Some Senators Object to It as It Now Stands.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

One is Abrogation of the Whole of the Clayton-Bulwer Trenty - Another Concerns Fortification.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The senate committee on foreign relations met today to consider the Nicaragua canal treaty. The discussion was animated, but, while some opposition was manifested, it was not of such a character as to indicate the and of such a character as to indicate the defeat of the treaty, but that it would be amended there seems to be little doubt. One of the amendments proposed is that the whole Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall be altrigated. It is said by members of the committee favoring this change that there is no need of keeping alive any partion of the old treaty. Another change suggested is in regard to the protection of the canal. The treaty declares there shall be no for-The treaty declares there shall be no for-tifications, and it is said this will pre-vent the United Sistes from erecting batremt the United States from erecting bat-turies which are by some considered ab-mististy becomenty, in view of the insur-rections that occur from time to time in South American equatries. It is possible that this language will be modified so that such protection as the United States deems necessary will be afforded along the route of the canal. Nearly the states time of the committee was consumed in Intening to an elaborate statement from Senator Morgan, who 's thoroughly familiar with the subject of

thoroughly familiar with the subject of the canal proposition and all treaties af-fecting it. There was little or no axpres-sion of opinion from other sonators, save that it was a very important subject, and would need careful consideration.

OPPOSED TO ANY CRANGE, State Department Officials Say Any

Amendments Will Kill the Treaty. - WASHINGTON, Feb. L-It is learned that the rext of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was the work of the state department, this government accepting the document just as it was drawn, so the responsibility for whatever is contained in the treaty and the form in which it is expressed is chargomble entirely to the department. De-partment officials are surprised at the partment officials are surprised at the amount of criticism that has been directed against the treaty, but feel confident that it will be consummated, providing it is not amended, especially as to the fortification clause. It is toristed by the officials that an amendment on that point would completely defeat the treaty, and it is intimated that the objection will be twofold, first. from the British government, and secondly, from the president himself. The president is said to resard the neutralizaion scheme as completely obviating the necessity for any fortifications for the causi, for, by the terms of that arrangement, every one of the maritime powers will pledge itself to use its army and navy, if need be, to preserve the absolute neu-irality of the canal, and fortifications will

SOME OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE But Not Enough to Amend or Defeat the Trenty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.-A special to the NEW TORK, Peb. 7.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Immediate ratification of the Hay-Paunoctote treaty, permitting the construction of an isthmian canal by the United States, need not be expected. Just example opposition has developed to the provision prohibiting the construction of fortifications at the entrances to the proposed canal to provision discussion, and thus delay action on the treats. A careponed canal to provose discussion, and thus delay action on the treaty. A care-ful canvase made of the senate does not indicate, however, that this opposition is sufficiently alrong either to secure the adoption of an amendment providing for fortification or to prevent the ratification of the treaty without such an amendmen Louders on both sides appear to be well milished with all the provisions of the reaty, and they will try to have it rati-ed without amendment. The principal advocates of an amend-

ment in favor of military defenses are figurators Mason and Allen, who are rare-ly in sympathy with anything done by the administration. When the treaty was first rend. Senator Lodgo seemed to think such an amendment was desirable, but after conferences with other senators yesterday afternoon, he said the matter should be very fully discussed be-fore either the foreign relations commit-tee or the senate took action. Those who think defenses of the ter-

mini of the canal are necessary do not consider that permanent furtifications are In time of war, it is argued the United States could, if necessary, send a fleet of battle-ships to each of the en-trances and thus be able physically to force neutrality if for any reason it we cared it could not be morally enforced To those who point out that Great Britain is physically able to control the Suez al by her strong defenses at Gibraltar the answer is made that with a naval probable acquisition of the Danish and Galapages islands, the United States will be in as good position to offer military resistance to any attempted violation of the neutrality of the Nicaragua canal as Great Britain is connected with the Sues

Discussion over the Hay-Pauncefol treaty may delay gomewhat final action on the Mionragua canal bill, but it is the opinion of Messre. Morgan, Aldrich and ther leaders in the senate and Mr. Hepburn and other leaders in the house that it will not prevent the final parage of the bill this session. If the treaty is patined in its present shape, an amendnest will have to be made to the pending bill eliminating the provision contemplaternited of the exnal. If any delay occurs, well be ever those amendments. Senator Morgan, the author of the pend-

the bill in the senate, says there is no necessity for a radical amendment of the Hay-Paurcefoto treaty. "There are some men in the senate," he said, "who would-propose an amendment to the Ten Commandment of they were sent in here by God Atmighty blinself. I do not believe the manufacture of the proposed to the proposed. any material amendment to the pendin All this talk about the forlifying of the canal for protection of our interests in case of war is, to say the loast, without reason, and should not re-

Senator Platt, of New York, said: What is the toresalty for fertifications, if you are going to have an international agreement for absolute neutrality? I can see no reason for an amendment, and do not believe there will be any." Representative Hepburn, chairman of

the house expens, in charge of the Nice rague canal bill, said tonight shat he did not care to discuss the treaty and its bearings on the censi until he had had an opportunity to study it and determine just what its different provisions meant. There will be no change in the present

plans of the committee. Mr. Hepburn is at work on the report on the bill, and expects to submit to the house before and of the work. He will then take the first apportunity to get the measure be-

ALASKA BOUNDARY MATTER.

Said to Be Associated With the Hay-Pauscefote Treaty. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal and Ad-vertises avers that he has received infor-

THE CANAL TREATY and Lord Salisbury were in London Tuesday, perfecting the details of the settleday, perfecting the details of the settle-ment of the Alaska permanent boundary line with the British right to tidewater facilities as an essential feature of the prospective Nicaragua canal convention. In other words, while the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Alaska boundary have been disassociated out of respect to American prejudice, they are closely associated in fact

Denied in London.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- Officials of the United States embassy deny that any negotia-tions in regard to Alaska are proceeding between Lord Salisbury and Ambiasador Choate, or that the cancession of a free port in Alaska is included in the Nicaraaguan agreement, as cabled from Wash-

TO PROTECT THE CANAL. Danish West Indies and One of the Galapagos May Be Purchased.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.-A special to the Herald from Washington says: A member of the foreign relations com-A member of the foreign relations committee of the senate is authority for the statement that views with reference to the cession of the Danish West Indies have been officially exchanged between the United States and Denmark. Negotiations are also in progress with Ecuador for the cession of Chatham island, of the Galapagos group, to this government.

By the acquisition of these islands and

FEW PAID TO HEAR HIM BRYAN'S CHILLING RECEPTION IN

Sticks to the Silver Question, and and Declares He Will Not Drop It.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—W. J. Bryan spoke tonight in Carnegie hall on "Pend-ing Problems," under the auspices of Wining Problems, under the auspices of win-field Scott Hancock post, G. A. R., for the relief of soldiers' widows and orphans. More than 1000 men and women paid the price of admission. With the hope of filling the big hall, those in the galleries were invited downstairs. Still there were empty seats in the auditorium, and three galleries were vacant. There was some

galleries were vacant. There was some enthusiasm, however, notwithstanding the smallness of the audience.

Mr. Bryan entered the hall escorted by ex-Governor Hogs, O. H. P. Belmont and Tom L. Johnson. When he made his appearance he was greeted with great cheering, The Catholic Protectory band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes" as Mr. Bryan took his seat.

CHARLES G. BENNETT



NEW SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

the possession of Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian islands, the United States will practically control the approaches of the proposed Nicaragua canal. There is authority for the statement that Secretary Hay, before agreeing to the provision prohibiting the establishment of fortifications at the terminals of the canal, carefully considered the possessions of the United States in the immediate vicinity and that the light of the canal carefully considered the possessions of the United States in the immediate vicinity and that the light of the canal carefully considered the possessions of the United States in the immediate vicinity and that the light of the canal carefully considered the possessions of the United States in the immediate vicinity and that approaches the canal carefully considered the possessions of the united states are called by my military title, and when I recall the civil war, I feet ashamed to be taken for a soldier. All I did was to express a willingness, and that was done on the day war was declared, and my resignation was signed the day peace was announced." oonsidered the possessions of the United States in the immediate vicinity and that in initiating negotiations with Ecuador for Chatham island and with Denmark for the Danish West Indies, he was actuated by a desire to secure sites for naval sta-tions which would effectively control the

tions which would effectively control the approaches to the canal.

No doubt is expressed that the United States will be able to secure the consent of both Denmark and Ecuador to the acquisition of the plands it seeks, but it is understood this government is not hurrying the negative.

After declaring his belief in the income tax as a means of securing an equitable division of the burdens of taxation, he turned to the money question. In the acquisition of the plands it seeks, but it is understood this government is not hurrying the negative.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Oakland and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.-The weather at Oakland was fine, and the track fast, The results were: Six furlongs-Katie Gibbons won, Rio Thico second, Jack McCabe third; time,

Futurity course, seiling-Southern Girl won, L. B. McWhirier second, Saul of Taraus third; time, 1:11. Six furlongs, selling-Flora Bird won, Sliver Bullion second, Essence third;

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—David Tenny won, Clonsilla second, Don Luis third; time, 1:47%.

Six furlongs, selling-Peace won, Pom-pino second, Harry Thoburn third; time, 1:1345. One mile, selling-Torible won, Silver Tone second, Gotobed third; time, 1:40.

Races at New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.-The results

of the races were:

Mile heals, seiling-First heat, Our Neilie won, Albert Vale second; Pancharm third; time, 1:47; second heat, Our Neilie won, Albert Vale second, Pancharm third;

Handicay. won, Coronatus second, Zufalls third: time, 4:42. One mile selling-Voyageur won, Water-crest second, Colonel Frank Waters third;

time, 1:4736) e the Bayonet stakes—Sad Adnoor second, Sackford third; tme, 0:52. Seven furlongs, handleap-Ed Gartland

II won, Strangest second, Knight Bannert third; time, 1:32. Six furlongs-Aaratar won, Frelinghuy-sen second, Tildee third; time, 1:19.

Largest Office Building.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The largest office building in the world is to be erected at the southeast corner of Broad street and Exchange place, in the financial district of this city, by the Alliance Bealty Company. It will be 30 stories high and will contain 380,000 square feet of space for tent. The land is worth nearly \$1,000,000, and the structure will cose \$4,000,000. and the structure will cost \$4,000,000. In order to complete the site, the company was chilged to pay \$200,000 for half of a \$25,000-foot lot. This came half lot was sold in 1822 for \$8150.

Portland People in San Francisco, SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7. - Arrivals from Portland are registered at hotels here as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Throdore Wilcox, Mrs. Holt C. Wilson, W. H. Wyman, at the Palace; L. N. Country-man, Dr. A. Hutting, at the Grand; T. A. Stewart, Miss Etta Stewart, at the Lick house; Miss Catherine Gilbert, at the Oc-

Arguments in Molineux Case. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Barlow S. Weeks today concluded his summing up for the defense in the trial of Reland B. Moltneur. Assistant District Attorney Os-borns began the argument for the prose-cution, and had not finished when court adjourned until temorrow.

sendor Choate Chinamer, 10c for 18.

Continuing, Mr. Bryan took up one by one the political questions of the day. After declaring his belief in the income

bill now before the senate. The bill provides for a gold standard, but the amend-ment provides that it shall not be so con-strued that monometalism shall not be possible with international agreement. So whatever a man may have thought about the money question being settled the day ore yesterday, he cannot say it is set tled now. Much as I have tried to co

my views on this question (laughter) it as cropped out again."

The other pending problems, those which Mr. Bryan discussed at length whether the United States should have a currency issued by the bankers or not, and the trust question. In explanation

of his position, the speaker said:
"I have been asked why I don't drop
the sliver question and take up the trusts
entirely. Because they are the same thing, i am not going to drop the money trust and attack the scap or the match trust. I am not going to drop the bear in order to chase the cub. You will find that the men who stand behind the money trust are the same as the men who are behind

the international trusts.
"Over in South Africa," said Mr. Bryan, "England started what she thought was going to be a little war, and yet her solders have not resched Ladyamith, and God grant they never will."

This sentiment evoked the loudest ap-

This sentiment evoked the loudest ap-plause of the evening. The audience stamped and howled and rose to its feet en masse. "Three cheers for Kruger," shouled some one, and they were joined in by simost every one in the hall. "When I say that," continued Mr. Bryan, "It is not because I am for any

particular country, but because I am for any people that are struggling for their freedom and to govern themselves. I dence the cowardly doctrine of dest'ny which makes a man a chicken thief who gets up near enough to grab the hen from

The Speech at Plainfield. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Colonel W. J. Bryan delivered an address in Music Hall Plainfield, N. J., this afternoon. Mr. Bry-an Congressman Daly, of New Jersey, and

Pininneid, N. J., this afternoon. Mr. Bry-an Congressman Daly, of New Jersey, and John B. Heilman, of Plainfield, left Jersey City on a Jersey Central train, at mon. They arrived at Plainfield at 1 o'clock. When the train reached Plainfield, fully 1500 people were on the platform. It was with difficulty that the way to the carriage was cleared. Mr. Bryan being compelled to shake hunds with all who could get near him Preceded by a brass band the to shake hands with all who could get near him. Preceded by a brass band, the carriages started for the Cedarbrook farm, the home of James E. Martine. At the farm an informal luncheon was provided. Shortly after I o'clock the party started for Music hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity. There were many republicans in the hall, and also many goinstandard democrats. The speaker said he had no hope of converting any man who, in 1988, voted against free silver and did not know why he voted. The man who voted against free silver and knew why he voted that way, was a man open to conviction. Bimetaliam, Mr. man open to conviction. Bimetalism. Mr. Bryan said, was stronger today in the West than over before. The armies of England had been checked by a handful of Boers, and that was enough to shake the money market. What would happen, he asked, if England had been fighting a

At this point there was much applause, and Mr. Bryan said: "Don't applaud that, it's anarchy." He said he had been asked to drop the money question. In reply would say be considered it the greatest question that had ever been presented to the American people. He would not drop

it, but would stand by all the principles of the democratic party.

Mr. Bryan left for New York on the 4:17 train. About 2000 persons at the rall-way station cheered him as he left for the

Bryan's Philosophy. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 7.-W. J. Bryan said last night, after the cices of his New England campaign, during which he addressed 46,000 people in 18 cities; "The meetings have been gratifying be-

"The meetings have been gratifying because they show the growth of democratic sentiments. The trend of public opinion is away from the republican party, and I believe that each month will emphasize this opposition. The old men contrast the republican party of today with the republican party of Lincoln's day, and cannot but note the difference. The young men see the field of opportunity narrowing, and they realize that republican polities are continually adding to the advantages of aggregated wealth and lessening the chance of the young man, who has the chance of the young man, who has only his own brains and his muscle to re-ly upon. It requires more than the hope of a perpetual clerkship to stimulate the young man to the highest endeavor."

CALIFORNIA'S NEW SENATOR. Election of Bard Ratified by the

Joint Seasion, SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 7.—The sen-ate and assembly today ratified the election of Senator-elect Bard. The senator-elect was introduced, and in a brief speech thanked those present for his election. Governor Gage delivered to Mr. Bard his certificate of his election this afternoon.

The assembly today, adopted senate joint resolution No. 5, introduced in the senate by Wolfer, relative to the building of a

Louisiana "Lily Whites."

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The "L'ly-White" republican convention at Alexan-dria nominated the following ticket: Governor, C. A. Adee; Heutenant-governor, Judge Wiley; secretary of state, General W. J. Behan; auditor, A. J. Wecks, Fusion with the populists was not ef-fected, but a conference committee was appointed to negotiate with all elements opposed to the demrocracy. Two republican and a populist ticket in the field practically assures democratic succes.

ODDITIES OF WASHINGTON.

Pecularities of the Capital City Shown in Advertising.

Nothing gives the stranger in Washing-ton a better idea of the essential difference between the capital and all other cities of the United Sistes than a study of the "want" advertisements in the daily papers, says a Washington letter in the New York Times. Surely, one would think the "wants" of people in any large city ar-pretty much the same as in my other, but a blindfolded man, hearing some Washington "ads." read in any city of the

union would be able to tell instantly in what city they were published.
The trail of the government is over all in this city. When you go to a stationery in this city. When you go to a stationery store to buy note paper, you can choose between brands bearing such names as "Congressional" or "Capitol," When you look in at the show window of a book-store the books most prominently displayed are books on politics and public events, and it takes a second glance to find the novels. So with the "ads." For instance, the "Situations Wanted" column in stance, the "Studions Wanted column in New York is confined to announcing the availability of hookkeepers, clerks, stenog-raphers, cooks, coachmen and other pro-sale persons. Here is the sort of "ad." that seems to be most common in the "Sit-nation Wanted" column of the Washingon papers:

WANTED-I WILL GIVE ANYBODY THE first months ealery to find me a government position paying \$50 per month or more. Address A.E. H. This is repeated over and over again

very day, in all sorts of forms. Here is WANTED-HUNDRED DOLLARS CASH AND

25 per cent for securing me any government position to enable me to finish my course. Ad-dress MEDICAL STUDENT. There does not seem to be any fixed rate of remuneration for people engaged in this peculiar business, as witness the wide difference in the following offers: WANTED - \$106 FOR POSITION OF ANY kind (not requiring an examination) in the government; references exchanged. Address STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

WANTED-I WILL GIVE \$50 CASH TO ANY one securing me a Gov't postflon paying \$60 or more per month. P. C. Q.

WANTED-FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE PAID any one eccuring me government position-census preferred-paying forty dollars per month. Address Miss A. B. Here is one person who is willing to pay \$160 for a position "of any kind"; another will give \$50 for a \$60 position, and a third

will give the same amount for one paying only \$60. All these were taken from single issue of one paper, and there wer when there is an application for a post-

tion as stenographer or clerk, the adver-tisement is worded differently from what it would be in New York or any other city, and bears the capital water-mark as plain as day:

WANTED—CONGRESSMAN OR SENATOR can secure services, as clerk, or secretary, of bright, educated, intelligent young lady; experienced typewriter and correspondent.

It may seem that this "educated, intelligent young lady" is particular in her lastes, since she announces that she will play the typewriter keys for nobody of east importance than a "Compressman or senator"; but this would be doing her en njustice, for she is using the customary formula in advertising for such a position. When a stenographer is so careless about the sort of employer he gets that he is willing to work for people who have never been elevated to the congressional dignity, he specifies it in his advertisement, thus: WANTED - EXPERT STENOGRAPHER DE-sires Congressional or other work after 4 P. M.; speedy and accurate; terms very reason-able. T. J. LONGLEY.

Of course, this sort of advertisement is not peculiar to stenographers. Here is a specimen advertisement of a servant girt who is not particular about the official po-sition of her employer;

WANTED - BY NICE-LOOKING COLORED girl, place to wait on Congressman or any other gentleman. Address M. M. M. The "Help Wanted" column is similar. When a clerk is asked for he must understand the pension business, or the parent business, or some business which he would not be expected to know outside of Wash-ington. The influence of the capital is ex-tended even over the book-agent business, as is shown in the following:

WANTED-GENTLEMEN AND LADIES TO sell "Autobiographies and Portraits of the President, Cabinet, Supreme Court, and Congress." Contains a biography and full-page portrait of every member of the Senate and House of Representatives. Bells to them on sight. THE NEALE CO.

This advertiser is willing to make known This advertiser is willing to make known his confidence in the vanity and human frailty of senators and representatives. Another advertiser wants 'Confederate veterans' as book agents, and assures them that they can make \$100 per month. When the real esate man wlahes to make known the attractions of his suburban lots, he dangles the United States government before the even of possible overheads. before the eyes of possible purchasers

before the eyes of possible purchasers:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONgress will urge the construction of the Memorial bridge. Lots across the river are selling briskly. Drop poetal for new 16-page
pictorial "booklet," filantrating Fort Meyer
Heighla, and "How to be your own hardlered
on his a month." Carriages can call at your
door to show the property, free of charge.

FULTON R. GORDON.

This kind of advertisement goes under the head of "Business Chances." The "For Rent" column is equally redoent of the government. This is the "Rooms" section of this column ap-

purpose, for he knows that they object

purpose, for he knows that they object to children and the smell of cooking;

POR RENT-A HANDSONELY FURNISHED suite of large double purious and bed room; half a square from Labrary building and stress cars, no children or ofer of cooking in bouse; ideal quarters for Member of Congress; mappecilon invited; desirable table board hear. The "Personal" column in Washingto

A CLERK (CLASS E.), P. O. DEPT., WISHES transfer with cirk in same or some other dept. Address J. I.

All this is easy to understand, but a nore perplexing question is why people should lose so many things in Washing-ton. In New York the "Lost and Found" column has a modest place among adver-tisements, but in Washington it is plethoric and obtrustve. Washington people are ev-idently careless. A still more curious thing s that there are fashions in losses. This has been a great week for lost collar-stes. In a single laste of one newspaper here were advertisements for two lost

Collarettes.

Washington people are also careless shout their dogs. They seem to be always losing dogs. The "Lost and Found" columns are largely made up of requests for the return of these animals. Not infrequently an advertiser loses two or three dogs at once. One man has announced these three these thins the conductions. three times this week that he has found a black and white calf and a white cow, and that the owner can have them if he will take them away. Frequently the uge of the careless per-

son is mentioned or hinted at. If the person is young. "A small boy" has just an-nounced that he has lost a \$24-gold piece. This, of course, is an appeal to the sym-pathies of the finder, who might be tempt-ed to keep it. If he did not know that he would get the child in trouble by daing so. In the same issue it is made known that "a school girl" has lost a joyal in the congressional library. It is also sentioned that she is the daughter of a havat

Venezuela Troops Invade Brazil. BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says the Venezuelan troops invaded Brazillan territory, and were opposed by the forces of the latter republic, which were forced to retreat after a serious fight.

Collections at Havana,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The war department made the statement today that
the total collections of the port of Havana
for the 301 working days of the year 1830 was \$1,007,154, making an average daily collection of \$36,867.

Kantz Transferred His Flag. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 7. — Admiral Kautz has transferred his flag from the Philadelphia, the transfer being attended with the usual salutes and ceremonies. The Philadelphia has sailed for Sar

Daily Treasury Statement, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Today's state-nent of the condition of the treasury

Available cash balance\$290.242.249

Richard W. Thompson Dying. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 7.—Colo Richard W. Thompson is on his deathbest, at the age of 21. The physician at a late hour tonight said that he expected death at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning.

Charged With Embezzling SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 7.—William Stiles was arrested here today, charged with embezzling \$40,000 from the estate of the late Samuel Halstead, of New York

Fetu, the Belgin Painter. BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 .- Fetu, the Belgian ainter, is dead.

Ill Health is Expensive.

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH

Very few persons can afford to be ill; it costs so much both be ill: it costs so lily. When physically and mentally. When the great



Napoleon, thro' carelessness. physica. ealth of er days became

in sympathy with his body. The Russian campaign and Waterloo were the results. Ill health cost him an empire. A teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS" in a glass of water every morning before breakfast will keep your stomach, your bowels, your liver and your blood in such good condition that you can defy the attacks of disease. It is pleasant

DR ALBERT M'C. SCULLY, New York City, states: "I take pleasure in stating that I have used and pre-certised Abbey's Enfervescent Salt and have found its use hereficial in cases of torpid liver. I am prescribing it in cases of general malaise with evident success."

DR. JOHN COOPER, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Those to whom I have given and recommended Abbey's Effervescent Salt speak very highly of it. It required only to be known to be appreciated."

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 Effervescent balt. At druggists' only.

25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Send two s-ct. snamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one at the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

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

USED DAILY, GIVES HEAL TH



DRESS SHIRTS, E. & W.

PERMANENCE!

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS OF VITAL IM-PORT TO THE PUBLIC.

Whether People Cured of Diseases at the Copeland Medical Institute "Stay Cured," or Whether the Relief Given Is But Temporary.

The permanence of the cures performed | poor, deluded people will be worse than by Drs. Copeland and Montgomery in ever." their immense practice in this city is a A portion of the great public was inquestion of the most vital importance to our people, and it must be most gratify-ing, not only to those physicians, but to the interested thousands who have been watching the unparalleled increase and has been so firmly established. The undoubted evidence of their great success has appeared day after day, month after month, and as this evidence accumulated, became undoubted, indisputable and overwhelming, their enemies—and they have them in that class of people who are ever envious of success and genuine meritwere forced to acknowledge that Drs. Copeland and Montgomers were able to accomplish what they claimed, and that they succeeded when others less expe-rienced, achooled and careful failed. Aft-er, as has been said, this flood tide of evidence had established this fact beyond dispute they contented themselves with

such cold comfort as this; "Oh, yes; they understand how to take severe cases and fix them so so as to answer their purposes. They possess the art of pulliating disease and making people feel better for a little while, but just wait, Just wait, and you will find that this relief is but temporary, and these lic

watching the unparalleled increase and can substantiate all that has been claimed, success of their practice that this fact Possessed of this knowledge, Drs. Copeland and Montgomery pursued the even tenor of their way, freating and curing thousands of people-paying no attention to their detractors, but calm in a con-sciousness of their own rectifude, the possession of superfor knowledge and skill, the well-known fact that "truth crushed to earth will rise again," and that time would as cartainly vimilicate the perma-nency and completeness of facts work as day follows night and springtime and har-

> The permanence of their cures has been as freely and as abundantly testified to in that great public cours of justice—the daily press—as the fact that they can cure where others have falled. There is no great secret in this matter, although it has startled the public. Dr. Copsiand and his associates are honest. That is

ARRH

ONSUMPTION

A PERFECT CURE

my work took me-up as far north as St.
Michael. In spite of all these changes I
have had no trouble; not even a severe
cold. Before my treatment I was hardly
ever free from cold. BRONCHIAL CATARRH LIKE CONSUMPTION

Mr. E. A. Roth, Brewster hotel, Portland, a well-known steamboat man, having been engineer on the steamer having been engineer on the steamer Hercules and other river craft for years. Mr. Ruth relates a history of intense suffering from severe bronchial trouble covering a period of 12 years, and tells of his marvelous cure by Drs. Copeland and Montgomery after repeated failures by other doctors, and after being told repeatedly that his case was a hopelessly because the craft.

ncurable one: "I am a perfectly well man today, and I owe it all to the treatment of Drs. Cope-



Mr. E. A. Ruth, Brewster Hotel, Portchini Catarrh.

land and Montgomery. I am not stating it too strong language when I say that ey saved my life, for it is as true as

physical wreck. I had every symp-tom of consumption. I had night swents and a terrible cough, Sometimes I would cough until I raised bright, red blood. At other times I coughed until I vomited. My chest was sore, with sharp, cutting pains through the lungs. I lost fiesh until I looked like a skeleton,

"On my first visit to the doctors' office I was so weak I had to the down while waiting for my turn. I had quit work, and it seemed only a matter of a few weeks until all would be over.

"I had consulted doctor after doctor, and they all told me I could never get well. As a last resort I placed myself under treatment with Drs. Copeland and Montgomery and they cured me.

"When I say they cared me, I mean

treatment two and a half years ago I was a well man, and have been "I have worked right along, some wheee

Mr. John Redmond, McMinnville, Or.: I had suffered with enterth and stom-ach trouble for years. I took a course of treatment with Drs. Copeland and Montgomery, and they cured me. I have been enjoying good health ever since.

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To hosts of sufferers overywhere 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 affliction.

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

open?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"

"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bed taste in the norming?"
"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Is your appetite failing?"
"Is there pain after sating?"
"Are you light headed?"
"When you get up suddenly are

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

"Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"
"Do you have pain in back or ider shoulder. Not have pain in back or Do you, wake up tired and out of

"Are you losing flesh?" INFORMATION OF NEW HOME

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DISEASES OF MEN od polson, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, im-TOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, hash-fulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS TOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE. MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY

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