Guest at a Private Dinner Given by O. H. P. Belmont.

SAYS HE WILL NOT FORSAKE SILVER

Row Caused by the Invitation of the President of the Democratic Club to the Nebruskan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22. - Hon. W. J. Bryan arrived in Jersey City from Wash-ington at 6:42 o'clock thmis morning, and was met by James Oliver, sergeant-at-arms of the democratic national commit-tee, and a number of newspaper reporters. Mr. Bryan was escorted to the Hoffman house, the headquarters of the state democracy, in which hotel a suite of rooms had been engaged for him. Mr. Bryan said to the reporters that he hoped his presence in New York would contribute to a general good feeling all around. Mr. Bryan breakfasted at the Hoffman house with ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas. Dr. W. J. Gardner, one of the leaders of the Chicago piatform democrats, and James Oliver.

Mr. Bryan had a number of callers dur-ing the day, but the hotel was by no means crowded. One of Mr. Bryan's callasked him what he thought of O. H? Belmont as a vice-presidential candi-

am not saying a word about candidates just now," he replied.

A reporter asked Mr. Bryan later if there was any truth in a statement in a morning paper that he was gradually

abandoning the silver issue. am tired of denying those stories, Mr. Bryan answered. "I will keep right on in the same line I have followed all along. I adhere to my belief in the Chi-cago platform, but, of course, I don't

object to throwing in some more issues for good measure."

for good measure."

Mr. Bryan, when asked later if he had any plans for bringing back gold democrats to the party, replied:

"Yes, I have a plan. In the first place.

many have already come back. In the second place, there are some who never will come back, and it is no use to work on them. In the third place, there are some who will return on one or two grounds—either that they now like the Chicago platform—although they did not in 1855—or that they favor the democratic position on national questions, and are willing to take the whole platform, while not agreeing with every part of it. The only way of keeping present democrats in the party and bringing gold democrats back and inducing republicans to join us is to advocate measures that are best for the people and thus deserve their support. I believe that the Chicago platform, with new questions, including strong planks against trusts and imperialism, wor excuse to everybody to vote the demo-cratic ticket in 1900."

Mr. Bryan was asked if he regarded any of the three issues as the dominant one, but he said he did not care to discuss their relative importance. As to whether he intended to discuss only the trusts and Imperialism while in the East, to the ex-clusion of silver, he said he would discuss all three, whether he was in the East or

all three, whether he was in the East or in the West. While here, he said, he was not going to meddle in local politics.

Mr. Bryan was the guest of honor at a dinner given by O. H. P. Belmont tonight at his residence on Fifth avenue. The dinner was private, no reporters being admitted, and to a penciled note Mr. Belmont made reply: "There will be nothing during or after dinner for publication. The dinner is a purely social affair, and of The dinner is a purely social affair, and of

no public interest. Mr. Bryan was the only guest of na tional prominence, but big men in Tam-many Hall were present. Among them was John F. Carroll, leader of Tammany Hall in Mr. Croker's absence; Elliott F. Danforth, chairman of the executive committee of the democratic state commicago platform democracy; Asa Bird Gard-iner, district attorney for the county of New York; John B. Sexton, police comdoner: Alfred Henry Lewis, editor of the Verdict; Frank B. Campbell, chair-man of the state committee; ex-Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, and ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas.
The dinner was over at midnight. The

guests left in twos and threes, some Club. None would say much. Some said there had been no speaking. Others admitted that there had been informal talks, From a comparatively reliable source, it was learned that there was speaking. and that Mr. Bryan himself had been on

his feet for a long time. Mr. Bryan will spend tomorrow in Net York, and in the evening will be the guest of John W. Kellar, president of the Demperatic Club, at that club. This dinner is understood to mean that Mr. Bryan and the Tammany organization are in com-

Wednesday night Mr. Bryan is to adfires a meeting in Jersey City. Congress-man Daly and Robert Davis, of New Jerrev. have sought to induce Mr. Bryan to drop silver in the Jersey City speech, and it was thought they had made some im-"I intend to discuss all three living

issues of the day-money, trusts and im-perialism-in my speeches. I am getting tired of having one particular topic suggested for my speeches by those who like one theme more than another." It has been his intention to go to New

England Thursday, but it is sald on what seems to be good authority that Mr. Bryan has determined to abandon this New England trip, and will return im-mediately to Washington.

Ex-Governor James S. Hogg, of Texas, a quoted in an interview as saying: "I am not saying anything about the vice-presidential nomination, but O. H. P. Belmont, whose name I have heard mentioned in connection with the office, was in Texas, and be made many friends there. So far as I know he is an able and good man and has many friends, and will doubtless have strong support for the place. Personally, I am not a candidate for the place, and I cannot say whom Texas will No man carries the state around ket. I would not have the place, as I am too busy with private affairs."

DEMOCRATIC CLUB DINNER.

Members Protest Against Kellar's Invitation to Bryan. NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-The following letter, signed by John Fox, ex-president of the Democratic Club and now a mem-

the Democratic Club:

and certainly with no desire to criticise 20,000. It is our desire, if possible, to your acts that we take the Hiberty, no prevent a reper Con of another such demmembers of the Democratic Club, to adocratic political disappointment. dress you. We are credibly informed that come your guest at the Democratic Club and to prevent if possible a misconstruction of your individual act as being the friends. In other words, Mr. Bryan is to be entertained by you, and the place of John W. Kellar had not seen the letter such entertainment is at the Democratic until a reporter gave him a copy of Club. While it is your unquestioned right, or the right of any other member, to invite any gentleman who may choose to become his guest, at the club, yet, under existing conditions, we greatly fear that your act will become construed by the public as the act of the club, should you give such a dinner to this distinguished guest without affirmatively discinimin such inflution on the part of the club.

We ourselves can fully distinguish be-yeen an efficial act and "ndividual opin-n." We want it understood, too, that we have no personal objections to Mr.

BRYAN IN NEW YORK the club, in your individual capacity, as one of its members. We should much regret, however, if what you propose to do ould be construed throughout the coun-

try as a political indorsement by the Democratic Club of the presidential candidacy, at this time, of Mr. Bryan.

"The Democratic Club is essentially a democratic political organization, and of its 3000 members, none but democrats belong to it. You are now its president, and in the absence of a disclaimer on your part to the contrary, your course in anything that pertains to the club or its affairs might be construed and not uneasonably so, as the act of the club. will not do to say that such a construction would only be placed upon your action by the ignorant or misinformed, because Mr. Bryan himself has established a precedent, which is applicable to the case now in point. We desire to call your attention

THE STRAW PAPER TRUST

ITS WORKINGS EXPOSED BY THE

SUPREME COURT.

Millowners Who Went Into the Dea Were Only Half Paid for Their Properties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-A decision was rendered in the United States su-preme court today in the case of Harry W. Dickerman vs. the Northern Trust Company. This was a bill in equity filed in the circuit court for the northern disto a portion of the correspondence which in the circuit court for the northern distook place between your immediate predecessor, as president of the club, and the against the Columbia Straw Paper Com-

FAMOUS AUTHOR OF "LORNA DOONE," WHO DIED SUNDAY.



R. D. BLACKMOREL

Richard Doddridge Blackmore, the famous author of "Lorna Doone," who died in England Sunday, was born in Longworth, Berkshire, in 1825. His first publications were "Poems by Melanter" (1854); "Epullia" (1855); "The Bugle of the Black Sea" (1862), followed by "The Fate of Franklin" (1860), and a translation of Virgil's "Georgics" (1871). His first novels were "Clara Vaughn" (1864), and "Craddock Nowell" (1866), but his first distinct success was "Lorng Doone" (1869), which reached a twenty-second edition in 1884, and has remained the favorite of his works. Among his other novels are "The Maid of Sker" (1872); "Alice Lorraine" (1875); "Cripps, the Carrier" (1876); "Erema" (1872); "Mary Averley" (1880); "Christowell; a Dartmoor Tale" (1882); "Tommy Upmore" (1884), and "Springhaven" (1887); "Perlycross" (1894), and a volume of verse, "Fringilla" (1895).

Mr. Blackmore spent most of his life in a pleasant country home just without London, in the valley of the upper Thames. There Mr. Blackmore for years cultivated his rather large garden, from which he made almost as much money as from his books, and he has been a most successful writer. He was known to his simple neighbors as "the fruit man." While not unresponsive to the admiration of his fellows, Mr. Blackmore always avoided undue publicity, and his photographs are few. "It appears to me," he once said, "that any man sticking himself up to be gazed at on his own title page, and so blinking at his readers, lowers himself by his self-elevation. I keep out of all such curiosity. If I can say a thing to please the public there is pleasure on both sides, but as for laboring to look to please the wise man's dictum on the subject? 'More people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows.' Let him first know himself."

A few years ago William Black introduced Mr. Blackmore to St. Stephen's Club, in London, by telling how he (Mr. Blackmore) was once toasted at a dinner in the country as "Mr. Black, gentlemen, the greatest of living novelists, the author of 'Lorna Doone,' " a distinction which Mr. Black said he was sorry was undeserved on his part.

Mr. Hlackmore's love of gardening and horticulture was an early passion with him. It was acquired by his study of Virgil's "Georgics," two of which he paraphrased under the title of "The Farm and Fruit of Old," and all of which he translated into English in 1871. His letters in 1894 to the London Times on the subject of fruit culture are among the most works upon that subject.

His boyhood was spent in Devon, although he was born in Berkshire. He passed through Exeter college, Oxford, and studied for the bar-in fact, was called to the bar, but soon forsook what little practice he had and gave himself up to literature. His success with "Lorna Doone" was precipitated by an accident. Mr. Blackmore offered the manuscript to 18 publishers, all of whom rejected it. The nineteenth accepted it. The book was issued in 1869, and fell flat. Receiving small attention from the reviewers, it was left on the shelves unsold. There it might have remained to this day, says Mr. Blackmore, had not the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, married in 1871 the Marquis of Lorne. The public "ancyling that "Lorna Doone" in some manner had to do with Lorne and his marriage, bought up the entire edition, and others that quickly followed. It was found that the great novel while not guilty of the charge, was a most charming book, and its literary success was

distinguished gentleman whom you have pany, to foreclose a trust deed of 39 pape invited to be your guest at the club. You will remember that Mr. Bryan now stands before the nation as an avowed aspirant seeking the democratic presidential nomi-

Here the letter cites the acrimonious orrespondence between Br. Bryan and Perry Belmont, growing out of Mr. Bry-an's declination of the Democratic Club's invitation to the Jefferson day banquet on on the Nebraskan, but he said litical communion between Jefferson democrats who stood upon the Chicago platlast April, in which he condemned "poform and the republican allies who mas-querade as democrats between campaigns in order to give more potency to their betrayal of democratic principles on elec-tion day." The letter continues:

"It may be fairly inferred from all of the foregoing that if you were not con-sidered by Mr. Bryan as an avowed believer in his doctrine of free and unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, he would also have declined your invitation on the ground that 'no party adantage is to be derived from political communion' with you at the Democratic Club. We don't believe in the wisdom of free coinage at that ratio. We do know, however, that we are democrats, and are interested in the success of the demo-cratic party in the state and the nation, This being true, we sincerely but respectfully urge upon you, occupying, as you do, the position of president of the club, not to do anything which would tend to forestall the action of the next democratic

national convention. "As individuals, we insist upon the right to express our opinions in regard to the future policy of our party and the selection of its nominees. We believe it un-wise to permit the opinion to go broadcast throughout the land that the Dem-ocratic Club of this city or the democratic party of this state, so far in advance of the convention, are irrevocably committed to the indorsement of the prin-

ber of the board of governors, Robert B. ciples of the last platform or of the Rossevelt and John F. Doyle, was sent views of the last presidential nominee. "We are painfully aware of the fact that in 1896 we lost the state of New York with the most kindly greeting by 209,469 and the city by more than

"In conclusion, let us again repeat you have invited William J. Bryan to be- that we take this course in good feeling

> "I will say that these gentlemen have not understood my intentions, despite all that has been published and though not a single newspaper has misrepresented the case. I have said again and again that my dinner to Mr. Bryan is that of one private gentleman to another. There is not the slightest change in my plans possible because of this letter. No; 1 don't think that the West and South will understand the dinner to mean that the Democratic Club accepts Mr. Bryan's sil-

Brean, nor do we object in the sightest Mr. Kelar said he would pay no attento recover the unpaid part of the sub-degree to your giving him a dinner at tion whatever to the letter of protest, scription, then such unpaid part cannot

mill properties located in nine different states. The court of appeals for the sev-enth circuit issued a decree allowing the foreclosure and sale, and this decree affirmed by today's opinion, which was handed down by Justice Brown.

In passing upon the case, Justice Brown took cognizance of the organization of the paper trust and of the objection that the circuit court should have allowed the an-swer to be amended for the purpose of showing that the organization of the paper company was part of a scheme to form a trust. Justice Brown held, how-ever, that the purpose for which the corporation was originally organized could

not become a material inquiry.
"So long," he continued, "as the corporation existed, it had the power to create a mortgage, and when that mortgage became due, the trustee had a right to foreclosure."

Another point raised was that the circuit court erred in holding that the evi-dence did not support the contention that there is a liability against bondholders who also hold stock that is not paid for to the paper company, amounting to \$2.113, 000, and which indebtedness should be set off against the indebtedness on each bond. This proposition involved the real merits of the case, and was discussed at length, the point being that the bondholders should be held for the difference between the amount paid for the 39 mills and the amount they subsequently turned over. The opinion reviewed the effort made in 1892 to organize a paper trust to comprise 70 mills. Into this trust only 39 mills entered, but the capital was not reduc-In this connection the court reached the

"That the millowners were to be paid principally in stock; that Emanuel Stein, who conducted the transaction, had personal title to the property he pretended to sell; that the corporation was organ-ized by parties who had but 12 shares out of 40,000 shares; that Untermeyer, who drew Stein's proposition of sale to a corporation, was the only responsible stock-holder in that corporation; that the paper millowners knew nothing of the proposi-tion to sell to the Straw Paper Company; that the stock was fixed at 5,000 000 that the stock was fixed at \$5,000,000 upon the idea that 70 mills would join the combination, whereas only 29 joined; that but \$2,788,000 was paid for the properties, and that \$2,113,000 of stock was distributed among the persons who got up the cor-poration, without any distinct consideration being received; that the millowners received stock which was worth but one-half the value of that which they sup-

posed they would receive, and that they were defrauded in that amount." But, notwithstanding the assumption of fraud, the court held that this fact could not affect the validity of the bonds as a whole, the right of the trustees to foreclose or give recourse against the inno-

Continuing, Justice Brown said that as this was a suit of stockholders, the dec-laration that the shares are fully paid up and unascessable is a valid one. If an action by the corporation would not lie to recover the unpaid part of the sub-

be deducted from the bonds. With reference to the charge of fraud in the organization of the Straw Paper Company, Justice Brown said:

"We are not disposed to condone the offenses of those who, through Beard and Ramsdell, of Buffalo, and their assignees, and Stein, as their agent, purchased these plants for \$2,788,000 and immediately thereafter went through the form of repur chasing of their own agents (in fact of themselves) the same properties at \$5,000,-600. Bound as these promoters were to deal fairly and honestly with the stock-holders in the new corporation, they were guilty of apparently inexcusable conducin excluding the millowners from all par-ticipation, putting in their own clerks as directors and paying off the millowners in stock which was really little more than half of the value they must have expected to receive. If they were able to secure options on only 29 of the 70 mills, they should have known the fact or at least given those millowners the benefit of the

It was difficult to see how justice could be done by reversal, and the decree was affirmed. Justices Shiras and Peckham concurred in the result, but held that the question of fraud was irrelevant to the

In the case of the State of Missouri vs. the State of illinois, involving a petition for an injunction against the Chicago drainage canal, the supreme court de-cided to permit the attorney-general of Missouri to file his bill making the sum-mons to the defendants returnable April 2. Justice Peckham banded down the could Justice Peckham handed down the opin on in the case of Chew Hing Tung & Co., vs. the collector of customs at San Francisco. The case involved the ques-tion whether tapioca flour is a form of tapioca and admissable free of duty, or a form of starch and dutiable at the rate of 2½ cents per pound. The court held that the flour was tapioca and nondutiable, thus reversing the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit.

\$50 FOR FAMOUS TABLE.

One Used When Lincoln Signed the Emancipation Proclamation,

Boston Herald. There stands in the office of Chief Coun sel Samuel Hoar, of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, at the south station, a handsome table of polished mahogany, with a green balze top. It is about eight feet long and three feet wide, with square tapering legs, the upper ends of which are connected by arches. In general appearance the table is not unlike those usually seen in executive committee-rooms, and would not excite special interest unless attention was called to its great historical value. In this respect it is unique, for it was in service at the White House in Washington for a period of 608 years, during which time the cabinets of every administration from that of Madison up to General Grant's second term gathered about it and discussed the affairs of the nation. It was at this table that President Lincoln sat when he signed the emancipation proclamation, and it was around it that he and his ministers met and discussed the momentous ques-tions of state during the civil strife of

What was left of the fine, old colonial furniture at the White House after the incendiary visit of the British in 1814 has been widely scattered, so that not a piece of it is known to be in the executive mansion today. The frequent changing of the tenants of the White House, and the frequent changing of the men who have had charge of the furnishings, have pre-vented the preservation there of any considerable amount of the furniture of the ante-bellum times, and most of what is now in the principal rooms has been put there since the war.

It is not at all strange, under the con-ditions, that a table which was used for the sessions of the cabinet during more than half a century should be the property of a private individual in Bostor rather than the property of the nation in Washington; but it seems a pity that it should not be kept in the White House for the sake of its memories.

When Dolly Madison was mistress of the White House, it was refitted and newly furnished, and it is said that the table in question was of her selecting. How-ever this may be, it is known that she took an active part in the work of re-habilitation, and that her views were in-variably referred to by those having the

matter in charge. Soon after General Grant entered upon his second term, the question of refurnishing the White House was again before congress, and ample provision was made for carrying on the work. It was decid-ed to sell the old furniture at auction, and notification to this effect was given wide circulation. The opportunity to pur chase White House relics, however, die not appear to excite very general inter-est, and it is recorded that many of the articles went for a mere song, notwithstanding their 60 years' association with Presidents Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Grant, and the brilliant men of whom their several cabinets were com posed, including Webster, Clay, Calhour Crawford, Cass, Seward and Chase, who sat in the cabinets and were the equals of any of the presidents except Lincoln.

These names of the greatest men among these presidents and cabinet officers are sufficient of themselves to suggest the momentous business that was from time to time transacted over this table. The way the preparations for them and all their consequences, the long struggle over the bank, the short struggle over nullification -these are some of the great things which

this table suggests to the mind. The desk on which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, presented by the Coolldges, and now pre-served in a glass case with the sword of Washington and the staff of Franklin in the department of state, would have worthy associate in the table on which Lincoln signed the document that gave political independence to the race of

When it was learned by Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar, of this city, that there was to be a public auction sale of the antique furniture of the presidential mansion, he astructed an agent in Washington to secure for him, at any price, this cabine table. Mr. Hoar had been attorney-general during General Grant's first term and had taken part in the many impor tant consultations with the great military leader and his advizers, and it was or account of this and the other considerations already enumerated that he desired the table to come into his possession and remain in the family for all future time.

The sale took place in 1873. When this remarkable table was put upon the block everybody present expected an exciting competition. It was started at a ridiculously low figure, and by dint of great urging by the auctioneer, the price was ultimately carried up to 550, at which figure it was knocked down to the party

acting for Mr. Hoar.
On the death of Mr. El. Rockwood Hoar in 1895, he left the table by will to his sons Samuel and Sherman, and upon Sherman's death his share came to Samuel, its pres-ent owner. During the time it has been in Boston many lovers of antiquities and "identicals" have been to see it. Interest also attaches to it from the fact that it appears in Carpenter's well-known en graving of "Lincoln and His Cabinet."

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Today's statement of the condition of the treasury

Gold reserve Ivey's Resignation Accepted. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The resigna-tion of Joseph W. Ivey, as collector of customs at Sitka, Alaska, has been ac

cepted. In Texas a locomotive was recently decorated with 100 incandescent lights for use as an excursion locomotive.

DEAL DID NOT GO THROUGH

DESTACLE IN THE WAY OF THE BIG POOLING SCHEME.

The Great Northern Refuses to Withdraw Its Westbound Tourist Rate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.-At the mass meet ng of general passenger agents of West ern and transcontinental roads in the Western Passenger Association roo day, it is said a snag was struck that threatens to delay abolishing commission payments and restoring passenger rate to the normal tariff. President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, and the managers of the Canadian Pacific are said to stand in the way of the consummation of the big pooling plan of the Eastern road magnates.

General Passenger Agent Whitne, of the Great Northern, reported that his road was not prepared to withdraw the 125 tourist rate from St. Paul to Scattle, but would consent, in the interest of har-mony, to make the minimum rate to all points in the Northwest \$55. The reason assigned was that the Great Northern cannot afford to abandon the field to the Canadian Facific, which continues to make the low rates. This was not satisfactory to the Union Pacific and Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, which refused to honor rebate tickets so long as tickets at flat rates are sold from St. Paul. Efforts are now being made to harmonize the conflicting interests of the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific.

DO NOT WANT TO STRIKE.

But Great Northern Employes Count on a Victory.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 22.-Great Northern labor matters are expected to be defi-nitely settled one way or another within two or three days. The grievance com-mittee is understood to be ready to re-port on the trainmen's ballot, and the officials of the road rea ready to receive the report. President Hill, Vice-President J. N. Hill and General Superintendent Ward are in the city, the two latter directly in charge of operations, having returned to the city from a two weeks' trip Satur-day afternoon. The officials of the Great Northern assert that no time of meeting has been fixed, and the grievance commit-tee has not made known its arrival.

It is no longer to be doubted that the schedule proposed by Mr. Hill has been rejected by an overwhelming majority. This was known a week ago. The men, It may be said here, count on a victory but not on recourse to a strike. The mos conservative employes do not want to strike.

Grievances of Western Shippers, NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-The board room. of the Trunk Line Association were crowded today with a hundred Western shippers, who came as representatives of the various traffic bureaus throughout the country to confer with the trunk line executive committee and the classification committee and to present their re-spective grievances against the new freight rate schedule, which went into

effect January 1 last.
William R. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association, of New York, read a technical paper, reviewing the difficulties between the shipper and the railway and trunk line companies, as existing under the present classification,

Low Rate on Grass-Seed Shipments. ST. PAUL, Jan. 22.-It is announced that the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo roads will, February 4, put into execution half-tariff rates on grass seeds. clover seeds and dwarf essex grape seed to points on their lines in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. This new rate applies to both car and less-than-car ship ments. The new rate was brought about because of a desire on the part of rail-road officials to plant with tame grasses the natural grass regions.

Honorary School Names

The board of education of Palladelphia has given the name of Mathias W. Bald-win to one of the schools, in honor of the late founder of the Baldwin locomotive works. It is the practice of the board to name public schoolhouses after noted Philadelphians. Other schools in the same locality bear the names of Francis M. Drexel and George W. Childs,

Russia, with a population of 90,000,000 has a peace strength of \$96,000; war strength, 3,463,900. These numbers could be increased in time of war. The peace strength of Italy is 222,400; war strength neluding trained and untrained forces,

DON'T KILL THE GOOSE

that lays the golden egg. Your future wealth depends p+0+0+0+0+0+0 upon your

ABBEY'S present health.
SALT Take care cures and of it in your own & prevents & Constipation, interests. Abbey's Effervescent & Headache, Dyspepsia, Salt is the best known Biliousness, * regulator of Nervous Depression, & health. Its Rheumatism. daily use 0+0+c+00+0+0+0 will keep your spirits

bright and your health good - keep you in a moneymaking mood.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervese.nt Salt.

All Druggists. 25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle. Send two 2-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Dept. R. 13 Murray St., New York



tive powers. It acts as a strong lut soothing poultiee, drawing disease from blood, muscle and bne. It cures the sick and strengthens them at the same time, Write for book that tells all about the baths.

Pullman cars to the door. OTTO E. NEVER. Paso Robles, Cal.

ALL DISEASES \$5.00 A MONTH

Hundreds of Your Friends Are Taking Advantage of the \$5 Rate of Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, and Being Cured of Long-Standing Troubles by These Specialists---They Furnish the Most Scientific Treatment of All Diseases for \$5 a Month, Medicines Included.

Copeland and Montgomery, in placing medical skill and thorough selentific treatment for all diseases within the reach of all by making their total charge for treatment and medicines at 85 a month, it was almost impossible for people in moderate circumstances to obtain the aid of skillful and conscientious speciallsts. It was, and still is, for that matter, a frequent occurrence to hear complaints made over the excessive fees charged by those claiming to be specialists. Drs. Copeland and Montgomery's charge is but 85 a month, including all medicines, and the time required for a cure under their system is shorter than that occupied by any other method. Moreover, their cures are genuine and permanent. The fact, that, in spite of their well-established and fairly earned reputation for honest work skillful treatment and successful results, they still maintain this low charge of \$5 a month, shows that they alm not alone at financial success as practitioners, but as well at the accomplishment of the greatest possible good in the community. Their practice, which has long been several times larger than any other in this city, is still constantly increasing, demonstrating continually that the public appreciates low charges when combined with unquestionable skill, thoroughness

Until the innovation made by Drs.

HOME TREATMENT.

To hosts of sufferers everywhere Doctor Copeland addresses to one and all the following list of questions to enable those who live at a distance to understand the nature of their

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide

open?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the morning?"
"Do you cough?"

"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue conted?"
"Is your appetite failing?"

"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you light-headed?"

"When you get up suddenly are Do you have hot flashes?" "Do you have liver marks?"

"Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or unfer shoulder-bindes?" "Do you wake up tired and out of

"Are you losing flesh?" "Is your strength falling?"

INFORMATION OF NEW HOME TREATMENT SEXT FREE ON APPLICATION.

THESE SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE

CURED OF A VERY

and professional honesty.

SEVERE AND DANGEROUS THROAT TROUBLE

Mr. Lecester Snipes, The Dailes, Or., well known in the vicinity, having been born and raised in that busy little city. In speaking or his treatment and cure of a severe case of catarrh comolicated with bronchial trouble, Mr.

"My trouble came on about 15 years ago as a result of exposure, and in spite of all I could do I grew gradually worse each year and suffered more intensely. "My home physicians were unable to do anything for me more than afford a little temporary relief. Some of the doctors I consulted said I had asthma, and one of the very best physicians on the coast diagnosed my case as consumption, and said my only hope was in a change of climate. I held a very fine position at that time, which I gave up at a great sacrifice, and did as he advised. I stayed

returned and I suffered worse than ever.



Mr. Lecester Snipes, The Dniles, Or.

"My head was stopped up and I had headache all the time. My throat was dry and sore and I had a distressing cough, accompanied by pains in the chest and a soreness through the left lung. After I went to bed there would be a tickling in the throat, which set me to cough ing. The air passages seemed to contract and closs up. I would sit up in bed, sumetimes the greater part of the night, coughing and gasping for breath, I often thought I would choke before I could get relief. After coughing until I was of stringy mucus, which gave me relief, but the next night it was the same old story. Under this suffering and loss of

confidence in doctors or medicine, but this fall, on the urgest advice of a friend, who was personally acquainted with the great success of the Copeland treatment n cases I'ke mine, I decided to make one more effort for relief, for I felt I could not spend another winter in suffering and misery. I began to improve from the first my life. The winter is almost over now and although I have been out in all kinds of weather, I have not had one bit of

years that I have passed in comfort and without loss of time on account of sick-ness, and I give the credit of it to the Copeland physicians, for they have surely cured me.

CATARRH OF STOMACH AND BOWELS

Mr. J. H. Otto, 274 Fourth street, Portland. Several years ago I took a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute for a catarrhal trouble, affecting my head, stomach and bowels, the result of an attack of Panania fever 20 before. At that time I was in my 63d year and thought this would be against a cure, but under the treatment given me my catarrh got well and my stomach and bowels healed. My appetite returned and I gained in weight and strength. I am now as well as any man of my age, due to the excellent treatment I received due to the excellent treat at the Copeland Institute.

Miss M. A. Taylor, 449 East Sheraway until I seemed entirely well, but man street, Portland. I suffered from just as soon as winter set in my trouble catarrh since childhood. The worst of my trouble was in my stomech and bowels Everything I ate gave me great distress followed by bloating and belehing. M stomach was sore and tender. I had diarrhoes, with ms and gurgling in the bow-els. The disease affected my ears and I had a ringing and burning in the left ear and my hearing was very dull. I began a course of treatment at the Co Institute and am thankful to say that now I am strong and well.

RHEUMATISM AND DEAFNESS.

Mrs. L. H. Clurke, well known in and about Portland, residing at Gresham.

Firm 69 years of are and had suffered for
years with theumatism and deafness. I
was completely orippled with rhoumatism, being compelled to use crutches all the time. My deafness came on gradually, but when I began my treatment I was almost totally deaf. Even my own voice sounded far off. People had to speak right into my cars to make me hear. I was nearly distracted with a ringing and buzzing and sounds like the roar of the ocean in my ears. I couldn't cat or sleep and was weak and nervous.

The Coppland physicians cured me com-pletely. I have no more rhoumatism and hear nearly as well as I ever did in my life. I consider this wonderful in a wom-an of my age and never full to give the Copeland physicians the praise they so

CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

leep I lost flesh and strength.
"I had doctored until I had but little or had doctored until I had but little but." THE BEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON

> W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS-Tresdays and Fridays, SUNDAY .- erom 10 A. M. to 12 M.



TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhosa, dropsical awellings. Firight's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY Compinints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, inucous and bloody discharges, current without the unite, pain of continement. DISEASES OF MEN

Blood poison, gives, stricture, unmatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failures. Cures guar-YOUNG MEN trounled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drams, bash-liness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU OR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY

MIDDLE-AGED MeN who from excesses and strains have took these powers.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocale, Hydroceale, Kidney and Liver troubles, cured WITHOUT MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphiet on Frivate Diseases sent Free to all man who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and meredly confidential. Call on or address.

Boctor Walker, 132 First St., Corner Alder, Portland, Or.