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URGES ACTION

JUDGE SCOTT WRITES CIRCULAR LETTER DEALING WITH GOOD ROADS SUBJECT.

Head of County Government Explains Use of Split-Log Drag and Advises Liberal Use of New Device—Recommends Special Levy.

County Judge John H. Scott has just completed a circular letter, copies of which will be mailed to every road supervisor in Marion county and also to many of the tax payers in the different road districts. The letter deals with the subject of a special road tax levy and urges the people to take action under the new law providing for special levies in road districts. Judge Scott also suggests the organization of more good roads clubs for the general discussion of road improvement and winds up with a detailed description of the "King Split-Log Drag" and a thorough explanation of its uses and benefits. The letter will also be printed as a poster and copies will be furnished the supervisors to be posted throughout their respective districts.

The text of Judge Scott's letter follows: "Please take notice that the taxpayers residing in the respective road districts in the county who decide to levy a special road tax in their road district for next year should hold their meetings in time to report their doings to the county clerk not later than January 1, 1906.

"The county court cannot levy a very high road tax on account of a high special school and city tax in some of the districts in the county. I would, therefore, urge the people who desire a higher road tax to call a meeting and levy a special road tax in your road district. "Such has been the custom in several of the counties in this state ever since this law has been in force. If the people want better roads, it rests with them to make it possible to get them. When you levy your own tax you are sure the money raised therefrom will be expended in your road district. It is admitted by all that any improvement to our public highways adds to the value of all real property within a reasonable distance thereof; therefore, the non-resident owning real property in your road district ought to contribute towards the expense of an improvement that will enhance the value of

about one-half or two-thirds of the front hand of the lower edge of the right slab with iron, an old wagon tire, worn share of road grader or any piece of flat steel will do if you have it. If you have none of these the wood will do.

When to Use the Drag.

"At first you will have to drag when part of the road is too wet but after a while it will dry evenly, and the first few times you drag it will be better for you to merely drive down one wheel track and back the other, moving the dirt towards the center of the wagon track. Gradually widen as you get a chance. This will give a solid foundation. If the wagon track is at one side of the highway, begin right there anyhow. The rest will follow in time. Don't be in a hurry. First make a drag; second, use it every time you can improve the road by dragging.

"The hitch is next in importance to the time at which the dragging is done. The right time is just after the road dries a little after a rain, or when it is thawed out during the winter and spring. A smooth surface for travel is thus produced, but a more valuable result is that the road will shed the next rain instead of absorbing it. This is the reason why the road should be dragged every time so that it always be ready for the next rain. If I do not say anything else that is remembered, and if the reader does not get any other thought, I want him to get the idea that the way to make a good dirt road is to keep it so that the next rain will not go in it.

"I would like to make the following suggestions: Don't drive too fast; don't walk, get on the drag and ride; don't wait for your neighbors to take hold, they may be waiting for you; don't wait for the fog grader to come up and shape the road. All that you can do first will help to make the work of the grader permanent; don't be particular about material. An ax and a two-inch auger and almost any log can be made into a drag.

"Don't try to drag with one piece; use two. With one piece you would scoop out the hollows in the road and deepen them. When two are used the one keeps the other up; and in a short time the hollows will have filled and become level and hard like the balance of the road. Go at once, brother, and make a drag, after use it whenever your road ruts up, and you will have nothing but praise for it, and remember that everywhere the rallying cry of this movement is: 'From your own front gate to your neighbor's front gate towards town.' Thus the thing always starts with the farmer's own self-interest, but leads him directly beyond his own line fence to the place where he finds himself working for the general good of the community.

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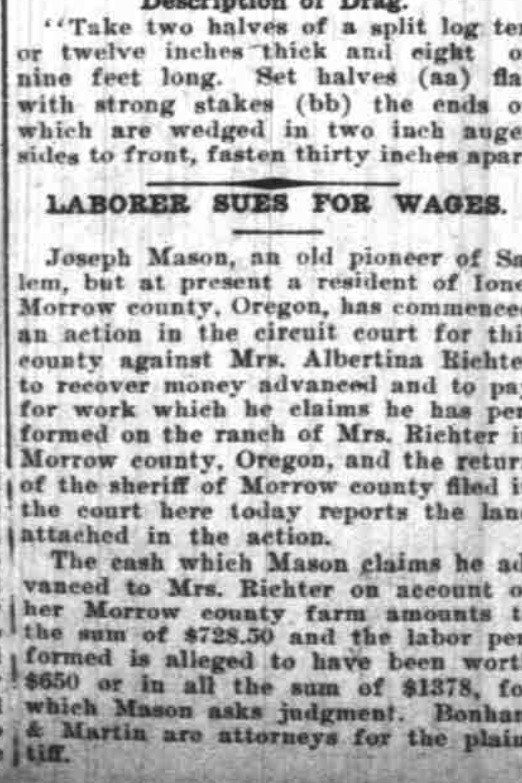
his property. If you depend upon catching him upon your volunteer subscription list, you will nearly always be disappointed; but by levying a special district tax you will compel him to do his part toward improving the roads in your district. Your resident owners will thus not only be benefited by having better roads, but by performing the labor required to build the roads will get back the tax you have paid yourselves, and also that paid by the non-resident owner.

"The county is now quite well equipped with road-making machinery and by receiving your hearty co-operation we shall be able to do a greater work in highway improvement than ever before. I shall be pleased to make up some blanks for you that will be suitable for your guidance should you call a meeting of the taxpayers in your road district for the purpose of levying a special road tax.

"I would suggest that you organize a road club and thoroughly discuss the subject of highway improvement and how to acquire better public highways. We are in need of agitation and education upon the subject. Below you will notice a cut of the "King Log Drag," and a brief description of its use.

"Make one at once and drag the road in front of your premises and get your neighbor to do likewise and drag in front of his premises, and by so doing you will help to reduce taxation very materially and at the same time improve the public road.

"What a Road Drag Does. The first noticeable effect is the smoothing of the road surface and this holes bored through the slab. The hitch is made of strong wire or chain, the long end fastened to stake over top of the front slab. The short end should be put through a hole made in center of the slab to prevent the back slab tilting forward. Hitch at D and stand at C on plank laid on the cross bars for ordinary work; at E for ditch cleaning or to make the drag move more dirt. Face



NOT IN FAVOR

HON. FRANK DAVEY WRITES W. S. U'REN REGARDING HIS PROPOSED LAW CHANGES.

Two of Proposed Amendments Already Dropped by the Amendment League as "Not Available"—Others Under Discussion—Mr. U'ren's Activity.

Mr. W. S. U'ren, leader of the "Law Amendment League" of Oregon City, has been in the city for several days endeavoring to work up enthusiasm in the interests of his various proposed amendments to the state constitution. Mr. U'ren does not state whether he has met with much success here or not. Two of the proposed amendments, the pro-populist proposals of the league have already been dropped, as having been found without virtue, in the opinion of the people to whom they have been submitted. These are the clauses providing for the "recall," being No. 2 on the list, and the "fidelity representation" clause, known as No. 4.

The communication sent out by Mr. U'ren and Mr. Davey's answer are given below: Oregon City, Or., Sept. 6, 1905. Dear Sir: We are sending this letter and enclosed folder to more than a thousand representative citizens of Oregon to get their opinion on the wisdom of trying to submit the enclosed suggested constitutional amendments, or some of them, and also an anti-pass law for public officers, to the people of Oregon by initiative petition at the June election next year.

Will you kindly answer the following questions as soon as possible, and with your suggestions and criticisms, especially as to the language and purpose of the amendments and the several arguments? Do you approve of No. 1, a constitutional amendment giving the people initiative and referendum powers on all local, special and municipal laws, and single items of appropriation bills? Do you approve of No. 2, a constitutional amendment giving the people power to discharge any public officer by vote of a special election? Do you approve of No. 3, a constitutional amendment giving cities power to make and amend their charters, subject to the constitution and general laws? Do you approve of No. 4, a constitutional amendment allowing the enactment of laws for the election of officers by proportional or minority representation? Do you approve of No. 5, a constitutional amendment to allow the state printer's office, duties and salary to be regulated or abolished by law? Do you approve of No. 6, a constitutional amendment giving the people exclusive power to create public institutions at other places than at Salem? Do you approve of No. 7, a constitutional amendment giving one legislative power to propose constitutional amendments, and to the people power to prevent calling constitutional conventions? Do you approve of No. 8, anti-pass law for public officers?

We shall try to form an organization of four hundred or five hundred citizens to present such of these measures as may be agreed upon. Please address your reply to W. S. U'ren, Oregon City, Or., and oblige, Respectfully yours, —Thomas A. McBride, —Henry E. McGinn, —J. N. Teal, —C. E. S. Wood, —Frank Williams, —Charles H. Caulfield, —Ben Scelling, —F. E. Beach, —F. M. Kercher, —J. E. Hedges, —E. G. Caulfield, —C. Scheibel, —C. H. Gram, —B. G. Leedy, —Geo. M. Orton, —H. G. Kundret, —W. S. U'ren.

Salem, Or., Oct. 31, 1905. W. S. U'ren, Oregon City, Oregon. Dear Sir: Only recently in a round-about way I received your circular letter and folder asking my opinion upon certain proposed constitutional amendments, to which I cheerfully reply: Amendment No. 1.—It would mean an everlasting, cumbersome and expensive system. It would give too much chance for the display of cranky notions which are apt to be aroused on the spur of the moment by cranky and irresponsible persons seeking notoriety without regard to consequences. And, especially, it would accomplish nothing that is not possible under our present system. I would, however, confer upon the governor the power of vetoing any item or section in a bill. Amendment No. 2.—Empathically, no. It is repugnant to fair play, to American spirit in general and would tend to make every public officer a coward and a sycophant.

No. 3.—No. The spirit of majority rule is good and wholesome and tends to keep political parties straight. With that kind of hybrid government we should have no party pride or responsibility. No. 4.—Yes. (Regulated, but not abolished). No. 5.—No. I believe the concentration of state institutions is a wise provision. It reduces to a minimum the possibility of log-rolling and combination for the looting of the state treasury.

No. 6.—No. The amendment craze is sufficiently virulent now without inviting it as an epidemic. Constitutional conventions have not been so numerous as to threaten any evil. No. 8.—No. It would be an insult to every man of honesty and intelligence in the state. It is not the kind of state that will be influenced by the courtesy of a ride on a railroad he would be influenced by any other equivalent, and could be easily reached. My experience in public life and my observation therein leads me to the belief that the carrying of a pass has never influenced a sufficient number of voters to defeat or enact a bill in a legislature, or had any bearing upon a court decision. It may have generated a disposition for render justice to corporations, but I do not believe its influence has been corrupting or harmful to any serious degree. Very sincerely yours, —Frank Davey.

Issues Writ of Review. Judge Galloway to Hear Foote Guardianship Matter by Order of Judge Burnett.

Judge George H. Burnett, of department No. 1 of the circuit court, for Marion county, sitting in chambers yesterday granted an order for a writ of review and a writ has been issued by the county clerk in the case of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, plaintiff, vs. Howard Foot and Mrs. Amanda A. Johnson, defendants, filed in department No. 2 of the circuit court yesterday by Bonham & Martin, as attorneys for the company. The petition for the writ is quite long, but the gist of it is to the effect that Mrs. Johnson was formerly guardian of Howard Foot and that the Fidelity & Deposit Company was surety on her bond as guardian. When she attempted to close up the guardianship last May, when Foot came of age, the county court disallowed her final account and entered an order that she had wrongfully spent about \$500 of Foot's money and the county court then entered judgment against her and the Fidelity & Deposit Company for the amount and interest for three years back, making in all over \$700.

The Fidelity & Deposit Company claims in its petition that the county court had no jurisdiction to enter the judgment and asks that it be set aside and also asks Mrs. Johnson because it is claimed that she refuses to assist in setting aside the judgment. The writ is returnable before Judge Galloway on November 20, 1905.

GOES TO PENDLETON. Supreme Court Passes Upon Few Motions and Adjoins for a Week. After rendering opinions dismissing appeals in two cases pending argument overruling a motion to dismiss in another and making some minor orders in one other, the supreme court stood adjourned yesterday noon for one week and will leave today for Pendleton. Motions for the dismissal of appeals were allowed in the following cases: W. A. Miles, respondent, vs. Samuel Swanson, appellant; N. Carter, appellant, vs. Miles S. Wakeham, respondent. Motion to dismiss appeal denied in G. Evert Baker, appellant, vs. C. C. Wiley, et al., respondents. In the case of Sam Casto, appellant, vs. Emma Murray, et al., a motion to relax costs was denied. Minor orders were made in the following: T. A. Livesley, et al., respondents, vs. John Johnston, et al., appellants; motion to recall mandate allowed and when rendered the decree dismissing the appeal as to Johnston to be set aside and the stipulation agreeing to the dismissal held for nought. Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., respondents, vs. Doernbecher Manufacturing Co., appellants; default in filing respondents' brief is excused and it is allowed thirty days from date to serve and file the same.

CLOSE TAX COLLECTION. Return of Sheriff Culver Shows Small Amount Delinquent on Marion's 1904 Roll. Sheriff W. J. Culver made a return to the county court yesterday on the condition of the 1904 tax roll, showing that taxes to the amount of \$10,765.21 remain delinquent upon the roll. The total tax as extended upon the original roll was \$107,236.10, to which was added \$1038.80 in sheriff's assessments, the latter amount offsetting the error and double assessments found upon the roll with the exception of about \$31. A total amount of \$285,859.49 was collected by the sheriff and turned over to the county treasurer, \$268.09 remaining in the sheriff's hands. The statement furnished the county court by Sheriff Culver is as follows: Total tax as extended on roll \$107,236.10 Sheriff's Assessments 1,038.80 Penalty and Interest 2,222.90 Total \$305,037.09 Taxes collected and turned over to treasurer \$285,859.49 Rebate 7,073.88 Errors and double assessments 1,070.42 Delinquent on original roll 10,714.36 Delinquent on Sheriff's assessment 50.85 Cash on hand 268.09 Total \$305,037.09

Turned First Sod. One of the latest additions to the city museum is a plow which was used in planting the first crop of wheat in the northwest at Vancouver, Wash. It was brought over from the farm by the Hudson's Bay Company and is the exact date of its arrival is not known, it was here before 1826, when the first crop of wheat was harvested at Vancouver. The plow is a heavy affair, 33 inches in length, and would cut a furrow about seven and a half inches wide. The unique feature about it is its mold-board, which turns in at the bottom instead of flaring out to carry the dirt. Among other additions to the museum are three old-style tiles that were shipped to the northwest at an early date by the Hudson's Bay Company from England. At the old Vancouver Barracks in 1850 they were used in a fireplace of Gay Hayden, whose widow has presented them to the museum. They look like misshapen brick and are twelve inches square and two inches thick. —Pendleton E. O.

JEFFERSON WINS

ROAD LEADING FROM THAT CITY TO SALEM CARRIES OFF FIRST PRIZE.

County Court Receives Reports From Different Competing Highways and Apportions Prize Road Fund Offered by Business Men of Salem and Court.

The Marion county commissioners' court yesterday apportioned \$2160.07 of the \$2800 prize road fund made up last spring by the business and professional men of this city and the county court. The fund was divided into seven different prizes, ranging from \$700 to \$100, and was offered for the largest amount of volunteer work to be performed on the different roads leading into Salem. The road upon which the largest amount of work was done was to receive the first prize of \$700, the next \$600 and so on, but in each case the volunteer work was to be of an amount to make the prize equal 40 per cent of the whole. Although the work on the different roads fell short, neat sums were realized out of the prize fund by the public highways leading into this city, all of which will be spent in the further improvement of the roads.

The following table shows the winning roads, the amount of volunteer work performed upon each and the respective amounts realized from the prize fund:

Road	Volun. work	Prize.
Jefferson road	\$1551.33	\$620.44
Slough road	954.50	381.80
Pringle road	932.08	372.83
Rosedale road	756.00	302.40
Brooks road	505.00	202.00
Asylum Farm road	418.50	167.40
Silverton road	283.00	113.20
Total	\$5400.41	\$2160.07

TAXES TURNED OVER.

Sheriff Culver Hands to the Treasurer a Substantial Installment for the Several Funds.

Sheriff Culver yesterday made the fifteenth turn-over to County Treasurer Richardson of the tax collections for the 1904 levy, in the sum of \$4,059.32, divided among the several funds as follows:

State and county	\$1980.42
State school	850.74
Indigent soldier	13.95
Library	13.95
Poll tax	33.24
School District No. 4	15.99
School District No. 5	6.16
School District No. 10	1.00
School District No. 11	1.51
School District No. 15	5.63
School District No. 24	2.78
School District No. 25	313.75
School District No. 28	1.15
School District No. 37	1.89
School District No. 42	1.51
School District No. 59	3.40
School District No. 61	3.02
School District No. 71	29.04
School District No. 77	.84
School District No. 79	2.30
School District No. 80	.09
School District No. 84	3.57
School District No. 88	.63
School District No. 96	16.74
School District No. 97	.21
School District No. 98	5.82
School District No. 103	17.00
School District No. 108	6.70
School District No. 109	.38
School District No. 113	1.16
School District No. 116	.60
Special road tax district 27	136.07
Road tax	149.75
Salem city and city road	407.67
Woodburn city	19.32
Silverton city	1.82
Total	\$4059.32

Of the above amount \$111.35 is penalty and \$67.76 is interest on account of delinquency.

ALL SHOWING INCREASE.

Summary of Wasco and Clatsop County Assessment Rolls Placed on File.

The assessment summaries for Wasco and Clatsop counties for the year 1905, were received in the department of the secretary of state yesterday, the totals of both showing a material increase in the assessed valuation of all taxable property, over the previous year, notwithstanding the deduction of the exemption.

The Wasco summary shows the gross valuation of all property to have been assessed at \$6,405,670, exemption, \$43,725, and the total, \$6,061,945, as against \$4,737,220 for 1904, an increase of \$1,324,725. The following list of items shows wherein the principal increases in valuation were made: Acres of tillable land (1904), 116,805; value, 0786,830; (1905), 132,435; value, 1,305,660. Acres non-tillable land (1904), 382,107; value, \$861,345; (1905), 432,207; value, 0880,445. Miles railroad bed (1904), 62.75; value, \$360,475; (1905), 69.68; value, \$650,800. Miles water ditch (1905) 14 value, \$250. Miles telegraph and telephone line (1904), 225; value, \$34,050; (1905), 272; value \$44,875.

In Clatsop county the gross valuation of all taxable property is \$4,865,753, with \$143,880 exemption, leaving a total of \$4,721,873, as against \$4,625,676 last year, or an increase of \$96,197. The comparison of figures as to numbers and values follows: Acres of tillable land (1904), 5,557.96; value, \$62,550; (1905), 6218.82; value, \$52,500. Acres non-tillable land (1904), 421,084.26; value, \$2,018,224; (1905), 439,879.25; value, \$2,090,673. Miles railroad bed (1904 and 1905), 50; value, \$200,000. Miles street railway bed (1904 and 1905), 31; value \$4900. Miles telegraph and telephone lines (1904), 558.25; value, \$19,146; (1905), 644; value, \$200,000.

NEW ENGLAND FOX HUNT.

CHARLESTON, N. H., Nov. 6.—The New England Fox Hunting Club, organized to promote the native fox-hound, opened its first meet here today under favorable auspices. The meet is planned to continue during the entire week.

Political Clippings

What the Press of the State Has to Say of Politics and Politicians.

Marion County's Candidates. Claude Gatch, cashier of Ladd & Bush's bank; Frank Wrightman, assistant secretary of state, and Lot L. Peares, manager for R. L. Wade & Co., all are said to be willing to accept the nomination for secretary of state. Each has a host of friends who will go out and hustle at the primary election. The Republican leaders in that county say Marion county is entitled to a place on the state ticket. There was a strong probability at one time of ex-Governor Geer entering the race for governor, but some of his close friends say that he will not be a candidate. Mr. Geer has not announced his intentions. —Evening Telegram.

Always Believed It. The Maning, of the Statesman, has read the American Economist so long he believes what it says.—Eugene Register. He believed it even before he ever saw a copy of the Economist.

And Keeps It Oiled. People who understand that Messrs. Huston and Moores are congressional candidates wonder where those gentlemen are at Mr. Tooze certainly is not keeping his light under a bushel.—Eugene Register.

Are Comfortable Enough. State Printer Whitney in a recent interview claims that the profits of his office are nowhere near as great as some people think they are, though he modestly confesses that they are comfortable enough to make him wish to hold the place another term if the people will permit him.—Forest Grove Times.

Who Are They? An ideal country for nuts, says an expert.—Albany Democrat.

Only to Avoid the Danger. This paper has not and does not advocate state division except as a protective measure against the threatened danger of making Portland, the metropolis of the state, the state capital.—East Side Enterprise.

SEES NO DANGER OF DEFEAT. With the race for the Republican nomination for governor narrowing down to Dr. James Withycombe and Hon. C. A. Johns, it is evident that if Governor Chamberlain enjoys another term he will have the satisfaction of having defeated a mighty good man. But if the Portland love feast or gab fest meant anything, there is no danger of such a contingency.—Newberg Graphic.

WILL MAKE COMPLAINT. SEATTLE, Nov. 3.—The commanders of vessels entering Puget sound complain of the indiscriminate use of searchlights at Forts Casey and Flagler, resulting in confusion which, they assert, may lead to the destruction of vessels. Formal complaint will be made.

Great Caesar! Again?

The Scio News in an editorial endorses Hon. M. A. Miller of this city for re-election to the Oregon legislature.—Lebanon Critic.

They'll Have a-air Right. Some voters cannot be driven. They do not want office, simply demanding their right to vote as they please.—Woodburn Independent.

All-Except- (?). All the papers in Oregon are copying after the Salem Journal, whose editor is the most modest man in Oregon! —Albany Democrat.

So Are All Democrats. The Oregonian is willing to send a Democrat to the United States senate from Oregon rather than have the state suffer a loss of prestige and be deprived of needed legislation.—East Oregonian.

Don't Know Where They're At. A patent outside, printed on the banks of the Columbia river, says that Gov. T. T. Geer is undecided what part if any he will take in the coming political contest in the state, and that is precisely what is the matter with hundreds of other Republicans, some of whom have not yet been governors, senators nor congressmen.—Sherman County Observer.

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TEMPERANCE VS. PROHIBITION

Let us first understand the true meaning of "temperance." Temperance is a moderate use of anything which, used thus moderately, is good for the user. Intemperance is an immoderate and harmful use of anything, no matter how good in itself; and moreover, a voluntary abuse of anything good for the user is also intemperance. Thus "total abstinence," which means no use at all, can never be temperance, which means a use in moderation; but total abstinence may easily be intemperance, for a man has no more right to willfully abstain from that which, used, will do him good, and, thus abstaining, be guilty of a "sin of omission," than he has to take too much of that same thing, and thus be guilty of a "sin of commission."

As to a man who drinks as much beer as will do him good, in that matter, a temperate man. The man who willfully refuses to drink as much beer as will do him good has refused to be a temperate man in the use of beer, and is therefore, in that matter, a non-temperate, intemperate or intemperate man, as you please. This point is well illustrated in St. Paul's advice to Timothy to "Be no longer a water drinker, but take a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities."

In that land and time, where and when wine was the common drink, and sometimes then, as now, intemperately used, St. Paul distinctly advised Timothy to give up total abstinence from wine, and use wine temperately because it would do him good. In this country and time, where and when beer, the wine of the North, is the common drink and is sometimes intemperately used, the same advice holds good, to give up total abstinence from beer and to drink as much beer as will do the user good; and that is exactly what we mean when we advocate the usefulness of beer as a temperance drink.

Having made clear what we mean by "temperance," we are now to demonstrate some of the Admirable Qualifications of Beer for Use as a Temperance Drink. 1. Beer is not an intoxicating drink in any proper or practical use of the word "intoxicating." "Intoxication" is from the Greek word which means "a poison." An intoxicated man is a poisoned man. Pretty nearly all the medicines used in their practice by our physicians are "poisons," that is, they become poisonous to the human system when taken into it in poisonous doses, and not till then.

Arsenic and strychnine, for instance, are deadly poisons when you take too much of them, but given in small doses they are excellent tonics and are often highly beneficial when "indicated," as the doctor calls it. Now, the theory of the so-called temperance people is that alcohol is always a poison, whether in small doses or large, and here is just where they make their mistake.

Alcohol is a narcotic stimulant, and has its place in nature and in human nature like other stimulants such as tea, coffee, and tobacco, and any physician not a crank or quack will assure you that oftentimes a stimulant is indicated in a certain case, and not only a stimulant, but an alcoholic stimulant, and not only an alcoholic stimulant, but in one case wine, in another case beer, in another case whiskey, and in another brandy. I remember some years ago Dr. Willard Parker, then the leading physician of New York City and a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, wrote an article for the Christian Union, then edited by Henry Ward Beecher, in which the doctor said that in a case of typhoid fever he knew of nothing that would save his poor patient except brandy. I have myself pointed out, at his request, a good brand of beer to an excellent lady and active member of the W. C. T. U., who took the beer with good results, on the advice of her family physician, also an elder in the Presbyterian church; and I have had the pleasure of sending some good wine from my own cellar to a godly preacher and fierce advocate of total abstinence, whose physician had prescribed a little wine to this modern Timothy. But stimulants, and particularly alcoholic stimulants, are needed in the world outside the sickroom and outside a physician's prescription. The men who do the work of our Christian world need some stimulant to restore their work-worn energies, and most of these men have found that nothing short of alcoholic stimulant will fill the bill.

Now the trouble with distilled liquors is that they are so concentrated that it is very easy to take a poisonous or intoxicating dose either at one drink or more, in too quick succession, so that distilled liquors and even some of the stronger wines and some other strong fermented liquors, like the Mexican "pulque," may with some show of reason, though not with strict practical accuracy, be styled intoxicating liquors.

But when you come to beer, with its twenty to twenty-five parts of water to one of cold-fermented alcohol, the simple fact is that any man in search of an intoxicant is a fool to try beer; for if he wishes to get drunk, he can get drunk promptly and thoroughly on whiskey, but on beer he has to drink so much water to get at a little alcohol that the chances are he will get a poisonous dose of water first; and as a poisonous dose of water acts promptly as an emetic, he will find that his stomach has come to the rescue of his fool head and rejected the beer as too strong of the water for the desired result. Thus, while I allow frankly that it is possible in the case of some weak heads to get mildly intoxicated on beer, yet such cases are so rare, and so temporary and so harmless in their effects when they occur, that to classify beer as an intoxicating drink on the score of these rare cases is much like calling steam an "explosive" vapor because it is possible to blow up a boiler with it. Instead of calling steam hard vapor and seeking to tax or legislate it out of existence, we require a safety valve on the boiler.

In the case of beer the inseparable twenty-to-one proportion of water to the ever present safety valve; and though some dunderhead will sometimes get "full" on beer and become for awhile, if possible, more stupid than he was to begin with, we claim that to allow these rare exceptions to place beer in the same category as distilled liquors is an intoxicating drink is simply to apply a misleading epithet to the mildest and safest alcoholic stimulant in the world.—From W. A. Lawrence's "Facts About Beer."