

THE PRESS.

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Dreyfus wants another inquiry. One would have supposed that his experience with the last one would have extinguished all hope of ever getting justice through that channel.

One of the best things that could have happened for the success of the ship subsidy bill is Senator Pettigrew's declaration that he is going to fight it to the death. When Pettigrew takes sides most of the senators try to get on to the side that he is not on.

Mr. Bryan's Chicago speech indicates that in one particular at least he has altered some of his claims. For eight years past he has rewarded himself as the only Moses, but in his recent speech he admitted that another might be found as capable as he. His last defeat seems to have sobered him somewhat, so far as his own self-sufficiency is concerned.

So far, Mr. Joseph E. Hall of Caribou, the Hon. Llewellyn Powers of Houlton, and Mr. Flavius O. Beal of Bangor have announced themselves as candidates for the succession to Mr. Boutelle, and rumor says there are lots more coming. Mr. Powers' friends claim that Aroostook will be solid for him, but Mr. Hall will, we may be sure, not admit that.

General Pearson, who claims to be a Boer refugee, and who has in his possession what appear to be authentic letters from General Botha, asserts that none of the money collected for the Boers in this country ever reached them. It would be interesting to know what did become of it. For a good deal was collected on the understanding that it was to be used to help the republics fight the English.

The old controversy about canned roast beef and "embalmed" beef which raged so furiously near the end of the Spanish war, is revived by an article in the North American Review in which ex-Secretary Alger accuses General Miles of wanton misrepresentation to the prejudice of the Commissary General of the Army, and criticizes him very severely. Unless the military law forbids, we should have a reply from General Miles and the old scandals of the Spanish war will be ventilated again.

Mr. Woodside's bill, providing for publicity of the telephone and telegraph business, is in line with the policy that the state has adopted in regard to many other quasi-public corporations. The electric and steam roads are compelled to make annual reports of their earnings and expenses and all other matters relating to their financial condition, and these are laid before the public once a year in the report of the railroad commissioners. We can see no good reason why the law should not be extended so as to cover telephone and telegraph companies, and all other companies quasi public in their nature. These companies are granted great privileges by the state on the understanding that they shall serve the people at a reasonable rate. Whether they live up to their duty, whether they deal fairly with the public can be ascertained only by making their business public, so that it may be inspected. It is difficult to see why a telephone company which is disposed to treat the public fairly should object to Mr. Woodside's publicity bill. The details of his measure may be capable of improvement, but the general principle which underlies it is sound. Concerning his bills for the taxation of telephone and street railroad companies, which are identical in principle, we would not speak with so much assurance. There may be legal obstacles in the way of his plan. But it can be said with perfect truth that both these classes of corporations ought to pay a much larger tax than they do now.

THE EMPEROR AND THE NOTE.

It is not at all strange that the Chinese emperor's inclination should be to reject the note of the powers or call for its modification in several particulars. In many of its demands the note is harsh, as it calls for concessions which are practically a yielding of some of the attributes of sovereignty. Especially objectionable to the emperor are the demands that the powers shall have the right to station legation guards in Peking and keep open a route to the sea. The emperor's objection is that under guise of legation guards the powers might station enough troops at Peking to intimidate the government and practically compel it to do their bidding. The emperor fears, undoubtedly, that he may become a mere figure head, with the real sovereignty lodged in the commanders of the forces of the powers. It can hardly be denied that there is some force in this from his standpoint, but it is also evident that the powers cannot afford to trust their legations to the tender mercies of the emperor's government, who would be, in the future, as she has been in the past, the real ruler after the foreign soldiers were withdrawn, in view of what happened in the capital last summer. The demand for the right to maintain legation

guards at the capital cannot, therefore, be withdrawn, and an attempt to modify it so as to fix the size of the guards would undoubtedly reopen the whole question which the powers have been for months trying to settle. The emperor will have to confront the note as it is, and choose between a negative and an affirmative answer, for the powers will not undertake to modify it. And when he is convinced of this, and finds that evasion is impossible, it is altogether probable that his answer will be in the affirmative. Only by such an answer can he expect to preserve for himself any sovereignty at all, for the powers have practically told him that rejection of the note means indefinite occupation of the country by their troops, and that would surely lead to his dethronement and the setting up of a new government completely dominated by the powers, or the parceling out of the empire among them. Our demands are irrevocable, except them or we will take the country into our own hands and govern it without any reference to you, is what the powers virtually say to the emperor. When he is fully convinced that the powers will not budge from this position he will, in all probability, prompt to comply with the demands of the note.

CURRENT COMMENT.

ROOT'S STAND ON CANTEN.

(Washington Times.)
We congratulate Secretary Root upon his honest and manly defence of the army canteen. It takes courage in these times for a public man to stand out openly against the forces of fanaticism and hysteria to demoralize the army. When Mr. Root says that "these misguided people," who are endeavoring to secure the establishment of illicit whiskey stores on the outskirts of army posts "are doing Satan's work," he speaks no more than the truth. The army is not a penal institution in which free men are to be considered as prisoners and unentitled to citizen rights as to their meats and drinks. Congress should not hesitate to turn down the cranks.

POWERS IS IN IT OPENLY.

(Houlton Pioneer.)
Brother Hall, the editor and owner of the Aroostook Republic, comes out in a lengthy article or editorial claiming that Congressman Boutelle, through his daughter, has expressed a wish that Joseph E. Hall, a brother of the editor, should be his successor. We regret that he has deemed it necessary to use Miss Boutelle's name in this connection, and that she should be induced in the least to mix up in this matter.
We have no unkind words to say of Mr. Joseph E. Hall. Some two or three years ago he became secretary to Congressman Boutelle's committee. Up to that time he was, as we are reliably informed, a resident of the state of Minnesota, and was charged in the West with that state as a part of its quota of patronage. He had lived in the West many years and grown up in that country. He has never in any way, to our knowledge, been identified with Aroostook County or with her interests, or with any considerable extent (with the fourth district or the people of Maine. We are informed he owns a house, recently purchased, and has a law office in Bangor, where we suppose he voted last election, and we have no doubt he is one of Bangor's good citizens, but he is not a Maine citizen, and this office twenty-two years ago. Aroostook has had two years since the organization of the Republican party, in 1856. It has become a large and strong Republican county. It seems but fair that when a successor is to be selected to Congressman Boutelle, if he presents a man eminently fitted for the place, her local claim should be recognized. She will not prevent Mr. Hall. She will present, and the Pioneer believes unanimously, Governor Llewellyn Powers. He is well known to the district. Certainly the people of Aroostook believe in him and believe that he will be a fit successor to Congressman Boutelle. And we predict that any attempt induced by family reasons to surrender the just rights of the county will not avert one delegate from the support of Mr. Powers.

HARD WORK TO GET RICH.

(Boston Herald.)
This is a very wealthy country, and all of us feel that, not exactly millionaires ourselves, we are, at any rate, the countrymen of several of them. There are men who can match purses with the richest men of Europe and have a decided advantage in the comparison. Yet, every now and then one comes across a man, a fact which shows that, even in this wealthy land, the average worker has a good deal of difficulty in keeping the wolf at a safe distance from the door. We find such a fact in the forty-second annual report of the Maine railroad commissioners, as telegraphed from Augusta. In this document it is stated that, in twelve months, between the first of January and the first of December, there were 7440 persons employed upon the steam and street railroads of Maine, and that they received in wages \$4,116,044.00. Note the cents, if you please, as evidence of the exactness of the computation.

When you divide this amount among 7440 persons, it gives each employee an average of \$553.19 for the year. The report adds that the number of persons dependent upon these employees is "not far from 35,000." We find some difficulty in giving full credence to this last assertion. It would imply that each employee had more than four persons (4.27 to be precise) about it dependent upon him or her for support. That is so much above the proportion of dependents to earners shown by the national census of 1890 that we are disposed to question the figures. If the statement were accurate, it would show only \$100.03 a year per capita for the support of the nation, and employ and his family. This looks unreasonably low; but, even if you increase it by one-fourth, the per capita allowance would be but \$150 on the average, or, to speak roundly, \$10 a month.
It must also be kept in mind that for these wages, averaging but \$553.19 a year to each employee, the earners had to do a great deal of hard and responsible work, in the performance of which they were subject to trying exposure in all kinds of weather, and were literally oblied all the time to carry the "live" of their hands, as it is shown by the number of railroad employees killed or seriously injured in the performance of their hazardous labors. The United States, as we have said, is a very wealthy country, but only a small share of this wealth comes within the reach of the vast majority of Americans.

Break in the Monotony.

The Bride-We have been married only three weeks, and your love seems to be waning already.
The Bridegroom-No, it isn't. I have the toothache. Am I not to have any diversions at all?—Denver News.

She's Too Busy.

"I've got to stop dictating letters for awhile now."
"Why?"
"Our typewriter girl has begun to crocheted herself a pink fascinator."—Chicago Record.

For a Cold in the Head.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets

THE PEANUT FARMER.

How He Grows and Harvests the Toothsome Crop.

Most of the nuts grown in Virginia and North Carolina are the goobers. The goober is to the actual peanut what the quahog is to the genuine clam. The shell usually contains but two kernels. This is the nut with which the Italians load their wagons and sell in paper bags on the street corners. The real peanut which answers to the Rhode Island clam is smaller than the goober. The kernel is about the size of a large pea, and its flavor is sweeter than the other variety. It is grown principally in North Carolina and Tennessee. Occasionally a few get into a bag of goobers, but very seldom, as they are shelled and sold for from 10 cents to 15 cents a peck more than the others. They go into candy paste and to the oil factories of Europe.

The peanut farmer begins planting as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. The shelled nuts form the seed, and about two bushels are required for an acre. In a few weeks the plant gets above the earth and begins to leaf out. A field of peanuts looks much like a field of clover, and during the war many of the northern soldiers mistook clover fields for peanut patches while hunting for something to vary their rations. The plants grow in rows, very much like potato vines, and are cultivated in the same way. Weeds will soon choke their growth, and the peckaninies on the farm are kept busy during the summer in weeding out the patches with their fingers. Nowadays the harvesting is done by what is called a planter, a machine which is pulled by a horse, and which turns the vines into large stacks or stored away in the loft, for they make a hay which is really more nourishing for the average mule than timothy. The vine is a little too rough for a horse's throat, but it is a luxury to the average southern mule, who will grow fat in peanut hay and nothing else. In all fields the vines will be blackened and nuts of poor quality. These are left on the ground, and later the pigs are turned into the field. They eat everything that is left except the roots. The nuts are not very fattening, but they give the porker a very sweet flavor. The famous hams cured in some parts of Virginia owe most of their quality to the fact that the pigs have lived partly upon nuts before being turned into smoked meat.

In half a dozen towns most of the peanut "factories" are located. The factory is merely a place where the nut is shelled or the shell polished for the market. It is a curious fact that peanuts with clean, shining pods will sell for 15 to 20 percent more at retail than those with large, dirty looking pods, although the kernels may be just as good, so the nuts intended for the bag trade at the circus and on street corners are sorted in large iron cylinders. Then they are carried to fans, which blow the heavier nuts into one part of the factory and the little ones into another part and at the same time remove the dirt which was not taken off the shells in the cylinders. The dark, partly filled nuts are shelled by machinery and sold to confectioners, while the other ones are carried by a sort of endless chain apparatus into bags, each of which will hold about 100 pounds. As fast as a bag is filled it is taken to an English twine, marked with the weight and proper address and sent to the wholesale peanut dealer. Of late years a quantity of the bag peanuts has gone to manufacturers of cheap coffee, to be roasted and mixed in with the coffee berry and then ground, to be sold in packages as choice Mocha and Marmacibo.

While most of the American nuts are grown in eastern Virginia and North Carolina and Tennessee, peanut fields are cultivated in parts of Louisiana and Nebraska. Many of the fields in North Carolina contain apparently nothing but wet sand. Digging down six or eight feet, however, the farmer generally comes to a loam which retains the rain and other surface water. This nourishes the plant, which requires a very light and porous soil. It also needs as hot weather as corn to properly mature. After raising several crops the average peanut field needs to be heavily fertilized with lime or marl, as the plant exhausts the soil.

During a fair year the American peanut crop will average nearly 5,000,000 bushels, estimating 22 pounds to the bushel. This is but a small proportion of the world's crop, however, which aggregates fully 550,000,000 pounds. It is calculated that we eat about \$10,000,000 worth of peanuts yearly, or 4,000,000 bushels of the nuts, either in candy or in the original form. The kernels, or shells, form also good food for pigs, while, as already stated, peanut vines are a first class fodder for mules.

Very few peanuts are eaten out of the pod in Europe, although fully 400,000,000 pounds are sent to Great Britain and the continent every year from Africa and Asia. They are converted into sticks and sort of flour at factories at Marseilles and several English cities. A bushel of the genuine peanuts shelled can be pressed into about a gallon of oil, which is substituted for olive and other table oils very frequently. It sells at from 60 cents to \$1 a gallon, and the meal, or flour, left after pressure is used for feeding horses and baked into a kind of bread which has a large sale in Germany and France.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ARE YOU LOOKING AN INVESTMENT.

—FOR—

We have the option on a business that clears up a profit of 10 per cent annually on the proposed capital stock of a company to be organized to acquire it.

This profit can be increased.

The business is in Portland.

The books showing the above profit will be shown to those who mean business.

You can invest \$100.00 or more.

The new company will commence business Jan. 1, 1901.

Write today to

Home Investment,

This Office.

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What Struck Him Most.

An Irishman who after honorable service in India returned to England and bought a horse as a birthday present for his family was telling his experience in a battle—the advance, the gallop, the charge and how, as one rider fell dead from his saddle, the death grip of his fingers on his pistol discharged it and killed his own horse.

"What struck you most forcibly when all was over and you looked back to it?"

asked a friend.

"Ah," said the old servant reflectively, "I think, sir, that what struck me most forcibly, sir, was the bullets that missed me!"—San Francisco Wave.

ASTHMA CURED.

SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE.

We believe Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound will cure any case of Asthma or Bronchitis. Thousands of the worst sufferers tell us it does cure, so it must be true. Now, if you have Asthma, and have tried cure after cure in vain, we know you will not be disappointed with Clarke's Kola Compound. This is not merely a temporary relief, but an internal constitutional cure for Asthma. Its strength lies in the respiratory organs, and acts as a thorough tonic to the stomach, blood and nervous system. It cures by removing the cause of the disease and is the only remedy ever known to permanently cure Asthma in advanced stages without any harmful side effects. Now, we want every sufferer from Asthma to know just how good Clarke's Kola Compound is, and will mail a regular 40-cent sample bottle absolutely free for trial, also Dr. Clarke's celebrated book on Asthma. Enclose 6 cents in stamps for postage. Address The Globe & Macmillan Co., Ltd., 41 St. Mark St., Toronto, Can.

Quite True.

"You disapprove of some of the conventional fictions?"

"I do," answered Miss Cayenne.

"And yet I have heard you exclaim to a number of people, 'I am delighted to see you!'"

"The remark was perfectly true in each case. I shouldn't care to be blind, you know."—Washington Star.

The teacher arose and placed her finger on the map.

"Which is the most important of the solar systems?" she asked.

"De solar plexus!" yelled the lad with the discolored eye.—Chicago News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOURS.

Under Escort of Tourist Agent and Chaplain, Tours will leave Boston as follows:
CALIFORNIA. day tour Feb. 13. The party will travel by the "Golden State Special," the fastest train that crosses the continent. Rate \$950.
FLORIDA. Tours to Jacksonville, 18 and March 4. Rate \$900.
WASHINGTON. with stop over privileges and Side Trips Jan. 14 and 28, Feb. 11 and 25, March 11 and 25, April 4 and 18. Rate \$900.
OLD POINT. Via Richmond and Washington, from New York Feb. 2 and 23, April 6 and 27. Rate \$900.
Tour Agent, D. N. BELL, Tourist Agent, 206 Washington Street, Boston. J. R. WOOD, GEO. W. BOYD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Ass't. Gen'l. Pass. Agt. dec12dtfjan22

FINANCIAL.

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PORTLAND, MAINE.

Incorporated 1824.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

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Interest Paid on

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Correspondence solicited from individuals, Corporations, Banks and others desiring to open accounts as well as from those wishing to deposit banking business of any description through this Bank.

STEPHEN A. SMALL, President.

MARSHALL R. GODING, Cashier.

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Invites interviews or correspondence with Trustees, Firms, Corporations or Individuals, who contemplate opening a new account or changing their bank of deposit for the coming year.

Interest paid on Demand Deposits subject to check.

ARE YOU LOOKING AN INVESTMENT.

—FOR—

We have the option on a business that clears up a profit of 10 per cent annually on the proposed capital stock of a company to be organized to acquire it.

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FINANCIAL.

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DENOMINATION \$1000. COUPON BOND.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, Trustee.

This road connects at its Dedham terminus with two lines of electric cars and also with the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Over 100 electric cars daily, Dedham to Boston. Over 60 railroad trains daily, Dedham to Boston.

At its other terminus has connection with electric lines drawing from a population of over 100,000 for which it provides the most direct route to Boston.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

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SWAN & BARRETT.

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of the Municipal Security Company, Series E, and coupons from Series F, bonds, due January 1, 1901, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Portland Trust Company.

Municipal Security Co. dec12dtfjan22

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City of Portland 6s, due 1907

City of South Portland 3 1/2s, 1912

City of Deering 4s, 1912

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Oakland Water Co. 5s, 1908-18

Newport Water Co. 4s, 1929

Bangor & Aroostook, Maine Line 5s, 1943

Bangor & Aroostook, Piscataquis Division, 5s, 1943

Bangor and Aroostook, Van Buren Extension, 5s, 1943

Maine Central 4 1/2s, 1912

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Leaving New York 8:55 a.m.

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Commencing Jan. 14, 1901, the "Palmetto" will leave New York at 2:10 P. M.

For information, Reservations and Tickets, address, J. H. JOHNSON, New England Agent, 307 Washington St., Boston, Mass.