

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

Interesting Notes From Across the Ocean.

HAPPENINGS IN THE FATHERLAND.

Principal Events That Have Occurred in the Old Countries About the North Sea Within a Week or So Just Past.

SWEDEN.

A committee appointed six years ago by the king to write an exhaustive account of Swedish gymnastics, has completed its task, and the result is the most complete work ever written on that subject.

Two Swedish engineers, named Landin and Rudolph, have invented a new smelting method by which malleable iron may be produced directly from the ore.

Rich deposits of nickel and cobalt have been discovered in Halangseliden, near Utriviken.

Two thousand men are at work on the new railway between Bohuslan. It will take four years more to complete the road. Experience has proven that a proper intellectual entertainment is a benefit to the men. Accordingly, funds are now being raised for the purchase of books and other reading matter which will be loaned free of charge to them.

Does it pay to raise calves in Norrbotten? A farmer at Morstrack recently sold an eight-week-old calf to the butcher for \$11.31.

The provincial government of Malmo has made an appropriation for the publication of a newspaper for blind people. The letters are elevated, and the alphabet used was invented by Dan. Kjellin, of Stockholm. He is blind, still he is to print said paper. The paper will be sent free of charge to all blind Swedes who take the trouble to order it.

To pull off one's boots is an operation which is supposed to be utterly devoid of risk of life and limb. Arvid Strom, of Hedemora, thinks not, for he actually broke his thigh bone just above the knee, while trying to pull off a tight boot.

Adolf Hedin, member of the riksdag from Stockholm, has introduced a thoroughly revised edition of the penal laws of the army of Sweden. These laws have been under the exclusive control of the king, or rather the cabinet, while Mr. Hedin holds that according to the constitution, the riksdag is the only authority entitled to meddle with these as well as with other laws.

Sickness of different kinds prevails throughout northern Skane, and in the rural districts whole families are bedridden.

The crown prince made a short trip to England about February first.

So many laborers have gone to Luosavara that the demand is more than filled, and the result is a general reduction of wages. House-builders and carpenters who traveled great distances to this place and found employment were compelled to leave for the woods and compete with the choppers.

The woman's society for the defense of Sweden has issued a call for personal contributions "in memory of some happy day." The money will be devoted to the advancement of the volunteer gun clubs.

The basement under the new opera house in Stockholm, which is used as a restaurant, commands a rent of a little over one thousand dollars a week.

A very valuable collection has been added to the Lappish department at the Northern Museum, Stockholm. One of the curiosities of the collection is a tally-stick which was used to keep tally of reindeer owned by King Charles IX. in the year 1582. The number of animals at that time was 74, and all of them had descended from two does given to him in 1557.

Rev. G. L. Bjork, of Vinberg, recently devoted a part of his sermon to the newspapers, and reviewed certain papers and denounced others.

The committee on waterfalls has recommended that the Freja Mining Company be permitted to rent two waterfalls in the Lina river for the government for fifty years at the rate of \$400 a year, or about \$2.70 per horse power.

King Oscar, upon resuming the government after his recent illness, received very cordial greetings from President McKinley.

P. Moller, of Glimakra, is excavating an ancient burial mound at Nohelof, but the official antiquarian may interfere before the work is finished.

Karlskrona has 23,859 inhabitants, and the increase in 1900 was 277. The stone-cutters of Halmland have received heavy orders for red and green granite from South Africa and America.

A scientific expedition will leave Sweden in the latter part of March, the destination being Argentina and Bolivia. Erland Nordenskiold is to be the leader of the expedition.

The Skyttean chair of civil government and eloquence in the university of Upsala, which was left vacant by the death of Prof. Ahn, was established Jan. 1, 1822, by Johan Skytte.

NORWAY.

All Italians employed in the Graveland tunnel on the Bergen railway, have been discharged and Norwegians have been hired to take their places.

It was stated some time ago that the population of Norway at the beginning of this year was 2,250,000, but the final summing up of the census returns may bring the number up to 2,250,000.

Ottedal's woolen mills near Stavanger, burned down Jan. 16. The fire was started by a careless workman. The insurance exceeded \$1,000.

The recent catch of herring off Fredrikstad brought the fishermen about \$100,000. The purchasers paid so much for the goods that their profit was not worth mentioning.

The building trades are still in a very demoralized condition in the Norwegian capital. Enterprises which netted a profit of 30 per cent are hopelessly ruined. The import of cement, which affords a reliable gauge, was 5,215 tons for the last quarter of 1900, and 2,789 tons for the same period in 1900, and the import of iron beams for the same periods was 4,700 and 1,100 tons, respectively. The house rent, however, has not been materially affected, excepting that large, costly flats and residences may be had at reduced rates.

The ice on the Beitstad fjord was so thick Jan. 29 that the steamboats were greatly impeded, and the city of Stenjar was threatened with a serious blockade.

Johan Svendsen has given a number of concerts in Brussels. The audiences were large and the applause vigorous.

The startling passage of the following resolution by a unanimous vote on the occasion of the king's birthday: "The stirring, humbly conveys its congratulations to Your Majesty on the occasion of Your Majesty's seventy-second birthday, and expresses its joy because Your Majesty is convalescent, and because Your Majesty again has been able to assume the reins of government."

Arne Gorborg, that phenomenal mixture of poet, philosopher and politician, was 50 years old Jan. 25. On that day even his enemies paid sincere homage to him as an author, a patriot and a man.

There is practically no snow in the

A short but violent earthquake was felt Jan. 15 at Jondal, Hardanger. The destruction of property by the recent storm was extensive. Sixteen fish-boats were demolished in Titran, and a big wharf at Kjarvagsund. Eleven families suffered losses, and their neighbors had to give them food and clothes. Eight or ten boats were carried away at Mausund. At Velholmen and Smolen, boats and piers were damaged to the value of \$2,000. Thirty-four houses were destroyed at Ora and Husa. The storm pressed the water into the fjords, tearing away most of the steamboat piers in the Nordmore country.

In 1899 Norway exported ice for \$500,000. But the Germans, who were the best customers two years ago, have just harvested fine ice crops, thereby materially reducing the demand for Norwegian ice.

The final summing up of the returns of the census of December 3rd, 1900, shows that Norway at that date, had 2,251,148 inhabitants, and that the exact increase for the preceding decade was 230,231.

All the Norwegian and Swedish grain-exporters have entered into an agreement not to hire men from each other during strikes, lockouts or other labor conflicts.

A man whose name is suppressed, claims that he has found gold in paying quantities in a river bed "in one of the most densely settled localities in Troms amt." He found the first grains accidentally upon dipping up water in a glass to drink. Afterwards he worked the sand of the river bed somewhat systematically and obtained one ounce of gold for each wash-basinful of sand. It is needless to say that the man is anxiously waiting for the spring thaw so that he may explore the river bed farther up the stream.

Bjornson's "Over Evne" seems to be gaining in popularity in Berlin. The newspapers characterize it as "a colossal scenic work," and the performance of it as "the great sensation of the winter season." The unique effect found an expression in the all-deafening storm of applause the counterpart of which has been experienced in any other Berlin theater. The enthusiasm of the public was simply tempestuous. When Bjornson received information about the final triumph of his work, he answered: "I cannot adequately express my gratitude. Oh, if all this had come a little earlier!"

DENMARK.

For many years past the Liberal party has demanded a secret ballot at the public elections. Now this demand has been embodied in a law which passed both houses of the rikstag. The new law will be applied at the coming election of members of the riksdag.

Sofus J. Nielsen, the sculptor, has finished a gigantic group, the motif of which was afforded by the Icelandic saga, called "The Troll from Skinder." The group represents a huge troll struggling with the parson's daughter, and is to be placed in a mountain-side.

The city government of Copenhagen is contemplating the raising of a loan of almost \$1,000,000.

The employees of the government railroads are perfecting their organization for the purpose of compelling the government to raise their wages.

The "Samaritanians" or free lunch rooms were opened in Copenhagen Jan. 24. There are three rooms in different parts of the city. Over 2,100 hungry persons were fed the first day, which is twice the number that appeared at the opening one year ago. This indicates very many people are unable to support themselves decently this winter.

The food consists of meal mush, boiled milk and rye bread with oleomargarine. The establishments are supported by voluntary contributions and are kept open certain hours on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Aage Exner, a young painter, was hired to execute some large paintings in Roumania, and he soon acquired a name as an artist of high rank. At present he is engaged in decorating the interior of a new chateau which was built in connection with the royal palace at Snea, in the Carpathians.

The minister of public traffic has drawn up a bill for raising the railway charges so as to add about \$50,000 a year to the total receipts. If the bill becomes a law the government may raise the wages of the employees.

FINLAND.

Russian troops in Tornea, close to the Swedish boundary? The Torneo claims that Mr. Patala, a merchant, has sold a piece of property in Tornea to the Russian government and that a Russian garrison will be stationed there permanently.

Col. Schweikovskii, Russian military judge of Finland, has paid an enormous house rent on account of his unpopularity among the Finlanders, and petitioned the Russian government for extra pay to cover the extra outlay. But, instead of granting his petition, the government appointed him to a new position somewhere in Liberia.

The great knitting factory of Dalberg & Co., at Tammertors, was burned down Jan. 27. It was insured for \$35,000. Three hundred hands were thrown out of work. The factory will be rebuilt at once.

The prohibition of the use of mourning stamps on letters to foreign countries has been extended so as to include all mail correspondence.

SEVERAL LITTLE MATTERS.

The demand for automobiles is so immense, it is said, that all factories are behind with their orders.

Boot and shoe makers throughout New England are crowded with orders, and shipments from Boston have increased to 86,000 cases weekly.

The Pennsylvania Steel company has successfully completed the Gokteik viaduct in the Shan hills, India, the highest railway bridge in the world, and it has been formally handed over to the railway company.

The entire Carrara quarries of Italy, noted for the splendid quality of their statuary marble, have passed into American hands. Senator Proctor, of Vermont, now has a large portion of the marble output of the world under his control.

An expert miner of Oakland, Cal., will soon start for Africa on a mission which is both romantic and eminently practical. He goes in quest of "King Solomon's Mines," which were made famous by a well-known story of an English fiction writer. Mr. Farrell goes to Africa as an expert for a large London syndicate.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Less than one per cent. of the land in Norway is in use for grain fields.

The entire area of Norway is about three times the size of New York state.

There is a special class of farm laborers in Sweden who are given so many acres of land for their own use in consideration of so many days' labor during the year for the owner of the farm. They are a sort of fixture to an estate, and their life exists in no other country.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP

Our Special Correspondent Tells of the Solons' Doings.

The Senatorial Question Being Settled, the Members Are Rapidly Getting the Wheels of Government in Motion.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8.—For a good many years the question of a constitutional convention for the purpose of making a new constitution, out of the present patchwork affair, has been mooted and the senate judiciary committee declared itself practically unanimous in its favor. The friends of the measure were therefore greatly surprised when the bill was defeated by a vote of 29 to 27 as it required a two thirds vote to pass such a bill. The ground on which the negative votes were cast was the expense which the state would incur, and though Senator Wilson, who had drawn the bill, stated that the expense would be spread over a period of six years, he could not secure the necessary votes.

A bill for meat inspection was introduced in the senate which provides for the payment of losses incurred by owners of live stock ordered killed by the state officials owing to the diseased condition of the animals. The fund for this purpose is to be created by fees charged for inspecting all live stock.

It was decided to continue the purchase of spring water for the senators so that they can return home without contaminating their constituents by microbes taken into their system through St. Paul water. It does not follow from this that the senators will necessarily consume water in immoderate quantities.

The event of the day in the house was the passage of Representative Hurd's bill placing the state oil inspector on a salary and cutting off the fees. Notwithstanding the proper title of the bill should be "An act for the relief of the state oil inspector," it passed by a vote of 97 to 10. Quite an acrimonious debate occurred before the bill was passed, its opponents claiming that it was unconstitutional and would result, as a similar bill did some years ago, in the failure to have oil properly inspected and the saving of fees to the Standard Oil company which the people will pay the same price for oil as before.

There is a popular feeling that the bill will be defeated in the senate, but this remains to be seen.

One of the bills introduced in the house gives Mahood, the Representative from Le Sueur county, whose seat was contested, the sum of \$807.74 for expenses. The 74 cents shows that Mr. Mahood recovered very closely upon what it cost him.

Of course there will be another bill introduced to reimburse Mr. Blair, who failed to secure the seat.

The Laybourne bill creating a tax commission was passed.

A bill is in process of construction which shows that more paternalism is desired. It will create a board of osteometry, and its design is to protect oculists who make a specialty of that line of work. It proposes to punish those who practice in that line without a license, and requires those who sell eye-glasses and spectacles to pass an examination before they will be permitted to adjust those articles to the eyes of their customers. It also forbids the general practitioner from practicing as an oculist.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 9.—The senate cleared its deck yesterday by passing five bills, all that were ready for the third reading. One of them makes the wife equally liable for debts contracted in the purchase of household supplies. Another allows divorce suits to be conducted in a county other than the one where the original action was begun.

A good deal of the time of the senate was devoted to considering the resolution offering J. S. Vandiver from his clerkship. A compromise was finally effected by passing a resolution appointing a committee of five to revise the entire list of senate employees and ascertain whether there are not others whose services can be dispensed with. This makes every employee of the senate a champion of Vandiver's cause, as none of them want to let go, and if there really is to be a reduction in the interest of economy, none of them know just where lightning is going to strike. The consequence is that Vandiver will probably hold his job and the pardon of Mollie Morris will be again endorsed.

The house was in session two hours, spending most of the time in considering two bills. The one most considered was a bill allowing telegraph and telephone companies to erect poles and string wires. As originally provided the bill allowed companies to erect their poles and wires without the consent of township authorities. The bill was finally amended so that it would simply allow the companies the statutes with a law which gives no more power to telegraph and telephone companies than they now possess.

The other bill was one allowing ex-Secretary of State Berg's county of Roseau to fund its indebtedness. This indebtedness was incurred, Mr. Berg explained, by the prosecution of criminals for murder and if applied only to that county would undoubtedly pass, but the house hesitated about making such a bill applicable all over the state, as the constitution requires if Roseau county is to secure its relief. It was accordingly held up for future consideration.

One of the bills introduced imposes fines ranging from \$25 to 100 for adulterating white lead and mixed paints.

Both houses are greatly torn up over the effort to restrict the state, making nine congressional districts where we now have seven, as the new census gives Minnesota two more congressmen. Naturally the effort on the part of the republicans is to make nine sure republican districts, but as there are

a few democratic counties in the state, the effort to mix the children up and scatter the democratic counties into the districts so that each district will be surely republican is perplexing. The result, possibly, may be the retention of the seven districts as they stand and the election of two congressmen-at-large. It is purely a matter of party politics which is involved and the interests of the state are not in any especial jeopardy, no matter what the result.

St. Paul, Feb. 11.—Both branches of the legislature held very brief sessions Saturday. The legislative mind is fearfully and wonderfully made. It has been understood all of last week that as Tuesday is Lincoln's birthday and a legal holiday, that when an adjournment took place it would be until Wednesday. The only question was whether they would hold adjournment on Friday to Wednesday or make a show of a legislative day by putting in a few minutes on Saturday and then adjournment until Wednesday. The consequence was no one was in a frame of mind to do any business.

Two bills were introduced in the senate by Senator Wilson, one of which allows the salaries of all public officers to be garnished except those of school districts of less than 50,000 population. The other bill reduces the weekly wages exempt from execution from \$25 to \$9. When wages are paid monthly the amount exempted is \$25.

In the house a bill was offered taking the appointment of state librarians from the governor and give it to the judges of the supreme court. A bill was introduced appropriating \$100,000 for new buildings at the state university. It is understood that if it should pass \$40,000 would be used to build a homeopathic medical school and \$60,000 for a homeopathic hospital.

Outside of re-appointment the subject which is attracting most attention is legislation for the creation of a state board of control which will have charge of all the public institutions of the state. As a rule the present members of the various state boards and the employees of the institutions are opposed to the new bill. They do not know what may happen under its provisions and are willing to let well enough alone. It will require a good deal of pressure to pass the bill.

St. Paul, Feb. 14.—After a three days' vacation the legislature resumed work yesterday. The senate, at last, definitely decided that it did not approve the pardon of Mollie Morris by voting to relieve J. S. Vandiver from a clerkship, on the ground that there is nothing for him to do. A bill was introduced in both houses which practically appropriates a million dollars more for the state capital. It provides for the continuation of the tax which raises \$200,000 per annum for five years more. The original bill provided for a levy of \$200,000 for ten years. As the capitol is a state and not a local affair, it is probable that the bill introduced yesterday will pass.

The mania to create new boards still exists. A bill was offered in the senate creating a new board of education, to be composed of a member of the faculty of the state university, a member of the normal school board, a superintendent of a high school and a county superintendent. This board is to have general charge of the educational interests of the state. Another educational bill offered in the senate makes an appropriation of \$125,000 for high schools.

A new libel law was introduced which compels a man suing for libel to elect whether he will make it a civil or a criminal process, confining it to one only, and not allow both, as at present.

Roseau county is now liable to be a dangerous place for law-breakers. Representative Berg's bill was passed, allowing Roseau county to bond her indebtedness so that she can have money to prosecute criminals.

The Carrie Nation temperance spirit invaded the house in the shape of a bill which forbids all window screens, wine rooms or other devices in saloons to conceal the business carried on. The bill is defective in one point, that it does not require saloon keepers to have their street windows, and they can thus use dirt as a screen and hide some Carrie Nation breaks the windows.

AN EXPENSIVE CITY.

What It Costs to Support the Municipal Government of New York for a Single Year.

New York is the most extravagant city in the world. Great countries, possessing millions of square miles of territory, are governed more cheaply. This is double the cost of the government of Mexico, with its 15,000,000 inhabitants, including the cost of Mexico's army and navy. It is almost one-third of the cost of the government of the German empire, and Germany has a population of 42,000,000. It is a quarter as great as the cost of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, including its army, its gigantic navy and the interest on its debt. France's burden of taxation is crushing that wealthy nation of 40,000,000 inhabitants, yet New York's city government costs one-sixth as much as that of France. The expenditure of the government of the United States in 1900, when the country's population was 31,000,000, was \$63,000,000, or not very much more than half the yearly cost of the support of the government of New York city at the present time, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

One hundred million dollars! This is in excess of five times the cost of carrying on the government of the imperial state of New York with a population considerably more than 7,000,000. The departments of water supply and of docks and ferries are supported by their own revenues.

ALL SORTS.

Henry VIII. was the first English king to wear a pair of silk stockings. One of the finest and most extensive libraries of dramatic literature in this country is owned by A. J. Cox.

Faraday was the son of a blacksmith and his teacher, Humphrey Davy, was an apprentice to an apothecary.

P. T. Barnum began in business as a barefoot boy. At the age of 15 he was obliged to buy on credit the shoes he wore to his father's funeral.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for February 24, 1901—Jesus in Gethsemane.

(Prepared by H. C. Lenington.)
THE LESSON TEXT.
(Matthew 26:36-46.)

36. Then cometh Jesus with them unto a place called Gethsemane, and saith unto the disciples, Sit ye here, while I go and pray.

37. And He took with Him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee, and began to be sorrowful and very heavy.

38. Then saith He unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death; tarry ye here, and watch with me.

39. And He went a little farther, and fell on the face, and prayed, saying, O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt.

40. And He cometh unto the disciples, and findeth them asleep, and saith unto Peter, What, could ye not watch with me one hour?

41. Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation: the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak.

42. He went away again, the second time, and prayed, saying, O my Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done.

43. And He came and found them asleep again; for their eyes were heavy.

44. And He left them, and went away again, and prayed the third time, saying the same words.

45. And He came to his disciples, and saith unto them, Sleep on now, and take your rest; behold, the hour is at hand, and the Son of man is betrayed at hand that doth he; but I will be true to you.

46. And He saith unto them, Whoso loveth his life shall lose it; and whoso hateth his life shall keep it unto life eternal.

47. And He saith unto them, Whoso will be saved shall lose himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me.

48. For whoso will save his life shall lose it; and whoso shall lose his life for My sake and the gospel, shall save it.

49. For whoso shall be ashamed of Me and My words in this adulterous and sinful generation, and in the generation to come, shall be ashamed of Me when I shall come in My glory.

50. Whoso shall give up his life for Me, shall give up his life for Me, and shall be with Me in glory.

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81. Whoso shall give up his life for Me, shall give up his life for Me, and shall be with Me in glory.

82. Whoso shall give up his life for Me, shall give up his life for Me, and shall be with Me in glory.

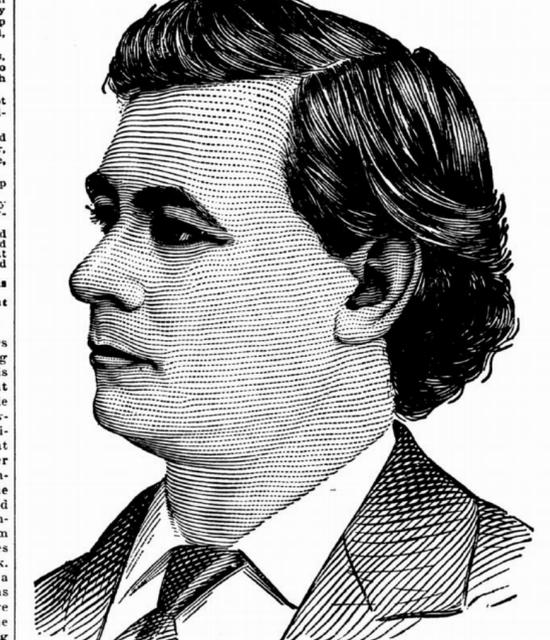
83. Whoso shall give up his life for Me, shall give up his life for Me, and shall be with Me in glory.

84. Whoso shall give up his life for Me, shall give up his life for Me, and shall be with Me in glory.

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD.

Of National Reputation are the Men Who Recommend Peruna to Fellow Sufferers.

A Remarkable Case Reported From the State of New York.



CONGRESSMAN HOWARD OF ALABAMA.

House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for the grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers.

M. W. Howard.

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Most people think that catarrh is a disease confined to the head and nose. Nothing is farther from the truth. It may be that the nose and throat is the first affected by catarrh, but if this is so it is only because these parts are more exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate than the other parts of the body.

Every organ, every duct, every cavity of the human body is liable to catarrh. A multitude of ailments depend on catarrh. This is true winter and summer. Catarrh causes many cases of chronic disease, where the victim has not the slightest suspicion that catarrh has any part in it.

The following letter gives the experience of Mr. A. C. Lockhart in a case in point:

Mr. A. C. Lockhart, West Henrietta, N. Y., Box 58, in a letter written to Dr. Hartman