

State College.

THE PENN'A. STATE COLLEGE.

Located in one of the most beautiful and Healthful Spots in the Allegheny Region; Undenominational; Open to Both Sexes; Tuition Free; Board and other Expenses Very Low. New Buildings and Equipments.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

- 1. AGRICULTURE (Two Courses), and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, with constant illustration on the Farm and in the Laboratory. 2. BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope. 3. CHEMISTRY with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory. 4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop and the Laboratory. 5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation. 6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN. 7. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE; Latin (optional), French, German and English (required), one or more continued through the entire course. 8. MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY; pure and applied. 9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years course; new building and equipment. 10. MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc. 11. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service. 12. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT: Two years carefully graded and thorough. Commencement Week, June 14-17, 1896. Fall Term opens Sept. 9, 1896. Examination for admission, June 15th and Sept. 8th. For Catalogue of other information, address, GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL. D., President, State College, Centre county, Pa.

Coal and Wood.

EDWARD K. RHOADS.

Shipping and Commission Merchant.

—FAKER IN—

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COALS.

—CORN EARS, SHELLED CORN, OATS, and other grains.

—BALED HAY and STRAW—

BUILDERS' and PLASTERERS' SAND,

—KINDLING WOOD— by the bunch or cord as may suit purchasers.

Respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, at

—HIS COAL YARD—

near the Passenger Station. Telephone 1312. 42-15

Medical.

WRIGHT'S

—INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS—

For all Bilious and Nervous Diseases. They purify the Blood and give healthy action to the entire system.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION AND PIMPLES.

FOR CATARRH.

HAY FEVER, COLD IN HEAD, ROSE-COLD, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, samples free by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 42-12 W. WATER ST., NEW YORK CITY

Prospectus.

PATENTS.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, Etc. —50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE— Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co., receive special notice in the

—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and Hand-Book on Patents sent free. Address

MUNN & CO., 41-49-ly 361 Broadway, New York City.

New Advertisements.

FINEST ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, COCONUTS, DATES AND FIGS AT

SECHLER & CO.

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 17, 1897.

Value of the Silver Dollar.

In a recent editorial utterance, referring to certain current falsehoods touching the silver dollar, the Post had occasion to say: "The fact about silver is that so long as it remains excluded from the world's mints its bullion value must depreciate, but it is not true—it is absurdly and imprudently false—that the value of the coin has declined, or that it can decline, so long as the nation which has stamped it continues to be solvent. The silver dollar will buy just as much now as it did ten years ago. It will buy 100 cents worth. These New York Newspapers, with the possible exception of the World, knows that it will, and are striving only to confuse the public mind and to disseminate a lie."

Commenting upon this general proposition contained in our article, the Cincinnati Enquirer remarks:

"The propositions in this paragraph are sound. They lead naturally and inevitably to still other truths. The silver dollar is worth one hundred cents, and will buy as much as a gold dollar, not because—as the goldites may claim—it is sustained at par by the gold redemption policy, but because the law, which has all power in determining what shall be money, says it is a dollar. It is not gold redemption that sustains the silver dollar, because it would be an utter impossibility to even make an approach to redeeming the silver circulation in gold. The government, under the terms of a treasury order and not by law, tries to keep a reserve of \$100,000,000 in gold, primarily against \$346,000,000 of greenbacks; but if the theory of the gold advocates is tenable at all it must be considered as standing in addition against the \$150,000,000 of paper issued under the Sherman silver purchase act, and against the whole circulation of silver dollars and silver certificates. This would be, of course simply nonsense. If the great bulk of our circulating medium were on so flimsy a foundation, the country would indeed be in chaos.

Nevertheless, the gold monometallic hypothesis as concerns the money of the civilized world amounts to something very much like this, nonsense though it be. Gold is the money of final redemption. All the business of the nations is transacted upon the basis of the yellow metal. All the commercial paper is drawn against it. All debts are supposed to be discharged and all balances to be made good in gold. And yet, if the United States government could not, as the Enquirer shows, redeem more than 10 per cent of its obligations in gold to-day, how much less could the gold supply of the world meet the paper now current and theoretically redeemable in that metal?

The simple fact of the matter is that our "circulating medium" is upon exactly the "flimsy foundation," and that the financial system of the world is similarly established and conducted. The monometallic lists have discarded silver and made gold the only money of final redemption, yet there is not enough gold in sight at this moment to pay 6 per cent dividend on the drafts that have been drawn against it. This is what Mr. Cleveland calls "sound finance," and perhaps it is. The silver dollar is worth only 43 cents—intrinsically they say. Well, what then, measured by the same standard, is the gold man's paper dollar worth?—Washington Post

Down to Java.

Eliza R. Seidmore Writes Pleasantly of the Land of the Lotus.

"Down to Java" is the title of an article in the (August) number of the Century, written by Eliza R. Seidmore. The author says:

Native life swarms in this land of the betel and the banana, where there seems to be more of inherent dream and calm than in other lands of the lotus. The Javanese are the finest flowers of the Malay race—a people possessed of a civilization, arts and literature in that golden period before the Mohammedan and European conquests. They have gentle voices, gentle manners, fine and expressive features and are the one people of Asia besides the Japanese who have real charm and attraction for the alien. They are more winning, too, by contrast, after one has met the harsh, unlovely and unwashed people of China, or the equally unwashed, cringing Hindus.

They are a little people, and one feels the same indulgent, protective sense as toward the Japanese. Their language is soft and musical—"the Italian of the tropics;" their ideas are poetical and their love of flowers and perfumes, of music and the dance, of heroic plays and of every emotional art proves them as innately aesthetic as their distant cousins, the Japanese, in whom there is so large an admixture of Malay stock. Their reverence for rank and age, and their elaborate etiquette and punctilious courtesy to one another are as marked in the common people as among the Japanese; but their abject crouching humility before their Dutch employers and the brutality of the latter to them are subjects for sadder thinking and something to make the blood boil.

Underbidding the World.

The other day the Johnson Steel company, of Lorain, Ohio, received an order for 20,000 tons of steel rails for electric railways in Ireland. To receive the order they outbid not only other American mills but English mills as well. They succeeded notwithstanding the great cost of transportation which would be very slight to the English mills. We also notice that Japan is about to place a contract in the United States for steel rails for 1,200 miles of railway to be constructed in Formosa. Here too the American mill has been successful in competition with the whole world.

In view of these facts it is not just a little curious that the tariff law imposes a duty of \$7.54 a ton on steel rails? We can't make steel rails in this country so much cheaper than they can be made in England that we undersell England in Ireland, and yet we are asked to believe that it is necessary to put this enormous duty on steel rails to keep foreign made rails out of this country. The proposition is simply ridiculous. The only effect the tariff has is to enable the steel rail manufacturers here to charge more to American customers than to foreign customers; that is, by our tariff law we show partiality to foreigners as against our own people.

As the New York Journal says, "How generous a thing it is that the only market in which the American manufacturers need protection is their home market."

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Old English Proverbs.

Of little meddling comes great ease. Good words cost naught. A good word is as soon said as a bad one. Little said soon amended. Fair words butter the parson's Great cry and little wool, quoth the devil when he sheared his hogs. Speak me fair, and think what you will. A wise man will neither speak, nor do, whatever anger would provoke him to. Beware of the geese when the fox preaches. The child saith nothing but what it heard by fireside. Fair words make me look to my purse. Talk much and err much. Foolish tongues talk by the dozen. When either side grows warm in arguing, the wisest man gives over first. Old praise dies unless you feed it. Neither praise nor disparage thyself, thy actions serve thee well. Wine counsels seldom prosper. Conversation makes a man what he is. He that tells his wife news is but newly married. A fool, if he saith he will have a crab, he will not have an apple. He that speaks me fair, and loves me not, I will speak him fair, and trust him not. He who makes a lie, he makes a fool. He had need be afraid of his memories. What fools say doth not much trouble wise men. There would be no ill language if it were not ill taken. When flatterers meet, the devil goes to dinner. Those husbands are in heaven whose wives do not chide. Young men's knees are old men's heads. A wise heart never close mouth. He who angers others is not himself at ease. Anything for a quiet life. Show me a liar, and I will show you a thief. Let my friends tell my tale. Mention not a rope in the house of one whose father was hanged. Speak the truth and shame will chase thee. He that has an old man hath the keeping of it. Confession of a fault makes half amends. Plain-dealing is a jewel; but he who useth it will die a beggar. Speak not of my debts except you mean to pay them. Nor say no do that thing which anger prompts you to.

Falls to Pass.

The colored applicant from Cincinnati who wished to enter the Annapolis naval Academy was examined in arithmetic and failed to pass. He had previously failed in spelling but was to have another trial, which also came off on Saturday, but he had not been informed of the result. If he fails a second time in spelling, it is said he will not finish the examination in mathematics. Bundy was not alone in the failure in mathematics. The class of 1897, numbering six hundred and fifty-five failed, all but Bundy being white boys. This fact alone should settle the question of prejudice against the colored boy, for no person of sense would suppose the authorities cruel enough to turn down fifty-five white boys to get rid of one colored. The examination at Annapolis is a severe, according to our way of viewing it. The government has greater need of great naval commanders than great scholars. Scholarship is a good thing, of course, in the profession, but there is more need of great sailors. We fear many a Nelson or Farragut has been lost to the navy because a boy, at the start, was deficient in spelling or the rule of three.

General Lee at Home.

Consul General Lee arrived in New York on Wednesday from Havana, Cuba, and says that he sees no prospect of a speedy termination of the war that is now existing in the island. Business in that country is ruined and the usual occupations of peace are stagnant. In the meantime the devastating war continues to produce a condition of terrible suffering. The Americans in Cuba are quite well cared for however, as an appropriation of \$50,000 was voted for their relief. Of this amount it was only found necessary by General Lee to expend \$15,000. It is stated, will not return to Cuba. He has ambitions in the senatorial direction, it is declared, and he will, so it is affirmed, enter the contest for the United States senatorship from Virginia to succeed Mr. Daniel, contesting against that gentleman himself. It is not probable, however, that General Lee will ever show signs of success in such a campaign. He is popular among Virginians, but so also is Mr. Daniel, and the latter is an uncompromising advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Lee couldn't out-distance him.

Mistakes About Mountains.

Ninety-nine people out of a hundred appear to be under the impression that Mount Blanc is in Switzerland, whereas it is wholly within the Franco-German provinces of Haute Savoie. Next Mount St. Elias is not the highest mountain in North America, but the peak, which is 1,511 feet higher, named after Sir William Logan, founder of the Canadian Geological Survey. And what is more, although so patriotically scouted by some, the assertion that both mountains are in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on which Noah's ark rested has no foundation in the Hebrew text, which reads: "On the mountains of Ararat, which is in British territory has been confirmed since 1887 by the Canada-Alaska boundary survey. And of another mountain—Aarat. The usual statement that this was the place on