### TARIFF BILL TO WAIT

Senators Will Try to Compromise the Differences.

AGREEMENT REACHED AT CAUCUS

Relief Bill Will Be Passed at Once, and Government Measure Disposed Of as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- The Republican Senators in caucus today reached a partial agreement on Puerto Rican legis-lation. The House bill appropriating \$2. 000,000 is to be taken up and passed immediately. The bill for a civil government of the island is to be taken up and disposed of as soon as possible, and the tariff bill is to be delayed for the present, while a mittee of seven Senators, selected by Chairman Allison, will try to compromise the differences on the revenue bill and cure a measure which Republican Sentors generally can support. This partial agreement was reached after a caucus sting from 8 o'clock until 5:30. The temper of the debate today was

much milder than that of yesterday. As soon as it was generally understood that the tariff features of the legislation were to be postponed, the discussion reverted to the governmental feature of the bill, and upon this subject the time was mostly spent. Fornker explained many features of the bill, and was frequently interrogated, so that he was on his feet a great deal of the time. He was questioned by different Senators, most of whom wanted to know the tariff or other provisions of the bill. It was intimated that the bill could be amended if not satisfactory, and Senators opposed to a tariff on Puerto Rican products said that there would not be the least objection to passing the Gov-

Elkins said that he favored leaving not only the question of revenues, but the government of the island as well, to the He thought the island would be much better off under military rule for the next two years than under any apvernment that could be devised by ongress. He particularly counseled de-

There was general unanimity as to the wisdom of providing for immediate action

on the \$2,000,000 relief proposition. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who was not heard yesterday, expressed himself as firmly convinced that the principle of a protective tariff in the interest of the industries of the United States should be ustained in whatever was done. Hoar talked at considerable length about

the legal phase of the question, express-ing the opinion that the Senate could not act with too great deliberation in considntous a subject.

Warren agreed with Hoar upon this latter point. He had, he said, been favorable to absolute free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States proper, but he had listened with interest and profit to the arguments on the other side, and he did not believe that the subject had been exhausted by any means. He felt that everything was to be gained and nothing to be lost by proceeding deliberately, escially in view of the fact that the entire problem was new.

Many other speeches were made in the ame line, notably by Senators Aldrich and Mason. At this point the suggestion of a committee was made, and as soon as the authority for its appointment was given, the caucus edjourned sine die.

#### BORDER FORTIFICATIONS. House Committee Postpones Action on Sulzer's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-In the meet of the House committee on military affairs today, Sulzer called up his resolu tion directing the Secretary of War to inform the House what fortifications Great Britain is erecting along the northern at Puget Sound and in the Northwest border country. An amendment was made striking out the reference to Great Britain and making it refer "to any foreign ion of the matter for a week prevailed on a party vote of six to five, and the rese on went over without action.

Pensions for Officers' Widows. WASHINGTON, March 14.-The House nittee on pensions today ordered bills granting pensions to the widow of Colone Stotsenberg, of the First Nebraska Reg-iment, killed in the Philippines, at \$40 per month; to the widow of Captain Allan Capron, killed in Cuba, at \$30 per month, and to the widow of Captain Allan Capron, Sr., at \$25 per month. The distinc-tion in rate in the Capron cases is due to the property owned by Mrs. Capron. Sr. The bill pensioning the mother of Lieu-tenant Brumby, Flag Lieutenant of Ad-

#### THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

miral Dewey, went over, pending the

#### Gravity of the Situation Made Worse by Drought and the Plague.

The latest figures relating to the terri-le calamity that has fallen on a part of India show the numbers employed on rellef works: Bombay, \$23,000; Punjab, 111,-000; Central Provinces, 1,172,000; Berar, 199,000; Ajmere, 110,000; Rajputana, 283,000 Central India, 37,000; Bombay States, 330,-000; Baroda, 61,000; total, 2,747,000. Lord Curzon's telegram to the India Office in London adds to this statement; "No rain; crop prospects becoming worse as the rain holds off, though in the Northwestern provinces and Oudh germination is good, and irrigated areas there and in Punjah are safe." The outside world can have but a faint idea of the disastrous effect of the conditions of things so coldly described in the official statement given but the following extract from the letter of a Bombay official, dated Ahmedabad, December 8, 1899, gives some slight indication of it. He says:

"I came here on tour, and find there is every evidence of famine, but the whole-sale mortality of cattle is the most striking feature at present. Trains full of hides are to be seen going to the Bombay market, and this splendid breed of Guzerat cattle have already died in tens sands. It will take many years to

"I am afraid this will be the worst famine the Bombay Presidency and India generally has had for very many years past, the area is so extensive and the failare of grass and crops so absolute, in addition to which the water supply is failing. In this usually fertile province of Guzerat-Rajputana and Kattiwar, they have had no such visitation within the century, and in the Deccan, alas! this is second acute famine in three years. It really seems as if this battle of saving

"I went to the poorhouse here which has only been started a short time, for people who are picked up about the city ecincis too weak to work and exhaus ed from nothing to eat. There are already 256 in the house little better than living skeletons. Some die every day in rhouse. It is only the beginning of what will get worse, more acute, every

onth for at least six months to come "There is not the slightest doubt that were the British Government not here now, whole provinces would get depopu-lated, and with all the resources at our

in India only adds to and confirms what this official describes. The plague still conthis official describes. The plague still con-tinues its ravages, in some places becom-ing worse as the effect of famine in-creases; the combination of the two scourges also tending to an augmentation of crime and the spread of disaffection. To add to the seriousness of the outlook the wages paid to the people on the re-lief works have had to be reduced on account of their increasing numbers and to avoid exhausting the famine fund.

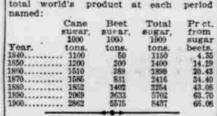
#### CANE AND BEET SUGAR.

Production Transferred From the Tropics to the Temperate Zone.

WASHINGTON, March 13.-The transfer of sugar production from the plantations of the tropics to the farms of the tem-perate zone is illustrated by some figures just published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They show that 96 per cent of the sugar crop of the world was in 1840 supplied by sugar cane, a tropical product, and but 5 per cent from beets, a product of the temperate zone; while in 1899, but 34 per cent of the world's sugar supply was from cane and 66 per cent from beets. How much of this is due to the disappearance of slave labor which existed in all cane producing territory at the beginning of the period under review is left to the consideration of economists and sociologists; but it is a fact that and sociologists; but it is a fact that the world's cane sugar crop of 1899 would little more than supply the demands of the United States alone, after deducting the home consumption of the countries in which it is produced. The total cane sugar crop of the world, as estimated by Willest and General New York is given Willett and Gray, of New York, is given as 2,862,005 tons, and with a few excep-tions "includes local production for home onsumption wherever known," while the tics show that the total sugar importations of the United States in the calendar tions of the United States in the carendar year 1899 were 1.964,170 tons, so that if all the cane sugar product of the world in 1899 were massed together and the local consumption of the countries of its profuction deducted, the remainder would little more than equal the importations of the United States alone in that year. It is not to be understood from this tatement, however, that the United States loes in fact import all of the world's surplus of this sugar. On the contrary, our consumption of beet sugar is steadily in-creasing, and was in the fiscal year 1899 greater than that of any preceding year in our history, with the single exception of 1897, when the imports were abnormal by reason of expected changes in the tariff law. The total imports of beet sugar in the flecal year 1899 were 723,335,352 pounds, out of a grand total of 3,517,950,689 pounds, o that beet sugar, having captured the markets of Europe, is now supplying one-fifth of the imports into the United States, despite the proximity to the United States of so large a proportion of the cane sugar producing territory of the world. The following table shows the production of cane and beet sugar in the principal

producing countries of the world in the sugar year 1899-1900; Cane sugar: 1000 | Beet sugar: 1000 ountries ons. .1789 .1120 . 960 . 885 132 All other Total .....

\*Exports.
The following table shows the world's roduction of beet and cane sugar at ecennial period from 1849 to 1960, and the percentage which beet supplied of the total world's product at each period world's product at each period named:



#### Service on North Pacific Coast to Be Greatly Improved.

WASHINGTON, March 8.-The Light-

house Board has found, on opening bids for the Alaska tender-for which \$100,000 was appropriated-that prices have adappropriation. The lowest bid secured was for \$110,000 by Moran Bros., of Seat-When the \$100,000 estimate was made by the board the price of the materials necessary in the construction of the vessel was much less than the figures at which the same can be had at present. Besides, the board dispensed with several desired appliances in order to keep the estimate inside of the appropriation. Included in these items was \$6000 for a towing appliince and also an electric lighting plant With the passage of the Foster lightouse bill, appropriating \$300,000 for light houses and fog signals in Alaska, the Lighthouse Board feels the immediate necessity of securing the services of a cision of the Pension Bureau in this case, first-class tender. As soon as the season it is propoed to have the sites for the lighthouses and fog signals definitely determined upon, and parties will be sent out under the direction of the board for that purpose. It is also felt that the new tender should be provided at once, and, accordingly, it is the intention to have an additional \$20,000 allowed, which, with the \$100,000 originally appropriated, will be sufficient to build a very handsome tender.

The Lighthouse Board proposes to erect the first lighthouse at Scotch Cap, the gateway to St. Michael and Cape Nome It is expected by Senator Foster that the first appropriation of \$300.000 will result in the construction of not less than 10 and possibly 12 stations. Each station will be provided with a fog signal, as well as a lighthouse. The presence of for during certain seasons in Alaskan waters ren-ders it desirable to have the fog signals

combined at each station with the light. No Postponement.

Pacific Coast Jobbers' & Manufacturers' Association, through George Soole, member of the traffic committee, of Seattle, has asked that the meeting of the Interstate Commerce Commission, March 15, at San Francisco, be postponed until such time as the members in the states of New York and Vermont could be present. This was done in the hope of securing a fair and impartial decision on the ques tion involved in the suit brought by the Business Men's Association of St. Louis against railroad companies terminating on the Pacific Coast and their Eastern connections. Martin A. Knapp, of New York chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has notified Senator Foster that he will be present at the hearing in San Francisco. Accordingly, it is under-

#### stood, no postponement will be had. Archaelogical Exploration.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.-President Wheeler has announced to the regents of the University of California that experts of acknowledged repute have been engaged to make excavations and explora tions in parts of the world rich with relics of ancient learning. The entire expense of the work will be borne by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. In Egypt. Dr. George Reisner will have charge of the expications. The materials collected by the scientists will be placed in the Archaeological Museum to be established at Berkeley.

Big Concession of Pulp Lands. TORONTO, Ont., March 14.—By an agreement brought about in the Legislature, a big concession of pulp lands for 21 years is granted to a syndicate comprised of a number of Canadians, and including command the government is scarcely able to stand the enormous drain on its resources. The Government of Bombay has long since had to get assistance from the Government of India, for three years of plague and famine have been too much."

Other information from various sources

RELIEVING FORCE WITHIN FORTY MILES OF MAFEKING.

Another Column Under Colonel Peckham Is Marching North From Kimberley to Raise the Siege.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.-Colonel Plum er is now within 40 miles of Mafeking.

LOBATSI March &-Colonel Plumer's orce reached here March 6. It is believed only a single bridge southward has been destroyed, and that otherwise the railroad is intact to within five miles of Mafeking. Plumer has already dispersed several Boer police posts in this neighborhood, and is actively pushing his advance southward

MUST BE RELIEVED SOON.

Mateking Cannot Hold Out Much Longer.

LONDON, March 14.-Mafeking can scarcely hold out much longer. The news of Colonel Plumer's approach has given substance to the rumors of its relief, but those best informed are inclined to think the relief is more likely to become accomplished by Colonel Peckham's column from Kimberley. Private advices have se forth that Colonel Plumer has almost given up hope of accomplishing anything more than harassing the Boers, though since these were written it is stated that the diminished number of the investing force may have rendered Plumer's task From Herschel comes the statement that

the total collapse of the insurgent colo-General Cronje, according to a Cape Town special, will sail for St. Helens March 15, accompanied by all the Paarde-

burg prisoners. Rhodes is suffering from catarrh of the stomach, and is unable to sail for

Natal dispatches recount that the greatest satisfaction is felt there at Lord Sal-isbury's reply to the Boer Presidents' peace overture. A dispatch from Pictermaritzburg, published in the second edition of the Times, says: "The reply, especially the last para-

graph, relating to independence, has been received in Natal, with a feeling of great relief, and is dispelling all doubts."

A private dispatch from Johannesburg
has been received in London, dated Saturday, March 10, contradicting the reports that the mines are flooded, and all the machinery broken, and asserting that all

In the House of Commons today, the war loan passed its third reading.

#### JAMESON AT LADYSMITH. The Doctor Found Plenty to Do Among the Sick.

NEW YORK, March 16 -- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Dr. Jameson was down with enteric fewer and critically ill when Ladysmith was re-lieved. A private dispatch received here by a prominent South African states that he has rallied and is likely to recover. Dr. Jameson was anxious to have a military command in the campaign, but as the leader of the raid he was excluded from the service for political reasons, and was not welcomed when he arrived at Ladysmith a few days before the investment of the town. His opportunity came When the garrison was fever-stricken he reverted to medical practice, and did 10 men's work in caring for the fever patients and the wounded soldiers.

The peace envoys who have arrived at Lourenco Marques are high officials in the two republics. Mr. Wo'marans is a member of the Boer Executive Council and a blind cilioner of Devices. and a blind follower of President Kruger, who has implicit confidence in his fidelity. While nearer 40 than 50 years LIGHTHOUSES AND TENDERS old, he fought as a youth in the first war independence, and was bitterly hostile to the Uitlanders and reformers. The South Africans describe him as an astute and crafty man, who has learned all he knows about politics from Mr. Kruger. Mr. Fischer has been State Secretary of the Free State and has exerted a strong sence over the Dutch leaders in Cap

> The Ministers, having the moral support of the United States, are to the appeals which the Dutch Republics are making for foreign mediation, whether in Europe or America. They confidently expect Lord Roberts to go from lute in fighting the battle of the United Empire. They will regard the interven-tion of any European power as an unfriendly act, precisely as the Americans would have done at the close of the war with Spain, when the British Government cern it.

THE NEW YORK MEETING.

Arrangements Practically Completed for the Pro-Boer Demonstration. NEW YORK, March 14.-The arrange ents for the big pro-Boer mass meeting

to be held at Cooper Union tomorrownight were practically completed las night at a meeting of the committee, held at the Morton House. Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoosen will Montagu White, John E. Milholland. William McAdoo, Robert B.

John De Witt Warner and P. L. Van Wes-sels. Mr. Van Wessels is a brother of the Speaker of the Assembly of the Orange Free State. According to the programme. Mr. White will confine himself to a clear explanation of the South Afri can situation, and the other two speakers will appeal to the audience for an expression of the people's desire for intervention by the United States. A committee was appointed last night to take up

a collection during the meeting. The question as to just what resoluing called for much discussion. The resolution offered by Mr. Sulzer to Congress was suggested as a model, but John E Milholland, in a speech that roused the enthusiasm of the committeemen, argued for stronger resolutions. He asked that the President be called upon to make a firm demand for an ending by peaceful means of the conflict. In reply to the er, who feared that any demand on the part of this country would occasion a con-flict with England, Mr. Milholland said:

"There will be no war. But the way to get peace out of John Bull is to prepare for the other thing. The wisdom of the American people is greater than that of any Admin'stration, and when carried out, and carried out successfully." Other speakers took the same stand, and although the committee on resolutions was not burdened with any instructions to be offered tomorrow night will demand immediate and firm action at Washington. Another bigger meeting is being planned to take place in the Madi

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

A Firm Declination of the Appeal of the Boer Presidents.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- The answer of Lord Salisbury to the message from Presidents Kruger and Steyn, which was transmitted through our Government, was received at a late hour last night by Secretary Hay, through Mr. White, our charge at London. As indicated in the London dispatches, the answer

transmitted to Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, who will sub-

mit it to the two Presidents.

This marks the end of the first overture toward peace. It is believed here, however, that an effort will soon be made by the Boers to attain peace, though re-course may be had to some other agency

than the United States.

The President has decided that it is not proper at this time to make public the text of the communications which have passed between Pretoria, London and Washington relative to the peace negotiations. Therefore, the Ailen resolution, adopted by the Senate, calling for the correspondence, must remain unanawered for the present, though there is reason to believe the cause for maintaining secrecy on this point will soon disappear. It is stated, however, that the press dispatches have indicated the sallent features of the rrespondence, with sufficient accuracy and about the only omission, so far as can be learned, was the failure to develop the fact that the appeal of the Boer Government that the United Stales might be allowed to intervene was accompanied by an earnest expression by the Presi-dent of his willingness to do anything within his power to bring about the termination of the war, which he hoped night be attained.

Lord Salisbury's reply, while firmly de-

clining the request of the Boer Govern-ment, conveyed his appreciation of the commendable sentiments which inspired the President's utterances. Inasmuch as there appears to be some confusion in the public mind respecting the various efforts made by the Boers to end the war, it may that this particular spondence, passing through the State Department, was separate and apart from the note addressed by Presidents Kruger adn Steyn to nearly all the Continenta powers, believed to be in sympathy with their cause, and was also distinct from the appeal addressed directly to Lord Salisbury by the two Presidents, which, with His Lordship's answer, formed the subject of the communication made yesterday by him to Parliament.

Patrick Egan's Views.

NEW YORK, March 14.-Patrick Egan,

ex-minister to Chile, and ex-president of the Irish National Federation, has writ-ten a letter, in which he says: "I think I know the Irish people as a whole and in detail at home and abroad, as well as any other living man, and I can say conscientiously that outside of the immediate place-holders and hangerson of the British Government, the Orange Fraternity, the landlords and castle shop-keepers, and a mere handful of the society people, known as 'Cawstle Cawtholics, making a grand total of not over 15 per cent of the entire population, there are none in Ireland who want Victoria as their Queen, or who have any ot feeling for her than one of coldest in

difference, if not actual hatred.
"The present momentous occasion is one that demands dignified but unfinching manhood on the part of leaders of the Irish people. Let us hope that they will not be found wanting."

The Fight at Abraham's Kraal. PRETORIA, March 13.-Commander De-larey's report of the fight at Abraham's

Kraal Saturday says:
"The British were estimated to number 40,000 men. Their first assault was repulsed. Only two Boers were wounded. The second assault was made on the hills to the left of our position. These hills preclating this, I and 300 men defended the position from 9 in the morning until sundown. The burghers fought like heroes, and three times repulsed masses of the relieving their men. At sundown there was not 50 yards between us. The British lost heavily, No accurate returns of our losses are

Nearing the Free State Capital. PRETORIA, March 13 .- A dispatch from Bloemfontein says that, in view of the military situation, the seat of government may be removed to Kroonstand

Races at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, March 14.-The results of the races were: nd. Maggie Davis third: time, 1:14.

One mile, selling—Lovable won, Belle of Orleans second, Miss Dode third; time, Steeplechase, short course, handleap Van Brunt won, Jim Hogg second, Seld-

enbach third; time, 3:11%. Two and a quarter miles, selling, the Bush cup—Albert Vale won, Naller second, Donna Rita third; time, 3:5614. One mile, handicap-Hurricane won, Florizar second, Lady Callahan third;

Six furlongs, selling-Iola won, Mousel toff second, Kilt third; time, 1:14.

Suicide of a Mining Man. EL PASO, Tex., March 14.-M. A. Shay, of Marysville, Mont., 57 years of age, comnitted suicide here tonight at his room in a hotel by shooting himself through the forehead. Despondency due to ilihealth was the cause. Shay had been a health was the cause. Shap and was well known on the Pacific Coast. He left an unsealed letter addressed to his wife at Marysville, in which he said he had de-cided to end his life, and asked her for-

Senator Goebel's Successor.

COVINGTON, Ky., March 14.-In the rote of Kenton County today to elect Senator to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Goebel, H. L. Harbison, Mr. Goebel's law partner, was elected by 529 majority over L. L. Creasey, his Republican opponent. The majority for Goebel for this county and district was about 2000. The vote today was less than half the total vote of last November.

French Canadians Voted Against It. OTTAWA, Ont., March 14.-Late last night the House divided on Bourasse's motion that the house refuse to consider the action of the Government in relation to the South African War as a precedent which would commit the Dominion to any such in the future, the vote standing 119 to 10 against it. The latter were all French Canadians, six Liberals and

Accident on the Burlington CHICAGO, March 14.-The Chicago-Denflyer, train No. 1, on the Burlington d, met with an accident tonight 25 miles west of Ottumwa, Ia. According to re-ports received at the Burlington office here, the engine of the train and the trucks of the first car were derailed. No

Utah Indian Lands Leased. SALT LAKE, March 14 .- A special to the Herald from Price, Utah, says Indian of Government land on the Uintah reservation to Eastern Utah flockmasters. The eases run five years, and the amount in

volved is \$18,300, which goes to the Uintah

The Chain Trust.

NEW YORK, March 14.-Representatives of the various companies to be included in the Standard Chain Company are at pres ent in this city. The company is capitalized at \$3,000,000, and in addition there is an authorized bond issue of \$700,000, of which about \$900,000, it is understood, will be issued at present.

Steel Works Burned. FLINT, Mich., March 14.-The Armstrong Steel Works burned early today. The loss is estimated at \$120,000. Golden's brewery and cooper ship, adjacent to the steel works, were also destroyed.

Plague Situation at Sydney. SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 14.-Another feath from bubonic plague has occurred

# ALL DISEASES \$5 A MONTH

It Means What It Says-It Means Consultation, Painstaking, Careful Examination and a Complete Diagnosis of Your Case—It Means All Medicines and Treatment in the Offices for Thirty Days-All for the Nominal Fee of Five Dollars. If You Pay More You Pay Too Much.

as from other subtle chronic mainlies, without any correct or definite iden of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been sufferers to understand just what it catarrh. The proper course for suf- be assured of the speedlest relief

Great numbers of people suffer known under various specific names, carefully over, mark those that ap-from the malign poisons of catarrh. are really of a catarrhal origin and ply to your case, and bring this with nature. Every part of the mucous bowels, kidneys and bladder are carefully arranged, to enable many subject to disease and blight by or office treatment, the patient may is that alls them. Many diseases, ferers is this: Read these symptoms and cure possible to medical science.

are really of a catarrhal origin and ply to your case, and bring this with you to Dr. Copeland. If you live membrane, the nose, throat, eyes, away from the city, send them by ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, mail, and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail

### DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

**BRONCHIAL TUBES** 

#### DISEASE OF **HEAD AND THROAT**

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this condition.

"Is the voice husky?"

"Do you spit up slime?"

"Do you sche all over?"

"Do you shore at night?"

"Do you blow out scabs at night?"

"Is your nose stopped up?"

"Does the nose bleed easily?"

"Is these tickling in the throat?"

"Is they worse toward night?" "Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?" "Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your sense of smell leaving?" "Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?" "Does your nose stop up toward night?"

#### SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

Denfness and ear troubles result rom entarrh passing along the Eusachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

'Is your hearing falling?' "Do your ears discharge!"
"Do your ears itch and burn?" "Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?" "Is there throbbing in the cars?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?" To you have a ringing in the ears?" "Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing had cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionaliz?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?" "Do your ears hurt when you blow you

"Do you hear better some days than others?" "Do the noises in your cars keep you "When you blow your nose do the ears "Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"

#### ronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

This condition often results from

catarrh extending from the head and thront, and, if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the

DISEASE OF

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?" "Have you a pain in elde?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in elde?" "Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy material?" "Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?" "Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Have you pain behind the breastbone?"
"Have you a disgust for facty foods?" "Is there a tickling behind the palate?" "Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and morning?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to ge

### CATARRH OF THE LIVER

The liver becomes diseased by entarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver,

"Are you fretful?" "Are you peevish?"
"Do you get disay?"
"Do you feel fatigued?" "Do you feel miserable?" "Do you have cold fees?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?" "Can't you explain where?" "Constant sense of depression?" "Is there a bloating after eating?"
"Constant sense of pain in back?" "Have you gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Have you pain under shoulder-hisde?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"

### THE STOMACH

DISEASE OF

This condition may result from sev. eral causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swal-

"Are you costive?"

"Are you costive?"

"Is there vomiting?"

"Do you beloh up gas?"

"Are you lightheaded?"

"Is your tongue coated?"

"Do you hawk and spit?"

"Is four tongue coated?"

"Do you hawk and spit?"

"Are you nervous and weak?"

"Do you haw sick headsches?"

"Is there pain after eating?"

"Is there disgust for breakfast?"

"Is there such of blood to the head?"

"You you at times .ave diarrheas?"

"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"

"When you get up suddenly are you disay?"

"Is there snawing sensation in stomach?"

"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"

"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"

"To you beloh material that burns throat?"

"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

#### DISEASE OF THE NERVES

The majority of nervous diseases re caused by polsons in the blood, Polson circulating in the blood harnsses the brain and nerves, and such symptoms as these follows

"Do you feel giddy?"
"Is your mind dui!"
"Are you easily dazed?"
"Do you have beadache?"
"Do you have beadache?"
"Do you have beadache?"
"Do your hands tremble?"
"Does your heart flutter?"
"Are you easily irritated?"
"Are you always anxious?"
"Do your muscles twitch?"
"Is your temper irritable?"
"Suffer from diesplessness?"
"Does not sleep refresh you?"
"Do you start in your alcep?"
"Do you forget what you read?"
"Do you forget what you read?"
"Do you have horrible dreams?"
"Have you lost power in limbs?"
"Are you easily frightened?"
"Do you have pain on top of head?"
"Do you have pain on top of head?"
"Do you have a languid, tired feeling?"
"Do you have a languid, tired feeling?"
"Do you have a languid, tired feeling?"
"Do you have pain in the dark?"
"Do you have pain in the back of head?"

"Do you have palpitation of the heart?" Write for Information of New Home Treatment, Sent Free on Application.

CONSULTATION FREE. DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

### THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

TEA TRADE'S

CHINESE MINISTER AND JOHN BAR-RETT WERE THE SPEAKERS.

Ex-Minister Spoke of the Necessity of Reform in the Chinese Empire.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The members of the tea trade of New York gave a comlimentary dinner to the members of the Inited States Board of Tea Experts in the Waldorf tonight. Wu Ting-fang, the Chi nese Minister, was warmly received. In the course of his speech he said:

"I am not an expert on tea, but I remember from statistics that imports from China into this country are not as large as they should be. Is it because of the inferior quality of the tea? You never see any tea, or if you do, it is so adulterated that you don't know it is tea. If you Americans acquired the habit of using tea as we Chinese do, you would have good tea, and it is only reasonable that you should impose a tax upon it." John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, re-

sponding to the toast "America's Interests in China," said: "One important point in all this discussion of the open door and vast commer-cial opportunities in China has been overlooked. Here, in the presence of His Exellency, the Chinese Minister, whom we all admire for his abilities, statesmanship and frank diplomacy, I would like to ask this leading question on behalf of Americans who are deeply interested in the future of China: 'What is China herself going to do?" Or, in other words, in view of the recent notable efforts of the United States to keep open the door of com-merce, to emphasize the meaning as well as the letter of the treatles to prevent or checkmate the delimitation of spheres of influence, and so preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire, what is China erself going to do on her own part to take progressive steps to respect treaties, to resist assimilation by European powers through the spheres, and so

keep the empire intact? "With no harsh criticism intended, and with all due respect for His Excellency and his great country, we must admit that there are certain unfortunate but not ir-remediable conditions in the government of law and order in China that should be corrected if the empire would successfully work out its own salvation. Beginning with the Peking Government and extending to the interior and the provinces and prefectures, it would seem, in the opinion or those who have the best interests of China at heart, that some reason-able changes could and must be effected in the near future if China would stand with strong moral force and right against, on the one hand, the forward and selfish movement for territorial aggrandizement by some European powers, and with, on the other hand, the vigorous, legitimate efforts of the United States to help her at a time when the latter is practically the only country that has not demanded that she shall alienate a portion of her

"Will China consider the imperious necessity of accomplishing on her own in-

legitimate negotiations with foreign pow-ers on all questions at Peking; in reorganizing the essential forces of order in the protection of property and life; in the suppression of piracy and rebellion; in the onest application and collection of inland taxes; in promoting education; in granting and honoring just concessions for material development, and in opening the interior to the commerce of the world?"

COWS. OR STEAM-ENGINES? Which Have Done the Most for the

Advancement of Mankind? Ernest Seton-Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," "The Biography of a Grizzly," etc., in writing in the March Century of "The National Zoo at Washington," raises an interesting ques-tion as to the relative value of domestic animals and human inventions,

At the beginning of this century the Continent of North America was one vast and teeming game-range. Not only were sissippi, but other large game was fully as abundant, though less conspicuous Herds of eik, numbering 10,000 or 15,000 were commonly seen along the Upper Missouri. The antelope ranged the higher plains in herds of thousands; whitetail deer, though less gregarious, were seen in bands of hundreds; while bighorn sheep. though still less disposed to gather in large flocks, were rarely out of sight in the lower parts of the Eastern Rockies, and it was quite usual to see several hundred blacktail in the course of a sin

gle day's travel. But a change set in when the ploneer Americans, with their horses, their deadly rifles, their energy and their taste for murder, began to invade the newly-found West. The settlers increased in numbers, and the rifles became more deadly each year; but the animals did not im prove in speed, cunning or fecundity in an equal ratio, and so were defeated in the struggle for life, and started on the down grade toward extinction. Aside from sentimental or esthetic reasons, which I shall not here discuss, the extinction of a large or highly organized animal is a

L It is always dangerous to disturb the balance of Nature by removing a polse. Some of the worst plagues have arisen in this way.

2. We do not know, without much and careful expesiment, how vast a service that animal might have done to mankind as a domestic species.

The force of this will be more apparent if we recollect how much the few well-known domestic species have done for the

advancement of our race. Who can decide which has done more for mankind, the cow or the steam engine, the horse or electricity, the sheep or the printing press, the dog or the rifle, the ass or the loom? No one, indeed, can pronounce on these, yet all on reflection feel that there is reason in the comparisons. Take away these inventions, and we are put back a century, or perhaps two; but, further, take away the domestic animals, and we are reduced to absolute savagery, for it was they who first made it possible for our aboriginal forefathers to settle in one place and learn the rudiments of

And it is quite possible, though, of course, not demonstrable, that the hum-ble chuckle barn fowl has been a larger declination of the appeal. It has been here, and two fresh cases have developed, attive reform in her general and specific benefactor of our race than any mechani-

EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays, SUNDAYS-From 10 A. M. to 12 M. methods of government; in facilitating cal invention in our possession, for there is no inhabited country on earth today where the barn fowl is not a mainstay of health. There are vast regions of South America and Europe where it is the mainstay, and nowhere is there known anything that can take its place, which is probably more than can be said of any-

thing in the world of mechanics, Basswood lath are being manufactured lath that went out of sight a long time ago. These are selling at about two-thirds the price of pine lath and give

#### NO PAIN! NO GAS

satisfaction.

No charge for painless extraction when teeth are ordered. All work done by graduate dentists of 12 to 20 years' experience; a specialist in each department. We will tell you in advance exactly what your work will coat by a free examination. Give us a call, and you, will find

we do exactly as we advertise. 



### New York Dental Parlors

PORTLAND OFFICE N. E. Cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts. San Francisco Office, 723 Market st., second floor History building. Hours-8 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 4.



## Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowslhess, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Doses Small Price.