## BIG ORDER FROM MANILA

MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF CLOTHING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Nearly All of It Is on Hand and Will Be Shipped at Once-Otis' Casualty Report.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-Colonel Patten, of the Quartermaster-General's office, today completed arrangements for the shipment of about \$1,000,000 worth of clothing and equipage to Manila for the use of troops in the Philippines during the next six months. These shipments will be made by way of New York and San Francisco by the first available transports, and are in response to cabled requir

from the Depot Quartermaster at Manila. Among the principal articles cabled for are 130,000 khaki coats, 122,000 pairs of khaki trousers, 100,500 pairs of russet shoes, 50,000 pairs of black calfskin shoes, 220,000 pairs of cotton stockings, 75,000 nankeen shirts, 65,000 cotton undershifts, 70,000 pairs gs, 50,000 chambray shirts, 65,000 dark blue flannel shirts, 53,000 campaign hats, 75,000 pairs pankeen drawers, 61,000 pairs jeans drawers, 10,000 linen collars, 10,000 waist belts, 75,000 hat cords, 1500 tents (including 200 hospital tents), 2000 blankets, 12,000 brooms, 8000 scrubbing-brushes, 6000 barracks chairs and 10,000 light woolen

With the exception of the light woolen stockings, all articles are in stock at the various military depots, and will be forwarded with no more delay than necessary. Woolen stockings have not heretofore been considered as an essential part of the outfit of a soldier in the tropics, and consequently were not kept in stock. These articles will be purchased in the These articles will be purchased in the open market in San Francisco and forwarded with the rest. In addition to the articles already enumerated, 100 field ranges are called for. Even these were in stock, and will be sent forward. Under the policy adopted by the Quartermaste department arrangements will be made namediately to replenish the stock in all depots up to the maximum amount a time of the receipt of the mammoth order from the Philippines.

#### OTIS CASUALTY REPORT. Long List Sent to the War De-

partment. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The War Department today received the following long list of casualties from General Otis,

Deaths-Dysentery, July 21 last year, Henry Haze, First California, at Tayabas, while prisoner of war; March 7, Timothy O'Here, Twenty-sixth U. S. V.; Earl R. Bates, Thirty-seventh U. S. V. I.; March 12. Edward Bauman, Third Infantry. Majaria—Feb. 26. Willie Chest Twenty-second Infantry: March II. W fam Tappe, Twelfth Infantry; March 13, William G. Burns, Ninth Infantry; March 16, Hugh McIntyre, Fortieth U. S. V. I.; March 15, John Nordin, Forty-sixth U. S.

Fever-February 8, C. J. Paxon, Thir

teenth Infantry. Variola-February 23, B. I. Reed, Third Infantry: February 18, E. J. Hurbough Thirty-third Infantry; March 18, Hudson Simpson, Thirty-ninth Infantry; John Aus-Twenty-fourth Infantry: Romeo ckson, Twenty-fourth Infantry; March Daniel Lyons, Twenty-fourth Infantry; March 14, John Moore, Thirty-second In-

critis-Morch 12, Abram L. Mauk Fourth Cavalry; March 16, Harry B.

Stranahan, Third Cavalry, Diarrhoen-March 8, George W. Day, Corporal Eighteenth Infantry: John S. Klensky, musician Fighteenth Infantry: John S. Klensky, musician Fighteenth Infantry: Beriberri - March 12, John E. Deasy, Twenty-first Infantry.

Tuberculogis-March 12, Walter G. Webb, Seventeenth Infantry.

Typhoid fever-March 14, William Dow-

ell, Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry; Ed-ward Barth, Twenty-first Infantry; March 10. John O. Cameron, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry. umo-therax-March 16, Patrick Dow-

dall, Sergeant Sixth Artillery. Pneumonia-March 4, Thomas A. Taylor

Fortieth Volunteer Infantry. Drowred-Pebruary 6, Jacob Brandt. Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry; March 6. William M. Brown, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Edward beattie: March In. James Duddy, Twenty-eighth Volunteer

Killed-Luzon, Hospital Corps, March 2. Lynao, Thomas D. Dare, Hospital Stew-ard; Third Cavalry, March 14, Begnotan, Arthur Hardiwek; Sinteenth Infantry, March 2, Lynno, Thomas F. Brady; Twenty-second Volunteer Infantry, January 22. Quinngun. Edward Harrfeldt;

March 9. Bangued, C. A. Cross.

Wounded-Luzon, Third Cavalry, March 14. Bagnotan, Michael J. Cooney, chest, moderate: Sixteenth Infantry, March 2 Lynao, Major Henry O. Ward, leg. Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, March 12 Los Benos, Elmer A. Carr, wounded in Los Benos, Elmer A. Carr, wounded in breast, serious; Herman H. Frisch, head. serious; Nosk W. Bullard, thigh, seriou Porty-second Volunteer Infantry, March 4, Paete, Louis H. Taibell, side, revere, Panny, Eighteenth Infantry, February 16 San Remedio, Harry Gaylord, knee, slight; Cavitan, William McNaulty, Eighteenth Infantry, knee, slight: Nineteenth Infan try, February 16, San Remedio, James C. Garrazor, Feet, slight; George R. Ross, leg. severe; George Therrien, Corporal. severe: Thomas Hosty, arm, serious; William Nelselberger, leg. severe,

#### Settlement of Sulu Disputes. NEW YORK, March 12.-A special to

the Herald from Washington says: To prevent friction with the the Sulu Archipelago, measures have been taken by the American authorities in the Philippines for the adjudication of any questions that may arise which cannot be disposed of by the provisons of the trenty which he and General Bates entered several months ago.

onel Pettit, who succeeded General Bates as Commanding General of the De-partment of Mindano and the Sulu Archipelago, has besued this order, a copy of which has just reached the War Depart-

"It is directed that all cases in dispute between the Sultan and his subjects and the United States which come in conflict with the provisions of the treaty, be re-ferred by the commanding officers at S'Ansi and Bongao to the military commander at Sulu, who will take such as he may deem best, making a full re-port to the district commander."

## Smallpox on the Newark.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Advices to Surgeon-General Van Reypan indicate that the number of cases of smallpox on the cruiser Newark was limited to two, originally reported, contracted by two sailors who mingled with the natives at Vigan, in Northern Luzon. The report of ant Surgeon Russell, attached to the Newark, indicates that these cases were successfully treated and the spread of the disease prevented. That the smallpox has been entirely stamped out on the Newark is evidenced by the fact that the started from Manila for Hong Kong, to convoy the Monadnock.

Columbia Renamed Rosecrans. WASHINGTON, March 19,-The steamer Columbia, recently purchased by the Government for the Pacific transport service, has been renamed the Rosecras, in honor of the late General Rosecrans. The versel is to be used during the sum-mer to transport supplies for the troops in Alaska, and material for the erection

port service and other matters relative to the Quartermaster's Department at San Francisco and at Tacoma and Se-

MRS. STRUBLE PLEADS GUILTY Was Fined Two Hundred Dollars.

Which She Refused to Pay. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 19.-Elizabeth T. Struble, editor of the Nautilus Christian Science newspaper, plead of guilty in the Federal Court this afternoon to sending obscene literature through mails, and was fined \$200. Mrs. Struble refused to pay the fine, and tonight was taken to jall.

The Nebraska Poisoning Case. HASTINGS, Neb., March 19.-The trial of Viola Horlocker, on the charge of sending a package of poisoned candy to Mrs. C. F. Morey, April 10, 1896, was taken up in the District Court today. The attorneys for the defendant withdrew the plea of "not guilty," provisionally made and moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it did not allege a crime. The attorneys put in most of the afternoon arguing this motion. During the after-noon session, Miss Horlocker was told to arise while the State's Attorney read the charges against her. She stood with head and eyes drooping, and was perfectly calm. When asked if she was guilty or not guilty, she replied, in a firm voice, "Not guilty."

#### Caught the Wrong Man.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 19.-It develop today that the negro spirited away from the city fall last night to prevent his being lynched was not the man wanted saulting 7-year-old Juno Sims, and he was released, after having been got-ten out of the range of the mob. The real culprit is still at large. Feeling still runs high, and there will undoubtedly be a lynching if the right man is captured

Woman Killed Husband and Berself SANDUSKY, O., March 19.—Some, time last night Mrs. Leonard Wagner killed her husband and then shot herself. The double tragedy occurred at the Wagner home, about three miles from here, and nothing was known of it until this evening, when neighbors entered the house and found the dead bodies. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause.

Restaurant Cashier Murdered.

CHICAGO, March 19. - Miss Anni-Strother, cashler in a restaurant at Twenty-second street, was shot and in-stantly killed tonight by a well-dressed, heavily-veiled woman. Charles Smith, proprietor of a saloon across the street, has been arrested. The police declare he was attentive to the cashler and that his

#### BISHOP POTTER'S IMPRESSION Filipinos Unfit for Self-Government

He Praises Otis.

NEW YORK, March 19.-Bishop Potter who has just returned from a five months tour, which included visits to the Philip pines, Japan and India, talked today re garding his impressions. Referring to the Philippine situation, Bishop Po he went to the islands in an attitude of antagonism. He declined to say if his opinions had altered, but said he recognized the question as a purely academic

'Whatever we might have done," he said, "a year or more back, there is but one thing for us to do now, and that is to hold on to the Islands and assume the responsibility for their future. The mili-tary administration of the islands is beyond praise. General Otis has not received half the recognition to which he is entitled. His position has been one of extreme delicacy. New questions are arising daily, and he has handled them all with discretion.

"One thing is evident, and that is the Filipinos are in no condition for self-government. If a civil government were imposed it would need a large military force

"Several friends of Aguinaldo," continued the Bishop, "called upon me in Hong Kong and told me that they were satisfied that there could be no success for his un-dertaking. The better class of Filipinos are satisfied that American occupation means increased prosperity, and are not raising any objections."

Bishop Potter told of a visit he made to a factory in Manila where about 450 Filipino boys and girls are spinning cotton cloth. The overseer told him they had learned to work the looms in about six weeks, whereas Irish and Scotch children took as many months before they were of any service. The natives seemed to take kindly to the confinement of factory life, but they objected to the orders against smoking in the factories.

## FAST MAIL WRECKED.

Went Down an Embankment Injuring Several People.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 19.-The fast mail on the Plant system, which left here last night, was wrecked about a mile and a half from Ozark. William Kellar, a commercial trave'er from Savannah. Ga., and Conductor Reed were injured fatal y Others injured are: R. L. Todd, division passenger agent of the Plant system. Montgomery; Jack Cornalger, Southeastern passenger agent of the Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery, and C. L. Mitchell, a mcrchant of Ozark.

The train was slowing up for a bridge when the rear truck of the tender jumped the track and the entire train, except the last sleeper, left the rails. Two passen-ger coaches and two sleeperss turned over and rolled down an embankment.

#### Wheat in Benton County. Corvallis Times.

Wheat continues at 40 cents per bushel. The figure is low, but the farmers are compelled to grin and bear it. Some of them are selling off a part, and in a very few instance all of their holdings. In most cases they are compelled to sell in order to procure ready money for pay-ment of taxes or for other purposes. So far, about five-eighths of last year's crop has been sold. Of the 290,000 bushels stored with the two Corvallis flouring mills, about 175,000 bushels have been pu chased by the millers, and the remain 115,000 is in the hands of the farmers.

## Released of His Indebtedness.

CHICAGO, March 19.-Francis P. Owings, who formerly owned the Owings building the first "sky-scraper" in the building the first "sky-scraper" in the West, and who recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, was released of his indebt-edness today. His schedule of assets ag-gregated 45,564,917, the largest ever filed here under the bankruptcy act.

12,000,000,

Victoria Wheat Crop Short. MELBOURNE, March 19.—The official statistics of the wheat crop in Victoria show only 15,000,000 bushels, instead of 21,-000,000 bushels, which was the estimate before the harvest. The exportable surplus will be 6,650,000 bushels, instead of

Reconstruction of Theater Francais PARIS, March 19.-The Chamber of Dep utles today adopted a credit of 2400,000 francs for the reconstruction of the Theater Francais, recently destroyed by fire, and for the providing of a temporary home for the Comedie Francaise at the Odon.

New Use for Wireless Telegraphy When the work is concluded she will be put in the Philippine service.

Inspection of Transport Service.

Washington, March 19.— Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster U. S. A. just returned from Manila, has been ordered to make an inspection of the trans-

# BY WAY OF RUSTENBURG

ROBERTS MAY ADVANCE ON PRE-TORIA FROM THE WEST.

Possible Object of General Methuen's Presence at Warrenton, North of Kimberley.

LONDON, March 19 .- Judging from Lord Methuen's presence at Warrenton and the capture of the near-by passage of the Vaal at Fourteen Streams, keen ob-servers believe Lord Roberts meditates an advance in force on Pretoria by way of Rustenburg. This might start either from Fourteen Streams or Klensdorf, and would probably coincide with advances by way of Bloemfontein and Natal. Thus Lord Methuen may be given the chance to redeem his reputation as has General Gatacre.

Commandant Olivier has acco mother feat in his retreat from Northern Cape Colony, evacuating Roucheville and going towards Kroonstad, where President

#### POWERS WILL NOT INTERFERE. England's Position Too Pininly Stated.

NEW YORK, March 19,-"Great Brit ain's declaration that she will not tolerate the intervention of any power effectually prevents Europe from attempting to end the hostilities in progress in South Africa." This statement was made last night in Washington by a well-informed diplomat, who had carefully followed international events transpiring in the Old World.
"The European horizon," he contin

'is remarkably clear for England. Had in tervention been contemplated, action vould have been taken when British pres tige had suffered such a severe blow by the everses of General Buller before Ladysmith of General Gatacre at Stormberg and General Methuen at the Moddet River. The fact that Russia did not at that moment interfere shows conclusively, believe, the truthfulness of the peace entiments entertained by the Czar, which he endeavored to have incorporated into international law by the conference held at The Hague. I think it may be set down as absolutely correct that Russia does not propose to take advantage of Great Britain's present preoccupation in

outh Africa. "It is true that the loan just made to Persia will increase her influence with the people. That loan, however, is not due to the South African War. Negotiations for its subscription were begun before the war commenced. Great Britain knew of it, but did not try to prevent Persia from obtaining the money from Russia. It is untrue that Russia has been massing roops on the frontier of Afghanistan Those reports were probably put in circulation by persons desirous of distracting attention in England from events occurring in South Africa,

"It is to be expected that the Presidents of the South African Republics will endeavor to secure peace through diplomatic means. They probably fully under-ciand by now that there is no prospect of a second Majuoa Hill and that if peace comes before their governments are wiped out, it must be achieved by diplomatic negotiations. Just how this is possible however, in view of Great Britain's posi-tive declaration, I cannot say. The note from the United States enabled Lord Salisbury to play a strong card at the right time. His declaration has done much to clear the atmosphere for Great Brit ain and has shown the world the inten-tion of the British Government to destroy the two republics.

"Undoubtedly the governments of Eu-rope have discussed the prospect of com-pensation, but there is no talk of concerted action at present. It seems to me that had the decision been at all serious, action would have been inaugurated by the other powers when the English troops such a desperate plight in South Africa. The Boers now seem demoralized; the English have an immediate force with the English have an immediate force with is built on the bed of the Nile itself, which to conquer them and it is hardly Never once has rock been touched for the probable that the rebuffs sustained some by the British troops will be

## VICTORIA'S WISDOM.

S. P. O'Connor Writes of the Queen's Concessions to Irishmen. NEW YORK, March 18 .- T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in the London Daily Mall,

'I am asked to state my views with regard to the momentous announcements floor (40 feet below level of high Nile) as to the proposal by the Queen of the wearing of the shamrock by Irish soldiers by 10 feet thick. On this floor the superand as to Her Majesty's visit to Ireland. is a tribute to Irish nationality which piles are driven down to a further depth will be greatly appreciated. The symbological things of life are all apparently in metically scaled by cement grout, so that themselves small things. The shamrock materially is a small plant, but the wear-ing of it means to an Irishman centuries of cacred memories and country's wrongs resisted, and hopes maintained. The sancon of the wearing of it by the Irish soldier, then, is a concession-I had almost called it a tremendous concession-to Irish

sentiment by the British throne, which must have vast consequences.

£1500 per day.

The outlay at the Assouan dam was must have vast consequences.
"But, speaking assuredly in no spirit of carping objection, but as an illustration and a lesson, may I point out that the conduct of English Ministers toward this small question is a very remarkable and significant example of the slowness and duliness of wit, the want of imagination, insight and sympathy which have characterized all the relations between England and Ireland? While the Scotch soldier could wear the thistle without interference, while the Welsh soldier could wear the leek, the Irish soldier year after year was sent by some stupld officer to

because he wore the emblem of his nationality. "And when an Irish member, session aton, called attention to the fact in the House of Commons, he was howled at by many English members, and re-ceived either an abrupt or a positive answer from the Minister. And now, af- ble to it. ter all the bitterness of these years; af-ter the imprisonment and the snubs and all the rest, the trouble is ended by order of the highest and greatest figure in the realm. I will not say, as can be said about so many other concessions to Irish feeling, 'Too late, too late,' but assuredly the concession has not come too soon.

"And now as to the visit of the Queen to ireiand, I find this act a touching and, if I may use the word, a statesmanlike and eloquent proof, added to the many others, that the present sovereign is on of the wisest that ever ruled these lands.

Pretoria Prisoners' New Quarters. NEW YORK, March 19.-A dispatch to

the Tribune from London says: The British officers now in Pretoria have seen removed from the prison where Winston Churchill left them, to new quarters in the outskirts of the town under Dasport Ridge. The reasons for this change are not stated, but it is evident that General Roberts' army will have to expose a umber of British prisoners to exceptional danger when Pretoria is invested.

## Decreased Missionary Contributions

Chicago Tribune. Missionary contributions in the churches are becoming less and less, according to statistics printed in the Standard, the or-gan of the Baptist denomination in the West. The decrease is for home, as well as for foreign missions. The Standard says that of 981 white Baptist churches in Illinois 587 gave nothing to the home mis sion society of the church, and 661 gave nothing to foreign missions last year. The percentages of de inquents were smaller in Wisconsin, but even there, of 209 churches 77 gave nothing for home misslope and 68 nothing for foreign missions. Of 425 churches in Iowa, 172 gave nothing for home missions and 202 nothing for foreign missions. Of 2% churches in Minnesota, 114 gave nothing for home

and 117 nothing for foreign mis-These statistics are for the denomination, but it is probthe able that much the same conditions exist in other churches, and they show a de-creased interest in missions. The Stand-ard accounts for it by the failure of pastors to order collections for the purpose, but the real reason must be deeper than that. Probably churches are showing an increased tendency to spend their contri-butions under their own jurisdiction in

## THE DAMMING OF THE NILE Great Fent in Engineering and Its

Prospective Benefit to Egypt.

ettlement work or charitable labors in

their immediate vicinity. Hence they give less to societies. This is the case in some

Chicago churches, and it may in part ex-

plain the Standard's statistics.

John Ward in Ainslee's Magazine. When the Nile reservoirs planned by the great Willcocks were first made known to world, and it was found that he, although offering six or seven sites for his cyclopean designs, really only highly recommended one, the construction of which would wipe out the Island of Philae, the loveliest spot on the Nile, there was a universal howl of opposition. This got to such a height that Sir W. Garstin and his engineers may have felt a grim kind of re-lief when they found that the French would allow them no money from the Caisse to realize their schemes for storing the blessed water, and they had for a time to abandon the whole affair. when one fine morning John Aird, Sir Benjamin Baker and their friends unexpectedly called at the office of works in Cairo and offered to make any amount of dams, canals and locks, wherever they pleased, for no present cash payment, in accepting their wonderful offer the gov-ernment cut down the level of the great reservoir by nearly one-half. Willcocks vanted to store up 120 feet of water; Sir Benjamin Baker was told to content himself with 20 meters (about 65 feet) of Nile

And so the artists and the tourists and the general opponents to the drowning of Philae were appeased, or at least silenced. and the greatest engineering work that the world has ever seen was quietly started, and within a year 20,000 men were emand within a year 20,000 ployed at Assouan and at the supplemental dam of Asslout.

When the dam is completed and at its high level. Philae will have its temple pylons and a few of the higher ruins standing out of the water, just to mark where its ancient beauties were; but all its loveliness, its verdure, its palms, several of its temples, its storied walls and its Nilometer, its colonnades, its Roman quays, will disappear beneath the waters. An island will be lost, but a continent will be saved! For my part, I would rather they had made Willcocks' cyclopean granite barrier of about 150 feet (where the wall crossed the Bab el Kebir), and that the whole island had been sacrificed. The fragments left will only serve to reopen the sad affair in peoples' minds. However, we must make the best of it. Even with the 65 feet of water in the reservoir great advantages will be gained for upper Egypt. If we lose Philae for the tourist and the artist and the archeologist we will gain millions of ares more for the fellaheen's agriculture, and the revenue from the irrigation it will afford louble the return of annual income to the finances of the Government-so much so that if the British were allowed a free hand, this increased revenue could be made in a short time to clear Egypt from

The works at Asslout are under a talented engineer, G. H. Stephens, who is a born ruler. He has had 11,000 men working night and day at his great dam, and the huge wall and the navigation canal which accompanies it. This may seem, when compared with Assouan, a comparatively small affair, for it has only to "hold up" 10 or 12 feet of water to supply abundantly the great Ibrahimleh canal which in its course supplies the ancient Bahr Yusuf, and will thus vastly increase the cultivable land on the margin of the Libyan desert. But in many ways Assiout welr is even more remarkable than a wall of granite founded on a rock. is built on the bed of the Nile its foundations. Mr. Willcocks has shown in his saving of the old barrage that a permanent floor could be laid down or the river bed, which, properly construction would carry any weight of masonry fit to resist the pressure of any stream above it. This system is practically the one used in the Asslout barrage.

The Assiout dam is half a mile long and has a navigation lock at th side. The river has been coffer dammed in sections, and a masonry and concret by 10 feet thick. On this floor the super and as to Her Majesty's visit to Ireland. structure is built. At both up and down "As to the wearing of the shamrock, it stream sides of this floor cast-iron sheet no percolations can get below the founda-tions. The barrage has III openings of about 16 feet each, which will be sup-plied with ordinary stuices. The naviga-tion canal lock will be 50 feet wide. This last year (1899) one-fourth of the whole work was done, and the wages paid (dur ing June and July, for instance) were

even greater, so that immense sums are spent among the natives of the country which the works are intended to benefit permanently. All the work done at both reservoirs was left safely above the high-est water level until next season, and at Assigut no more coffer dams will be needed. There were 11,500 men employed at Asslout (and 8500 at Assouan), when the work had to be stopped for the rising of the Nile. The walls at both places are of stone and cement. The blocks of stone were frequently so warm, owing to the fierce sunshine, that the men's hands were blistered in lifting them, and the heat of the place in June was 160 degrees in the shade. But all has gone on, with scarcely an accident. There were a dozen cases of sunstroke, but only a very few deaths. It was remarked that those who drank too much liquid of any kind were most lia-

# OUR GROWING NAVY

The Number of Men Almost Doubled by the Late War. Leslie's Weekly. Something of the pace at which we are

moving forward may be imagined when it is stated that, roughly estimated, the existing naval fleet represents an expanditure for construction of about \$125,00,000 and yet there are under construction, or awaiting formal accessance by the Government, more than haif a hundred war vessels, the contract price for which, exlusive of armor and armameat, is in the elighborhood of 140,000,000.

The war almost doined the aggregate

of men on our war vessels. At its outset the complement was 12,56 men, but in the summer of 1898 it sacked the maximum figure of 24,123 men. Since that time it has, of course, decreased considerably. But the incoming Congress is expected to au-thorize a permanent naval strength of upward of 20,000 men. For the future bright hopes may be based upon the most favorable indications. Many Congressmen have been spending the summer of 1899 in the study of naval science abroad, New hattle-skins armored code. New battle-ships, armored and pretected cruisers, are to be constructed, and each class is quite certain to mark a step for-ward in the science of but lang vessels of war. Rear-Admiral Scorpe W. Melville declares that the new battle-ships should be of 20 knots of speed, that they should carry large batteries of rapid-fire guns, have ample coal bunker capacity, and be fitted with triple screws-radical revolutionary measures, all, but vital in in-

Contract for Government Seeds. WASHINGTON, March 19,-Secretary Wilson today awarded the contract for

supplying the United States Department of Agriculture with garden, field and of Agriculture with garden, field and flower seed for the year 1961, to the New York Market Gardeners' Association, of New York, at their bid of \$68,874.

#### A FRENCH CURE FOR GRIP. Dr. Borne's Remedy Has Been Suc cessful in Paris.

After having nearly recovered from its sual epidemic of influenza, London receives from Paris a "safe cure" for the complaint, says a London dispatch to the New York Sun. The discoverer is Dr. Borne, Deputy for Doubs, who cured M. Waldeck-Rouseau in taree days, and was also successful with President Loubet, M. hanel and several of his brother Deputies. Dr. Borne's remedy is as follows: As soon as one feels the symptoms of in-fluenza one should have the two following prescriptions made up, firstly:

Chloroform water, 2 ounces.
Water, 2 ounces.
Magnesia, 2 dractims.
Betol, 15 grains.
Antitebrin, 15 grains.
Syrup of crange flowers, 1 ounce. This must be well shaken and a table-

poonful taken every 15 or 20 minutes durog the first day. On the following days one should take two cachets on rising in the morning and two on going to bed at night, composed as

Magnesia, 2½ drachms.
Betol, 75 grains.
Salol, 45 grains.
Terpine, 45 grains.
For 20 cachets.
Dr. Borne, who made no difficulty about endering his efficacious prescriptions pub-I'c, said his principle was that all the digestive, respiratory tubes, etc., should e disinfected. He had experimented with all the antiseptics capable of combination, and had eventually arrived at the kinds and doses given in the prescriptions. Of course, the doses were modified according to the age, condition, etc., of the patient. Dr. Borne considers the replacing of anti-pyrine as antifebrin to be important, as antipyrine often affects the kidneys.

#### Manifold Telegraphy.

PARIS, March 19. - M. Mercadier French inventor, claims to have solved the problem of sending a number of dispatches simultaneously on a single wire. His system, which was explained yesterday before the Academy of Sciences, was re-cen'ly tried successfully between Paris and Pau. Twelve independent currents were sent on the circuit at once, and in each direction, making a total of 24 telegrams.

Plague Spreading in Australia. ADELAIDE, South Australia, March 19. -Five deaths have recently occurred here from what is suspected to be the bubonic pingue.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 19,-Another death from bubonic plague has occurred here, and two fresh cases are officially re-

Secretary Root Homeward Bound. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.-Elihu Root, Secretary of War, arrived in Charleston on board the transport Sedg-War, arrived in wick, this afternoon, and left tonight Washington.

#### Trying.

Bultimore American. The Rev. Mr. Boresumm-Ah, Brother Sinner. I trust that you are observing Lent properly. Sinner-Well, I am going to hear you preach every Sunday

Southampton, March 2).—Sailed-Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York for



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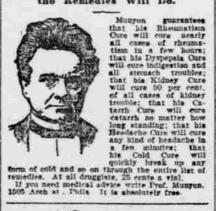
"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after tak-ing the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this aliment. We cannot speak too high-ly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

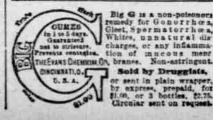


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land specialists in their treatment trouble, of chronic diseases of all kinds since the Copeland Medical Institute was established in Portland, and themselves of this special skill at their patients, and success in curing been cured by them since the in-discuses other physicians admit stitute was established in Portland. their own inability to cure, has bemight abandon the poor and devote themselves to treating only those

dies. On the contrary, they continue and personal attention.

Notwithstanding the phenomezal to invite all who suffer from easuccess that has attended the Cope. tarrh, asthma, bronchitis, lung stomach troubles, trouble, kidney trouble, diseases of the skin, or any other desperate chronic ailment or maindy, to avail despite the fact that their reputa- the same low rate which has been tion for skill, carefulness, fidelity to paid by the hundreds who have During this time a great many who come so firmly established that they have been cured of diseases from which they have despatred of gaining relief, among them some of the who could afford to pay big fees best-known people in the city and for their services, they will still state, have been impelled by their continue to give the benefit of their joy and gratitude at being restored great skill to all, rich and poor to health, to submit to newspaper alike, for the merely nominal fee interviews regarding their enses, ri and have given their portraits to cines free. While they are doing be printed as an evidence of the more good than a dozen charity truth of the statements made. The hospitals, those who receive the same opportunity to be cured is open benefit of their marvelous skill are to all, for the Copeland specialists not recipients of charity. They pay will not follow the usual course the full fee asked for their treat- of physicians who gain a special ment. It is the regular price, and reputation for skill and success in the Copeland physicians want no treating chronic diseases, and more. They do not feel that their charge such fees as would exclude possession of special knowledge, all but the rich from the benefit skill and methods in the treatment of their services. They will conof chronic diseases entitles them to tinue to place the highest attaindemand such a fee as would de- ments of medical science within prive the vast majority of suffer- the reach of all by charging the ing humanity of the opportunity to merely nominal and uniform fee of be cured of their distressing mala- \$5 a month, including all medicine

# INSTANCES OF CURES

Catarrh of Head

and Throat, Cured

Mr. H. Kramer, a well-known log-ger, now residing at Maygers, Or.: After a short course of treatment at the Copeland Institute for catarrh our daughter Clara is entirely well. She is now 16 years of age, and had catarrh since her 6th

Always Taking Cold. She complained of her nose being stopped up. She breathed entirely through her

up. mouth, and had a dull, heavy pain through the front of her head. She had a short, hacking cough, and in the morning her



Miss Clara Kramer. Cured of Catarrh of Head and

Throat. throat was dry and parched. We thought she would outgrow it, but as she grew older she became worse. She lost all energy and ambition, and became dull and

On the advice of a friend, himself a patient at the Copeland Institute, we took her there for treatment. She began to improve right away, and now is

Entirely Well. I am glad of this opportunity to testify to the worth of the Copeland treatment in catarrhal troubles, for it deserves all the commendation I can give it.

Catarrh of Stomach For Twenty Years, Permanently Cured

Mr. Al Thornton, a well-known farmer, Vancouver, Wash., residing in that vicinity for over 20 years; I am sure the Copeland physicians never treated a worse case than mine. I had

Catarrh for 20 Years. There was a constant dripping of mucous from behind the palate into the throat. I had to sit up all night for fear it would fill up the throat and choke me. I had pain through the eyes and a ringing in the My stomach became involved, and I suf-

fered all the distress of catarrh of the stomach. I had pain and soreness in the stomach. The stomach filled with gas until I thought I would smother. I was unable to belch up this gas, and suffered

Heart Palpitation And a deep boring pain under the shoul-der-blades. I had no appetite or relish for food. In the morning I vomited and felt miserable. My bowels were consti-pated. I was very weak. I could not

walk two blocks without breaking out in a perspiration. For several years I was unfit to work or look after my affairs. I had spent hundreds of dollars in doc-toring, but got no relief. I Had Lost Confidence In doctors, when, upon the earnest advice of a friend, I began treatment at the Copeland Institute. A short course of

treatment cured me thoroughly and per-

manently. It is five years since I finished my treatment, and I had not felt so well in 20 years as I have since that time.

# 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 affliction.

"Is your nose stopped up?"

"Do you sleep with mouth wide 'In there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or sore?" "Have you a bad taste in

morning?

"Do you cough?" "Do you cough worse at night?" "Is your tongue coated?" "Is your appetite failing?"
"Is there pain after eating?" "Are you light-headed?"

"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?" "Do you have hot flashes? "Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?" "Do you have pain in back or Do you wake up tired and out of

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

INFORMATION OF NEW HOME TREATMENT SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

The Copeland Medical Institute THE DEKUM, 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-Tuesdays and Fridays.

SUNDAY .- From 10 A. M. to 12 M.



# TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings. Bright's disease, etc. KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM Such as piles, fistuia, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement.

DISEASES OF MEN

Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failures. Cures guaranteed. YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY

MIDDLE-AGED MEN WAS THE MIDDLE AGES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, 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 Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent Free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address.

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

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SAPOLIO