THE CENSUS OF 1900.

Novel Investigations to Be Made by the Bureau Just Established--What the Next Enumerator Will Ask You.

Many novelties are to be introduced in the coming twelfth census and many investigations undertaken hitherto are to be omitted. When the enumerator comes to you he will carry a book very compactly arranged with spaces for fifty names on a page, whereas heretofore so much space has been given to each household or family. He will not ask you such personal questions as whether you are a prisoner, convict, homeless child, pauper, mental degeherate or cripple, or whether you are maimed, deformed, deaf, dumb, blind, defective in sight or diseased. Such questions will be omitted, because experience has taught that a large percentage of people will not answer them accurately or truthfully. Those data collected from such questions ten years ago were so inaccurate that they indicated nothing. Moreover, they excited opposition and criticism.

The colored cook in the kitchen will not be interrogated as to whether she is a negro, mulatto, quadroon or octaroon, as before. To designate a descendant of African stock there will be but one word—"Black." All ladies and gentlemen of the dusky race will present the same aspect to the new enumerator, so far as color is concerned. The purpose of the innovation suggests no disrespect. Experience has demonstrated that very few colored people have any definite idea as to the extent of their white blood, if they have any, and Uncle Sam cannot afford to hire specialists to inquire into their genealogies.

Another omission will be the question whether you were a soldier, sailor or marine during the civil war or whether you are the widow of such. This was included ten years ago in the census law through a special amendment, but brought results so imperfect that they caused an enormous correspondence and expense which, however, never straightened the figures out.

If a householder you will be asked whether you own or rent your home, or whether it is free from incumbrance. There will be no repetition of the special investigatalon into the proprietorship and indebtedness of farms and homes or into mortgages. The simple questions retained will be sufficient to show whether the tendency of people to own rather than rent their homes is increasing or not.

The new law prescribes that ladies who refuse to tell their ages or who indulge in accurate statements thereof shall upon conviction be fined $100, as shall all other persons refusing to reply to questions or making false statements. The enumerator, besides questions as to age and color, will ask you whether you are a male or a female, married, single, widowed or divorced; whether married during the census year; whether a mother, and if so, of how many children; how many of these are living; place of your birth and of the birth of your parents; whether naturalized, and if papers have been taken out; your profession, trade or occupation; the number of months you have been unemployed during the census year; your attendance at school during the census year; whether you are able to read or write; whether you can speak English, and if not what language; the number of families and of persons in your house and the number of persons in your family. This is the population schedule so far as decided upon at present. Some further changes may be made.

Economy of time in the new census is to result from a general weeding out of hundreds of investigations regularly covered by other established bureaus of the government. For instance, there is to be no further inquiry into irrigation, since the agricultural department is now covering that problem thoroughly. Fisheries are to be left entirely to the fish commission, Indians to the Indian office and bureau of ethnology, railroads and other means of transportation by land to the interstate commerce commission. Insurance statistics will not be collected.

The compilers of past censuses have got into troublesome snarls and tangles in attempting to discover in all of the states and territories whether death or disease is more fond of white people than those of other hues, males than females, people of one age than those of others, and the extent to which each occupation appears to be productive of funerals and doctors' bills. Experience gained, especially ten years ago, shows that these statistics were at best very imperfect except when gathered from records of states wise enough to demand by law a complete registration of deaths and diseases. Outside these registration states there will be no repetition of the investigation.

Another purely novel characteristic of the new census scheme is that it will not refer to the year 1900 alone. Only the statistics of population, agricultural products, mechanical and manufacturing establishments and mortality and vital statistics need refer particularly to that year. What are to be known as "special reports" are to cover many other interesting problems, but will be delayed until after the regular reports are out. If the actual field work for these miscellaneous investigations is made in 1905, for instance) the agents will gather data relating to that year and not to 1900.

The investigation of the condition of the insane, feeble-minded, deaf, dumb, blind, paupers, criminals, delinquent boys and girls, etc., crossed off the list of questions asked in each household, will be left entirely to special agents who will visit all asylums, alms houses, prisons, reformatories, benevolent institutions, etc., and gather their data directly from the officials. One special investigation will be devoted to social statistics of cities alone, another to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation and expenditures. An interesting special report will relate solely to religious bodies. Special agents will count the number of denominations, of organizations, of ministers, of communicants or members, of churches, Sunday schools, parsonages, etc., and the seating capacity of all edifices used for religious worship. A special investigation will be made into the fast-growing electric light and power, telegraph and telephone business; another to transportation by water, street railways and express companies. By a special provision of the new law a special report upon mines, mining and minerals must be completed by the 1st of July, 1903.

Greater speed in the taking of the twelfth census is expected to result, furthermore, from the fact that there will be 300 supervisors' districts, instead of 175 provided for ten years ago. The smaller the district the greater the facility of communication between each supervisor and his enumerators. The plotting of districts will result in an average of something like 165 sub-divisions to each. An enumerator will cover each sub-division. The supervisors' districts will conform to the boundaries of congressional districts as far as possible.

Whether a census will be made of the Philippines as well as of Porto Rico will depend upon the status of those islands during the census year. If territories of the United States, they, of course, will fall within the scope of the law, which specifically provides, however, for the enumeration of the population and products of Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. If the Philippines and Porto Rico shall have become definitely annexed before the beginning of the enumeration, their populations, added to that of Hawaii and to the probable increase in our continental population, estimated upon past averages, will probably swell our total population to 90,000,000, or about the same as that last estimated for the whole of North America. We will still rank fourth in the population scale of all countries, China being first, the British empire second and Russia—with 130,000,000—third.

After the population figures have been accurately summed up there must be a re-apportionment of our representatives in congress. Congress itself will determine the proportion of its representatives to population. Just after the first census the ratio was fixed at one in 33,000, and under the eleventh census at one in 173,901. Expansions will not affect apportionment until the colonies are admitted as states, although three or more delegates and six or more senators may be added to the congressional payrolls in the event of their becoming territories. The results of the census which the war department will make in Cuba probably will not be embodied in any of the official census publications, although it is to be taken on lines similar to those laid down for the United States census. The war department authorities have conferred with the census bureau as to this.

Failing just when it does, the twelfth census will alter some of the old-established theories as to the effects of war upon birth and marriage rates, public morals, etc. For instance, it is estimated that, although conflicts such as we are still suffering decrease population by casualties in the field, they are immediately followed by great tiday waves of births and marriages. The new census will also show how many men between 18 and 44 Uncle Sam might draft into his service in case of a great war. If anything like the last rate of increase is realized, they may number over 17,000,000 instead of 13,000,000, not counting the colonies. The adjutant general's map showing the percentages of volunteers to be allowed from each state, in case of a proclamation calling for additional forces, will also be changed.

The problem as to whether as a result of the war there will still remain a fraction more than one Yankee Jack for every Yankee Jill will be another of interest. Every census for the past half-century has shown an excess of men over women in the country, although the margin is always very small. This excess is supposed to be due to immigration, more men coming here from abroad than women. Under natural conditions there should be a small percentage more of females in a country than of males. The new census will also show whether marriage is continuing to be viewed with increasing disfavor.

The new woman movement will have considerable light thrown upon it. Statistics will be gathered to show how many more women are engaged in gainful occupations than ten years ago. Between 1880 and 1890 the percentage of increase in this tendency among women was almost twice as great as among men. Other new figures will show, proportionately, how many more women have entered the professions, trades, etc., respectively, within the past decade. Light will also be thrown upon the "new negro," and figures will indicate whether his illiteracy is continuing to decrease or whether his race is continuing to diminish as an element of our society.

The location of a new center of population for our continental domain will be another result. It will be interesting to note ho wfar and in what direction it has moved since 1890, when located at a point near Greensburg, Ind. Between 1880 and 1890 it had traveled forty-eight miles westward and nine miles northward. In other words, it showed a state of "westnorthwestward the course of empire takes its way" over the northern half of the continent. There is a theory that the capital of the United States should be established at the center of population. If so, it would have to be put upon wheels and moved every ten years.

An especially new interest will be manifested in the twelfth census, inasmuch as it will form an important part of the first general census ever made of the entire world. With few exceptions, all of the countries of the world will next year unite in taking what will be known as the first world's census. The plan was put into tangible shape at the recent convention of the international statistical association at Berne, Switzerland. A committee of ways and means, consisting of prominent statisticians, scientists, travelers, geographers, etc., was appointed. It will be impossible to get the exact data from the polar regions and many parts of Africa, Asia and islands never yet visited by explorers, unless considerable exploration is completed within the next year. The latest estimate places the population of the globe at 1,700,000,000. It was recently made by Profs. Behm and Wagner, of Gottingen. China, Persia, Siam, Afghanistan, Turkey and several great divisions of Africa have never had their populations counted, the figures of these given in tables of the world's population being estimates. They have been petitioned to assist in the first world's census. Li Hung Chang once promised that China would make an official enumeration of her subjects, in 1900.

CROSSING THE ROCKIES.

The most delightful ride across the continent is through Utah and Colorado, over what is known as "The Scenic Route of the World." It matters not at what season of the year the trip is made, at no time does the scenery grow monotonous. It is an ever-changing panorama of the beauties of nature. One moment you are passing through gorges walled in by rocks thousands of feet high, and the next you are above the snow line skirting peaks that tower above you until they seem almost to reach the sky. One of the characteristics of the Colorado climate is that the extremes of temperature are never met with. It is neither so cold in winter nor so warm in summer, as upon the lines of railway which cross the deserts and plains. The traveler over the Rio Grande Western also has the privilege of a stopover, if he so elects, at Salt Lake City, or anywhere between Ogden and Denver, on all classes of tickets.

For information as to rates etc., and for descriptive pamphlets, call on the nearest ticket agent of the C. R. & N. Co., or Southern Pacific Co., or address J. D. MANSFIELD,
General Agent Rio Grande Western Railway, 142 Third Street, Portland, Oregon.

OUR PER CAPITA.

What the Average American Eats, Drinks, Wears, Pays for Pensions and Is Taxed.

The "Statistical Abstract of the United States," with its interesting and suggestive per capita deductions for 1898, has appeared. It gives the population as 74,389,000. In 1868 the population was 36,973,000. The amount of money in existence in the United States by this latest official compilation is $35.39 for each inhabitant, an increase of $1.14 per capita in twelve months. In 1868 the money of the country was $19.38 for each person. There has been but one year in the thirty when the country had more money in proportion to population. That was 1892, when the per capita wsa $36.21. The money now in actual circulation, $24.71, exceeds the proportion of any previous year in the history of the country. The public debt, per capita, reached low-water mark in the last year of the Harrison administration, being then reduced to $12.86. The second Cleveland administration put out bonds to protect the gold reserve. An issue by the present administration for war purposes further swelled the debt, until now the per capita is $13.81. The interest on the public debt is 51c for each person. In 1868 it was $3.48.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about extravagance in pensions, the amount in proportion to the population is not burdensome. It is now $1.98, considerably less than it was five years ago and about what it has been for three years past. Pension expenditures increased much more rapidly than the population up to ten years ago. It was 65c in 1868 and $1.33 in 1888.

Increased consumption follows increased ability to consume. It is a good index of prosperity. The United States patronage of the postoffices was greater last year than ever before. It reached $1.20 for each person. In 1868 it was 44c. Consumption of raw cotton reached 25.26 pounds; wheat and wheat flour, 4.21 bushels; corn and corn meal, 22.73 bushels; sugar, 61.1 pounds; coffee, 11.45 pounds; tea, 91 pounds; whisky, 1.10 gallons; beer, 15.64 gallons; wine, .28 gallons; wool, 5.34 pounds. In 1868 the per capita consumption ran about one-half of these amounts in sugar and coffee and cotton goods. The use of corn and corn products by Americans has increased very notably, while the consumption of wheat in proportion to population has decreased. Free trade is a dead issue. The tariff now amounts to $1.96 per person. That is lower than at any time since the war, save only during the first year of the Gorman-Wilson law, when it was $1.90. In 1868 the tariff amounted to $4.34 per capita. An interesting fact is that the people paid a smaller per capita of tariff in the first year of the Dingley law than during the two years preceding of the Gorman-Wilson law. Taxes on liquors and tobacco last year amounted to $2.30 per person. In 1868 the average was $5.17.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A remarkable feature of India is the number of deserted capitals. There are no fewer than three old Delhis, all close to each other, and south of the present city.

MONEY TO THE SCHOOLS

APPPORTIONMENT MADE BY ACTING SUPERINTENDENT JONES.

A Total of $17,549.60 Disbursed to the Districts of the County—$1.20 per Capita.

(From Daily, April 18th.)

Mrs. Cook M. Jones, acting superintendent of Marion county, yesterday made the first quarterly apportionment of school funds for the year.

The total amount disbursed was $17,549.60, or $1.20 per capita. Heretofore the distribution of school money has been made semi-annually, but at the last legislative session the law in that particular was amended and the disbursements are now made quarterly.

The law provides that each district shall receive at least $50 and a further allowance of an amount per capita, which in this instance is $1.20.

The amounts received by each district in yesterday's apportionment was as follows:

Dist.	Clerk.	Amount
No. 1	Charles Lembcke	$ 92.00
No. 2	W. M. Case	95.60
No. 3	J. A. Jefferson	113.60
No. 4	L. J. Adams	477.20
No. 5	F. J. Thatcher	124.40
No. 6	C. P. Cornelius	81.20
No. 7	J. P. Ledgerwood	177.20
No. 8	John O. Estes	117.20
No. 9	D. W. Early	178.40
No. 10	R. I. Bower	137.60
No. 11	A. C. Speer	213.20
No. 12	E. G. Siegmund	86.00
No. 13	J. L. Stewart	111.20
No. 14	T. M. Witten	244.40
No. 15	Ino. Illig	260.80
No. 16	Henry Hepner	87.20
No. 17	J. W. Houck	69.20
No. 18	N. D. Scollard	130.80
No. 19	Bernhard Lang	148.40
No. 20	B. J. Hinshaw	119.60
No. 21	Sarah E. Chase	77.60
No. 22	A. G Smith	126.80
No. 23	Henry Snyder	166.40
No. 24	Jos. Baumgartner	3,244.40
No. 25	Geo. Simmons	93.20
No. 26	F. R. DuRette	81.20
No. 27	N. H. Looney	94.40
No. 28	Frank Baragar	81.20
No. 29	R. E. Downing	107.60
No. 30	Mrs. Mary Kissling	116.00
No. 31	D. S. Ruggles	148.40
No. 32	J. D. Fain	102.80
No. 33	Martin Hansen	82.40
No. 34	J. M. W. Bonney	159.20
No. 35	Miles Lewis	58.00
No. 36	A. S. Collard	111.20
No. 37	Maggie N. Cade	95.30
No. 38	Chris. Kreiger	117.40
No. 39	Oliver Darling	57.20
No. 40	F. T. Ott	197.60
No. 41	W. L. Hicks	141.20
No. 42	R. P. Phillips	89.20
No. 43	Bryan Denny	66.80
No. 44	Wm. Scollard	108.40
No. 45	R. E. Kirk	220.40
No. 46	W. F. McKee	92.00
No. 48	A. P. Gordon	113.60
No. 50	Thomas Lauderback	124.40
No. 51	W. Kester	150.80
No. 52	E. S. Porter	71.60
No. 54	W. H. Humphreys	105.20
No. 56	T. F. Hayes	121.40
No. 57	A. H. Cone	167.60
No. 58	Mrs. A. L. Hussey	118.40
No. 59	Joseph Reubens	162.80
No. 60	Alex Imlah, Jr.	123.20
No. 61	Leonard Walker	195.20
No. 63	G. D. Eowen	102.80
No. 65	S. Davis	143.60
No. 67	G. G. Thomas	129.20
No. 68	J Harding	95.20
No. 69	W. H. Black	78.80
No. 70	J. R. White	185.20
No. 71	T. C. Davidson	185.60
No. 72	E. S. Longacre	131.60
No. 73	J. S. Korb	160.40
No. 74	W. P. Mulkey	123.20
No. 75	Geo. W. Morley	72.80
No. 76	T. A. Marigold	202.40
No. 77	— — — —	356.00
No. 78	U. Simmons	195.20
No. 79	M. Howe	232.40
No. 80	John Darby	119.60
No. 81	Chris Giebler	83.60
No. 82	W. B. Brown	152.00
No. 83	W. H. Tate	89.60
No. 84	J. L. Cook	81.20
No. 85	Geo. Howe	59.60
No. 86	L. P Aldrich	102.80
No. 87	H. Wepper	72.80
No. 88	C. W. Claggett	197 60
No. 89	C. F. Talcott	90.80
No. 90	J. F. Richards	88 40
No. 91	J W. Ebner	233.60
No. 92	H. L. Eberhard	166.40
No. 93	P. Benson	74.00
No. 94	Ed. Gooley	98.00
No. 95	I. H. Davis	63.20
No. 96	L. M. Gilbert	161.20
No. 97	R. E. McCowan	77.60
No. 98	W. H. Sherman	77.60
No. 99	S. M. Fletcher	129.20
No. 100	J. F. Short	110.00
No. 102	W. A. Mumper	71.60
No. 102	A. E. Austin	450 80
No. 104	H. T. Hayes	143 60
No. 105	Jos. Chamnes	86.00
No. 106	Mrs. Linnia Faber	65.60
No. 107	Joseph Winters	63.20
No. 108	C. H. Work	119.60
No. 109	G. G. Wilson	198 80
No. 110	Jacob Amstutz	82.40
No. 111	H. A. Hartley	79.40
No. 112	F. M. Miller	111.20
No. 113	Geo. H. Nichols	188.00
No. 114	Laban Maulding	75.20
No. 115	Mrs Lena Moorehouse	52 00
No. 116	W. H. Adair	82.40
No. 117	J. S. Myers	64.40
No. 118	Jennie M. Dutton	90.80
No. 119	V. A. Manning	36.00
No. 120	James Monroe	99.20
No. 121	T. L. Lawson	96.80
No. 122	J. C. McFarlane	108.80
No. 123	J. M. Hollingsworth	125.60

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Dr. Stone's Drug Store as their giving away to their many customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable remedy, from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases are quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size 50c, and $1.00. Every bottle warranted.

Regardless of Age.

The kidneys are responsible for more sickness, suffering and death than any other organs of the body.

A majority of the ills afflicting people today is traceable to kidney trouble. It prevades all classes of society, in all climates, regardless of age, sex or condition.

The symptoms of kidney trouble are unmistakable, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, pain or dull ache in the back, a desire to urinate often day or night, profuse or scanty supply.

Uric acid, or brick-dust deposit in urine are signs of clogged kidneys, causing poisoned and germ filled blood. Sometimes the heart acts badly, and tube casts (wasting of the kidneys) are found in the urine, which, if neglected, will result in Bright's Disease, the most dangerous form of kidney trouble.

Al these symptoms and conditions are promptly removed under the influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It has a world wide reputation for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

No one need be long without it as it is so easy to get at any drug store at fifty cents or one dollar. You can have a sample bottle of this wonde ful discovery, Swamp-Root, and a book telling all about sent to you absolutely free by mail. Send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in the Oregon Statesman.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

John Strauss, the composer, is now 71 years old and crippled with rheumatism.

Major Marchand, the French African explorer, is to be made a grand commander of the legion of honor.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

FINAL ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned did on April 4, 1899, file in the office of the county clerk of Marion county, Oregon, his final account as administrator of the estate of George O. Ashby, deceased. By an order of the county court of said county made and entered April 4, 1899, it was ordered that May 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the court room of said county court in Salem, Oregon, be appointed the time and place for hearing objections to said final account and the settlement thereof.

ORIN SAVAGE,
Administrator.

Salem, Oregon, April 6, 1899.—4:7-5tw.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Notice is hereby given that on the sixteenth day of March, 1899, the county court of Marion County, Oregon, duly appointed Jefferson Myers administrator de bonis non of the estate of A. D. Risdon, deceased, and the said administrator having qualified as required by law, notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said A. D. Risdon, deceased, to present them duly verified as by law required, to the said administrator at his office in the Tioga block, Salem, Marion county, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

Dated this seventeenth day of March 1899.

JEFFERSON MYERS,
Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of A. D. Risdon deceased.
Brown, Wrightman & Myers, Attorneys.
3:24—5 t w.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

BIDS FOR CORDWOOD FOR THE PENITENTIARY—Bids will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary until Saturday, May 13, 1899, at 3 o'clock p. m. for furnishing, for the use of the penitentiary, 800 cords of good split fir wood, 4 feet long, and made from large live timber. Said wood to be delivered to that portion of the penitentiary grounds designated by the Superintendent, by the first day of October, 1899. Payment to be made by state warrant upon completion of the contract. For the faithful performance of which cash deposit or sufficient bond will be required. Right to reject any or all bids. For further particulars enquire at office. J. D. Lee, Superintendent.

BIDS FOR WOOD—WILL BE received by the undersigned committee up to noon, of April 22d, a deposit of 50c per cord for oak and 25c per cord for fir, will be required of the successful bidder as a guarantee of fulfillment of contract, which deposit must be made within 5 days of acceptance of bid. The wood to be delivered at the following named places: East school—Oak, 20 cords, fir, 170 cords; Park school—Oak, 10 cords, fir, 60 cords; North school—Oak 10 cords, fir 70 cords; Lincoln school—Oak, 10 cords; fir 65 cords; Central school—Oak, 10 cords; fir 15 cords. The oak, to be of good split body, or grub wood. The fir, to be of what is known as large body wood, not second growth. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. H. T. Bruce, H. A. Johnson, M. L. Chamberlin, Supply Committee, School Dist. No. 24, Marion county, Oregon. 4:7-14-21w-7d

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD—BIDS ARE hereby invited for furnishing 4,500 cords of wood at the Oregon State Insane Asylum. Required, that 3,500 cords shall be delivered at the main building, and 1,000cords at the Cottage Farm; wood to be cut while green from big fir, and seasoned, and piled without bulkheads. Bids will be received for the whole or any part, and opened at the state house at 2 p. m. Monday May 1, 1899. T. T. Geer, F. I. Dunbar, Charles S. Moore, Board of Asylum Trustees. Walter Lyon, Clerk of Board. 4:14-21-28w.

PREPARE FOR THE ECLIPSE

Harvard Professor's Views on the Approaching Phenomenon.

E. C. Pickering, of the Astronomical Department, Suggests New Form of Telescope-Instrument for Taking Stellar Photographs.

Astronomers are already preparing for the solar eclipse of May 28, 1900, which is to be visible in the southern states. Plans are under discussion for making the most of the fleeting opportunity. Prof. E. C. Pickering, head of the Harvard astronomical department, in a circular letter to astronomers urges a variation from existing methods, permitting a greater amount of work, not merely during an eclipse, but in the general research of an observatory. He says, according to the Chicago Record, that most of the telescopes in use nowadays are very nearly the same form and adapted for the same kind of work, leaving other equally valuable fields untouched.

Most modern instruments have been made, with two or three exceptions, in the north temperate zone and placed for local or political reasons with no special reference to the needs of astronomical research. As a rule, they are near large cities or towns, where the very conditions that made the country prosperous rendered them unfit for fine work.

Besides, the whole southern hemisphere has been neglected.

In point of construction, most modern telescopes are of the same pattern, with focal lengths from fifteen to eighteen times the aperture, and thereby confined to one class of work. The success of the Bruce telescope at Arequipa, Peru, a photographic instrument, with a focal length only six times the aperture, prompts the professor to suggest that a development of astronomical study on the same lines would be eminently desirable. An illustration of the value of permanent records of sky secured at Arequipa was strikingly shown in the case of the planet Eros, discovered in 1898. Calculations show that it must have been near the earth and bright in 1894. It was not discovered then, but it proves to have been taken on the Bruce plates preserved at Harvard, twenty pictures of it having been found, enabling the astronomers to follow it through half a revolution.

Prof. Pickering's proposal is to build a photographic telescope of great focal length, say 135 or 162 feet, with an aperture of twelve or fourteen inches. It would be mounted horizontally and immovable, the images of the stars to be reflected into it from a mirror. The motion of the earth could be counteracted by moving the photographic plate by clockwork. Such an instrument would be only an enormous enlargement of the photo-heliograph, which has been found to be the best for the study of the sun. The larger instrument, with favoring atmospheric conditions, possibly could outline the finer details of the solar surface, and in the coming eclipse probably could insure photographs of the spectrum of the reversing layer and show details of the inner corona.

Other lines of research suggested would be the securing of better photographs than have been obtained of the moon and of Jupiter, Saturn and Mars. The planet Eros approaches the earth so closely that its parallax amounts to a minute of arc. The next approach in 1900 will be more favorable than any other until 1927, and careful observations should be taken of the planet when east and west of the meridian, since the distance of the sun from the earth probably can be determined in this way better than any other yet attempted. As this distance is the unit by which all astronomical distances are measured the importance of the work hardly can be overstated. More than $1,000,000 was spent in observations of the transit of Venus in 1874, for this one aim only, while the proposed plan is feasible at a cost of $5,000 of $10,000. The parallax of the fixed stars and the locations of the major planets are other lines of fruitful study possible with a photo-heliograph.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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