

New Interpretation of the Flag.

Rabbi Isidore Myers, of San Francisco, in addressing a meeting of the Federation of Zionists, gave a new interpretation of the design of the American flag. Most of his hearers were Jewish immigrants, largely Russians. He said: "Do you know why the stars and stripes are in the flag? I will tell you why. They show that America has stars for those who behave themselves and stripes for those who do not."

THE STUDY OF CHINESE.

Advocated by United States Consular Agent in the Interests of American Trade.

Mr. Charles Neuer, United States consular agent at Gera, in an official communication to the state department advocates the study of the Chinese language as a means of extending American trade in the Chinese empire, says the Washington Star. "While China is considered the land of promise for our farmers and manufacturers," says he, "the importance of the knowledge of the Chinese language is greatly undervalued. I submit the details of a recent interview with a linguist who has given special attention to this subject. It is well understood that in order to enter into permanent commercial relations with a foreign country it is indispensable to know its language. When Russian industries began to develop the Germans recognized that in order to engage in profitable trade in that country it was necessary to learn Russian, and there is now no country where the Russian language is so much taught as in Germany.

"The Chinese language is ideographic. It conveys the idea and not the word for the thing, as the figure '8' represents the idea and not the word. The Chinese have invented more than 40,000 marks for their writing. In the opinion of my informant it will require only about 3,000 marks for mercantile correspondence, and it will be easier to learn them than the words of an ordinary foreign language.

"Russian is more difficult for Americans than Chinese. It takes much longer to learn the spoken language, because of the variety of dialects; but any one who can learn enough of the writings to answer ordinary purposes in a few months and have his knowledge perfected by a linguist within about a year. An exact instruction in one of the Chinese languages can only be given by a Chinaman.

"This method has been adopted in Germany. Besides the professor for the theory of language, there are four Chinese linguists in the Oriental seminary of Berlin teaching the business style and the language of Peking, Shanghai and Canton. It is not intended to fit pupils for the diplomatic service, but for commercial work."

HOMICIDE IN AMERICA.

Statistics of Crime in This Country Furnish Evidence of a Terrible Tide of Murder.

Comparative statistics of murder should teach us some lessons of national humility, because, blink it as we may crime, and especially that of homicide, is a pretty accurate measure of the attainment of civilization. There are about 10,000 murders a year in the United States. Mr. Robert Anderson, of London, has lately astonished his readers by stating that in the 6,000,000 inhabitants of London there are annually on the average only about 18 murders. In a sermon on crime a clergyman of one of our smaller American cities recently stated that in his city (of about 200,000 inhabitants) there were in the last five years an average of nearly 30 homicides a year, says American Medicine. Supposing, therefore, that these people would not become far more criminal when massed together by millions, it follows that if the clergyman's city were as large as London there would be nearly 900 murders a year in it, instead of 18. But, worse is yet to come: Out of the 145 murders in five years there were only 23 convictions, and the very worst is the fact that not one of these convicted murderers suffered the death penalty! Upon one side, surely, the retort no longer holds that the doctors put their bad work beneath the ground and the lawyers hang it up above it, "so much hemp grown, so little used," may be pertinently quoted.

ANT HYPNOTISTS.

A Seance in Medical Science Among Some of the Insects Witnessed by a Student.

That ants doctor their sick by hypnotism and magnetism is proved by observation. An ardent student tells how he witnessed what may be termed a seance in medical science among ants. He saw several of these little creatures emerge from the hills and noticed that there were some among them which were weak and emaciated—invalids, in fact. They were accompanied by healthy members of the community, and all made their way toward a distant mound.

On following their movements through a glass the observer saw on this mound a big and sturdy ant which made some motions in the direction of the advancing invalids. The latter went up the mound one by one, and submitted themselves to treatment. This consisted in the physician ant passing his feelers over the head and body of the patient in a manner distinctly suggestive of the hypnotizing of nerves and muscles practiced by human doctors. Every one went through the treatment, then the patients went back, and the doctor marched off in the opposite direction.

King Edward's China.

The proverbial "bull in a china shop" would find a rich field for exercising his proclivities could he gain entrance to King Edward's closets. The value of the china at Buckingham palace and Windsor is said to exceed $2,000,000, reports the St. Louis Star. The Sevres dessert service in the green drawing-room at Windsor is valued at $500,000, and the Rose du Barri vases at $250,000. At Buckingham palace there are six Sevres vases which are valued at $25,000 each.