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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these object to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing, or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be $1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay $1.25 a year, in case they let the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000.

UNION LABEL

A MUCH-NEEDED REFORM.

By W. H. Wilson.

What a mighty reformation we would
witness through the land
If the masses and the classes could be
made to understand
That he wins at least one sinner from
dishonesty and pelf
Who will let alone his neighbor and
just practice on himself.
—From Four Track News for August.

Up to the present time New Orleans has had four hundred and thirty-two cases of yellow fever, with eighty-four deaths.

As a further evidence of Japan's desire for peace, the Japanese army has accepted the surrender of the Russian forces on Sakhalin.

In thirty years the number of students in Germany's universities has increased 150 per cent. There are now enrolled in those institutions 41,928 persons, against 16,441 in 1875.

We do not think the taxpayers of Marion would growl if the county court used a little of the treasury surplus in improving and strengthening the county jail.—Woodburn Independent. Neither do we.

The telegraphers' strike on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways is causing no end of trouble. Trains are tied up or behind time and it is almost impossible for those two railroads to handle the traffic which is coming to them.

Those Willamette valley electric railroads are still spoken of occasionally.—Portland Journal. Men of Salem let's cut the sting from this bit of irony by getting that committee appointed, and putting it at work.

The canal commission has wisely chosen Ancon, which was formerly known as La Boca, for its headquarters. That is the most healthy spot, or better, that is the least unhealthy spot, on the entire isthmus of Panama.

The Cloverdale Courier is a new weekly paper to spring into existence in Tillamook county, Oregon, its editor being Merle D. Nelson, who says the publication will be strictly non-partisan in politics. Cloverdale is the town where it is published. Success to it.

Colonel Wm. Jennings Bryan still has pretensions. It is said that he has again tried to interest newspapers in his intention to again declare himself a candidate for the presidency. How startling will be this news. Especially to Tom Johnson of Cleveland, and the Massachusetts shoe man.

Just what may have come over the spirit of Mr. Heney's dreams is hard to tell, but he is now quoted as saying that he does not want to take any hand in the appointment of a man on the United States bench. Mr. Heney is further reported as "arguing" that this is an Oregon position and that it is of interest to the people of this state. This contention has been made by others in the past, but this is the first time that Mr. Heney is reputed to have accepted it as being worthy of consideration. We are glad to see that he is improving with time.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough. Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

Constipation delays recovery. Take laxative doses of Ayer's Pills, gentle, purely vegetable.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

An Oregonian headline, speaking of the woman who supplied the would-be jail-breaker at Seattle with arms, etc., says she "Had an arsenal in her bosom." We have heard of a woman carrying some of the features of a fortress in her bosom, but never heard of her carrying an arsenal there before.

China declares that she will recognize as valid no provision affecting her country in which her approval has not been previously obtained. This is all right if China can get Uncle Sam and John Bull to stand at her back. Otherwise we are afraid she will have to content herself with the simple statement.

The Woodburn Independent is more than kind. It says: "The Salem Statesman is by far the newsiest and most interesting paper in Salem. The snap of the editor and activity and ability of the city editor make it a wide-awake paper."

In the calendar year 1904 the emigration from Italy to oceanic countries aggregated 223,102 persons. Of these, 150,119, or about 67 per cent, came to the United States, 59,964 went to Argentina and Paraguay, 10,957 to Brazil, 904 to Central America, and 797 to Africa.

One can be pardoned for believing that talk of a straight Republican ticket in a city that is Democratic by a hundred thousand is due to crooked politics.—New York Herald. How about talk of a straight Democratic ticket, or even a split one, in a state of confessedly forty thousand Republican majority?

If the Anopheles family could appreciate all the means things said of it by the press of the country, there is little doubt their kind would immediately begin the practice of race suicide. As it is, it continues to thrive and multiply "a million fold," and incidentally to pass around a few yellow fever germs with its summer bill.

It is now generally conceded that a special session of congress could not be expected to do anything with the tariff question. The crops and the general conditions of prosperity throughout the country have knocked all of that into a cocked hat. The calamity howlers again find themselves pushed into the background by the condition which confronts them.

It is now said that President Roosevelt has no further use for Senator Lodge. That may be now, but it will probably be different after congress meets. To amend all the laws on the statute books with which the president is out of sympathy will require a great deal of assistance, and if he cannot agree with Lodge he will more than likely find himself in the minority. Mr. Lodge is a power in the United States senate.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin reports that on July 20 the steamship Monarch left that port with the largest cargo ever shipped from the United States in one bottom. The cargo was made up of 2,470,700 gallons of refined petroleum, 100 barrels of lubricating oil and 1,200 cases of wax, all of which is consigned to a Japanese firm in Wyokkaichi. In illustration of the immensity of the cargo it is stated that it would require an oil well with a capacity of 3,000 gallons daily to work three years to supply the quantity of oil carried by the Monarch. The vessel is of English build and is 470 feet long and 56 feet broad.

What is to be gained by nominating men for public positions, if they are to be defeated, is a question suggested by an idea held forth by our esteemed county contemporary, the Woodburn Independent. It says:

"One sorehead endorses the convention idea and remarks: 'Under the Direct Primary law a big county could almost dictate the nomination.' Under the Direct Primary law there will be no such thing as unison, and even if there were, Multnomah might dictate the nomination but not the election. The great strength and sectional fairness in the Direct Primary plan lies in the fact that an election invariably follows a primary."

An English gentleman traveling in Russia with the object of extending British trade, writing to the Illustrated London News of his experiences in St. Petersburg, Russia, says: "A mile of shops in St. Petersburg, and I found only one which displayed an article of British manufacture! Could it be possible? One could not walk the same distance in Berlin, Paris and New York, I assured myself, with the like result. Ha! Here is an ironmonger's with its shop front crammed with tools of every description—lathe carriers, planer centers, saws, planes, ax heads, speed indicators, stopcocks and the thousand and one utensils of the engineer and mechanic. My eye fastens eagerly on a dozen articles. I look them over one by one. All made in the United States of America."

THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

The Japanese blue book for 1905, prepared by the department of finance, has been issued from the government printing office at Tokio. The progressive enterprise of the Japanese is exhibited in this publication, which is printed in English. Japanese units of money, weights and measures are used, but their equivalents are given in English and French, many of the pages carrying footnotes explaining that the yen is equal to about 2 shillings in English money. According to the blue book the empire of Japan, comprise nearly 100 main and nearly 500 adjacent small islands, has about 18,000 miles of seacoast. It has an area of 161,148 square miles. The total population was a little over 33,000,000 in 1872, and has risen to 47,812,702, besides 3,059,235 for Formosa, these being the figures given at the close of 1905. For 1904 and 1905 in the case of Japan proper, and for 1903 and 1904 in the case of Formosa, the population is estimated at the rate of increase in the last few years. The close approximation to exactness in the division of numbers between male and female is remarkable.

IF YOU STAMMER WE CAN CURE YOU

The Lewis Phono-Metric Institute and School for Stammerers of Detroit, Michigan. Established eleven years. Have cured thousands. Gold Medal awarded World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Recommended by physicians, educators, clergymen, and graduates every where. This Institution has a Western Branch at Portland with a very large class of pupils in attendance—men and women, girls and boys—all ages, ten to thirty. Many have been cured in three weeks, but five to six weeks is the time usually required. Will close in Portland on October 14th. Will accept pupils until September 1st. A POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE CURE GUARANTEED. Write at once for particulars and terms. If you mention this paper and send 6 cents in stamps, to cover postage, I will send you our cloth bound, 200 page book, "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering," free of charge.

Address WILLIAM T. LEWIS, Associate Principal
Western Representative
S. W. Cor. 19th and Raleigh Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON

Note—No pupils accepted at Portland after Sept. 1st.

IS UNRECONSTRUCTED.

The Hon. Benj. R. Tillman, the senator in congress from the state of South Carolina, can hardly be said to be a representative of either the old or the new school in the south, yet we must admit that his simple statement of policy, made recently, is based very largely on a training reaching over all the years of his life in that country. He said: "My policy has been to get everything I could for the south when I saw the chance, and I tried to get it, right or wrong, honestly or dishonestly, because those people up there have been stealing from us long enough." This attempt to get things honestly or dishonestly, but to get them, has been evident in the manner of carrying election in the south ever since the days of reconstruction. There is, though, a good deal of a change evident in that district now and where many people heretofore have felt that this was the only policy for the south, today they are looking with more care and consideration at the conditions which rule throughout the business world, and the chances are that the evident change which has been taking place there for some time will some of these days retire Mr. Tillman and all his class to that innocuous desuetude of which President Cleveland wrote.

POLITICAL DUTY.

All this howl about men who are in the employ of the government taking part in political campaigns has a good deal of the odor of putrefaction about it. If a man is capable of holding a high position under this government, there should be no law preventing that man from taking the interest in politics which is imposed upon him as one of his duties as a citizen. That he should not use the forces of the government for the purpose of advancing his personal interest, of course, is unquestioned, but that he should be expected, when he assumes public office, to cease an active interest in the political situation, is silly and absurd.

Fault is found by a Washington newspaper with Senator Shelby Cullom and other prominent Republicans in Illinois discussing political conditions of tht state, and President Roosevelt's order covering the question of office-holders is called to their attention.

The people of the United States are reminded that there was really as little scandal, and in fact less, among the office holders in the old days before the trinity known as the civil service commission was sanctified and given a halo, than at this day. There were more frequent changes, but there was a more constant watching of the books and accounts, in consonance of this, and the result was that the average office-holder had to look to his laurels all the time. There is now talk of more commissions to watch the service of the other commissions already provided for, and if it keeps on, the country will simply be reduced to a great detective system which will itself be the most unconscionable power that was ever placed in control of a government.

The present conditions makes possible schemes of blackmail, and it is said that if the whole inside history of the detective service now working is written it will be a disgrace to the American nation and the American government. It is far better that every office holder should fear for his reputation and endeavor to protect it, knowing that a successor is apt to be appointed soon, than to have to hire detectives to shadow men in the government employ.

ROCKEFELLER IS ENDORSED.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller should at least feel under great obligations to the United States commissioner of education for the very laudatory articles which that gentleman has had published by the United States government, showing what a great and good man John D. really is. In fact, after reading Miss Tarbell's rather blistering dissertation on the short span of his existence, John D. must have been rather in doubt himself as to his character. But the commissioner of education has changed all this and the deacon can now go ahead and pass the hat as usual, both inside and out of the Baptist church.

The following paragraph in this delightful disquisition and should really be printed on the front page of our school books as it certainly deserves a lasting place. It says: "It is unfortunate that there is no more in literature to indicate more of the growth of his mind and of his method of business and the principles which he has adopted. He early began to appreciate the efforts to secure cheap light—illumination. Crude petroleum was offensive to the smell. He saw what was needed and out of his school chemistry he was aided in devising methods of purifying crude oil and to relieve it of its offensive smell. His efforts were successful and fabulous results followed."

That Rockefeller has eliminated much of the smell from the oil cannot be doubted. But according to Miss Tarbell some way or other the smell seemed to have fastened itself on the deacon himself and his "fabulous results." However, Mr. Eaton informs us as we go on further in the skit, that Mr. Rockefeller trusted a great deal to "divine favor" in his business enterprises, all of which goes to prove that an effort was made to indicate some of his methods of business and principles which he evidently adopted early in his career. His partnership has been even more fruitful than that of the German emperor and the almighty.

However misleading it may be, though, we are very much afraid that Miss Tarbell's estimate of this wonderful deacon of finance will be more generaly accepted than will the one published by the United States government. In the meantime just to show that the government has none of that narrowness which was demonstrated by Dr. Gladden and others, it is said that the government would be willing for Rockefeller to pay a little more of his tainted money into government pockets than he is doing at present, and that some colleges yet believe in him is evidenced by Yale's acceptance of a million of his odorous dollars.

RE—THAT CONVENTION.

The editor of The Statesman recently wrote to a large number of prominent Republicans throughout the first district asking for their individual opinions concerning the proposed conference of Republicans which had been suggested for the next year, and regrets to state that only three of those written to have taken the trouble to respond to the request. This may be for reasons personal to each of those written regarding the matter, or it may be from delicacy in touching this question which the writer has said in the past he considered of importance to the party, or it may be from an objection to being quoted in connection with this matter. That it should be from fear to express an opinion on a subject of such delicacy the writer would not believe for a moment, nor would he so express himself.

Those who have written on the subject have all expressed decided opposition to such a meeting, or conference or convention as has been proposed, and each one takes a slightly different position on the matter, but each seems to think any attempt to hold a convention for the purpose of unifying the Republican party would be disastrous, as they contend the people are bound to try the direct primary to a finish, forgetting that the majority of the people in Oregon are Republicans and anxious for party success.

The writer admits the justice of the position of these gentlemen in this particular, that any attempt to over-ride the law would be illy received; but the writer still thinks the people of the state of Oregon will be more generally benefitted by success of the Republican party and by the election of men of the principles of that party than they will by the success of the Democratic party, and he believes that the party will succeed better through a general understanding, and the adoption of a party platform than it will by every person trying to "go it alone."

Howeevr, the writer is a Republican first of all, and this of itself makes him jealous of the dangers which beset the party and would avoid them if possible. He is not so set in his ways and ideas, however, that he cannot change them when the matter is properly exemplified to him. He has expressed his doubts that the party will be able to encounter that joint action which is important in an effort leading towards success in the action of the direct primary nominating law, unless Republicans all work together to some end, and he still doubts. This does not mean, however, that if the Republicans of Oregon feel that their success depends on not having a conference, that he, as editor of this paper, of whose Republicanism none need have a doubt, will not acquiesce in their action. He hopes he is able and willing to work with the party under all and any conditions. He does not think a nominating convention should be held, nor has he at any time so suggested. He believes a general conference of the selected delegates of the party meeting in convention would have done much to clear the air. If it is not to be so, then it will simply behoove Republicans when the time comes for voting at the primaries to remember that without a closer bond than at present exists, many voters will be apt to feel themselves free lances if the nominations do not suit them, but many Republican voters have been so in this state during the past, and this will be nothing new.

SECOND JURY DISAGREES.

The second jury selected to try the case against Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner, and Marion R. Biggs has been discharged by the United States court after a disagreement. It seems that this last jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal, or perhaps five for conviction and seven for acquittal. It is said that those who voted for acquittal of the defendants did so on the ground that the state had failed to make out its case of conspiracy. Mr. Heney, the prosecuting officer for the government, immediately demanded a third trial, and this trial was set for the 28th of August. Mr. Heney is quoted as saying, grimly, that he will try this case as many times as there is a disagreement.

While the prosecuting officer is fully within his right to demand a further trial of the defendants in this case, as he is in the trial of the defendants in any case where a jury disagrees, there are a great many people, not only in the state of Oregon, but outside its borders, who will feel that a continued effort on the part of the government to convict these individuals would show an animus which the government has heretofore denied possessing. That is to say that it would show that the officers of the government were working more for the conviction of persons than for the destruction of a system.

While Mr. Williamson and his companions have not been found guilty and have not been placed in punishment, they have at least been placed in jeopardy of punishment, and it is hardly likely that any person will ever attempt in the future to secure lands in Oregon under such a system as the prosecution has claimed led up to the trial of this case. That is to say, the people of the state of Oregon and of the rest of the United States are not particularly anxious that these men should be sent to the penitentiary or that they should be fined heavy sums of money, but that what it has claimed was the system in practice in this country should be broken up. If these gentlemen have been guilty of intentional crime, a question on which many men in Oregon freely differ, and of which many are yet unsatisfied, they have been punished to a very large extent already.

Judge De Haven gave the jury which tried these gentlemen an opportunity to find them innocent. In his charge to the jury Judge De Haven declared that a number of things with which Williamson, Gesner and Biggs were charged were not of themselves unlawful nor illegal, and it was necessary for the prosecution to prove absolutely a conspiracy. It was not enough that men might believe that a conspiracy existed; the evidence adduced before the jury should have been of such character as to make that clear and plain to the jury. If this could not be done in the case of two trial juries, that of the third trial can hardly be expected to do any better, and it does seem that as the ends of justice have virtually been met in this case that the expense of any further trials might be saved to the people.

E. H. HARRIMAN'S IMPORTANT POSITION.

The presence of Mr. E. H. Harriman in Oregon at this time should be recognized as full of import. Mr. Harriman is a man who at present is in a position to say "Do Things" and they are done. The state of Oregon today is more dependent on him for general and for commercial development than on any other man or set of men in the United States.

He occupies a position in the West once occupied by Stanford, Huntington and Crocker; a position aspired to by Henry Villard, but never reached.

Oregon needs more railroads and needs them more than any other state in this Union. It has country but partly developed which, on being opened up by railway lines, will astonish those at present interested in it.

Mr. Harriman is reported as saying: "Wherever there is business to justify it, or country to support it, there we will build a railroad."

Let Mr. Harriman ascend to the summit of Mt. Hood, the tallest mountain peak in Oregon. Let him take with him the strongest field glass he can secure and let him gaze to the four points of the compass, and his eye will rest on a single district in the state of Oregon which will not develop business to justify, a country to support new railways.

Mr. Harriman can do more to gain the respect, the friendship and the enconium of the intelligent business men of Oregon by extending his railway system into all those districts now untouched.

Now, coming closer home, Salem wants more railway facilities and the attention of Mr. Harriman is respectfully called to this. Salem wants a line connecting it directly with the West Side system and with the cities and towns in Polk county. It wants a line traversing the country from Salem to Silverton. Salem is the capital of the state and its political center, yet people who live but fifteen miles from the capital have to travel from fifty to a hundred miles to reach this city by a train.

A motor line serving as an extension to the Dallas, Falls City system would be all that we would ask at this time from that side. The same thing reaching from Salem to Silverton would give us connection with the eastern part of the country.

These things are important to this city and are important to the Harriman system and it is to be hoped that Mr. Harriman will give a little of his attention thereto.

RECIPROCITY AND THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

The following from the California Fruit Grower, in view of the present tariff revision agitation, and especially of the effort being made by a great many free traders to secure free trade under the new and high sounding name of reciprocity, is very timely and it is worth the attention of all fruit men in the state of Oregon, as the same thing that would cause the sacrifice of California fruits would also act in the same way toward Oregon fruits:

"There is considerable sentiment in this country at the present time in connection with the wholesale indulgence in reciprocity in our trade relations with foreign countries, and a national conference on this subject is being arranged to be held in Chicago during the present month. California Fruit Grower never expresses any political views and has none, as this journal is a fruit paper and has no field in politics. There is, however, one question that so vitally touches the fruit industry of California as to make it almost impossible to avoid comment on and discussion of at all times, and that is the matter of the protective tariff. The fruit growers of California, situated as they are at such a distance from the large consuming markets, which are in most instances 2000 to 3000 miles away, are subjected to a tariff in the way of freight transportation which necessarily for so great distance overland must be heavy, that makes it necessary that they have the full measure of protection provided by a highly protective tariff to enable them successfully to develop the large and important industry they are at present conducting with any profit to themselves. In fact, they must have this in many cases in order to be in business at all.

"Now, without indulging in any statement or opinion regarding the general policy of reciprocity, or without indulging in generalities, the cold facts of the case are that up to this time that there have been few reciprocity agreements, either entered into, arranged for or contemplated, that have not sacrificed the fruit, vine or agricultural interests of California to a greater or less extent. Naturally, to reciprocate, this country must in obtaining concessions from other countries, give concessions to them, and it has usually been the case that the concessions that they have wanted and that it has been most easy for us to grant, owing to the relatively unimportant position that California occupies in national politics, have been on importations of fruits and wines. Should a reciprocity treaty be contemplated between this and any other country, the horticultural and agricultural interests of this state must be up and doing, and see to it that they are not sacrificed on the altar of their larger and more important brethren in more populous districts. It may be argued that some countries, particularly at this time Germany, contemplate a very large discrimination against us by highly increased duties on fruit imports and that California will accordingly suffer. Be this as it may, our home market is the most important and must not be allowed to be invaded."

Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives will no doubt be under great obligations to the newspaper correspondents of Washington, and especially to the Oregonian news bureau, for their efforts to aid him to reorganize the committees of the House. However, as Mr. Cannon is said to be irrevacably opposed to a revision of the tariff and the Oregonian newspaper writer seems so strongly in favor of it, it seems there may be some difficulty in their getting together. Speaker Cannon will probably be willing to compromise by selecting his own members of the committees and letting the congressional news writers write the stories of the reorganization.

A writer in Colliers says that Lawson of the Frenzied Finance fame has undertaken the Barnumization of political economy. Barnum said that it was the great wish and desire of the American people to be humbugged.

Manila turned out to give Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt a great parade. There is one thing that can be done there and that is Taft may be shown all sort of an ovation, without fear of disturbing the equilibrium of the Orient.

A writer today suggests a convention of Republicans after the nominations are made. It would be something new for the Republican party to make a platform to fit its candidates, instead of naming candidates in sympathy with its platform of principles.

The candidate for the presidency of Cuba who declares that, if the mandates of the Cuban supreme courts do not exactly suit him he would not obey them, should join with Frenzied Lawson and Municipal Ownership Dunne of Chicago. They certainly would make a great trio.

The United States Government has finally undertaken the sanitization of New Orleans. If it does not accomplish more within the next six months than its agents have accomplished in Panama within the past six months, New Orelans is apt to win the name of the Plague-ridden City.

The good wheat crop of the twelve middle states promises to be greater by over one hundred million bushels than that of last year. It is said that this crop will have been exceeded only by that of 1901 and that the corn crop, which is also tremendous in size, will be ahead of any other year with the exception of 1902. This throws the farmers of all that middle section of the United States into the list of optimists over present conditions. With such crops they have nothing to worry over and they will therefore be very chary about monkeying with any of the present laws which have led up to prosperity.

A Touching Story

Is the saving from death of the baby girl of Geo. A. Eyler, Cumberland, Md. He writes: "At the age of 11 months our little girl was in declining health, with serious throat trouble, and two physicians gave her up. We were almost in despair, when we resolved to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. The first bottle gave relief; after taking four bottles she was cured; and is now in perfect health." Never fails to relieve and cure a cough or cold. At Dan'l J. Fry's drug store; 50c and $1.00, guaranteed. Trial bottle free.

BARN AND HOUSE BURN.

VALE, Or., Aug. 5.—A barn belonging to Tom Harris, who owns and operates the pioneer threshing machine of the Malheur valley, five or six miles west of Vale, was totally destroyed by fire. In the barn at the time of the fire were thirteen sets of harness, a horse valued at $150, seventeen tons of hay, several saddles and considerable grain. The loss is estimated at $1000.

Fiendish Suffering

Is often caused by sores, ulcers and cancers, that eat away your skin. Wm. Bedell, of Flat Rock, Mich., says: "I have used Bucklen's Arnica Salve for ulcers, sores and cancers. It is the best healing dressing I ever found." Soothes and heals cuts, burns and scalds. 25c at Dan'l J. Fry's drug store; guaranteed.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A War Map Free

We will give you a finely colored map of the Orient, showing where the present war is being fought, with all the names of the towns of which we are reading every day, and also a complete map of Asia, free to each of our subscribers who will get us one new subscriber for three months, remitting us 25 cents. Here is a chance for the children to get this map with little effort. The map is 12x18 inches. Do this at once as we have only a limited number of them.