TAGAL WAR ENDED

General Schwan Says the Rebellion Has Collapsed.

ROBBER BANDS ALONE FIGHTING

When the Military Gain the Confidence of the Natives, All Serious Trouble Will Disappear.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The War Department has received an interesting report from Brigadier-General Theodore Schwan, U. S. V., dated on the transport Thomas, at sea May 12, 1900, in which he submits a thorough review of the state of affairs in the Philippines up to the time of his departure from Manila, April 16 last, making particular note of what he believes to be the irretrievable collapse of the Filipino insurrection as a whole, and expressing the conviction that if left alone the Filipinos will soon demonstrate their absolute inability to govern themselves.

"The principal islands," he says, "are now as before held with an iron grip by the military. In Luzon, Luna, as well as all the coast towns of importance, are occupied by American troops."

General Schwan states that the sole hope entertained by the insurgents for a revival of the insurrection lies in the supposition that the United States troops will be obliged to abandon many of their present positions at the opening of the wet season, owing to inability to secure supplies during that period, and also "in the possibility of victory for the Democratic or anti-expansionist party in the coming Presidential election." General Schwan says the insurgents think that such a victory will mean the withdrawal of all military forces now in the islands.

With the exception of the savage mountain tribes and the numerous bands of brigands, says the report, the great majority of both the educated and peasant classes in the Philippines heartily desire a restoration of peace under American rule. Many bands of robbers and brigands form a disjointed nucleus for a prospective reconcentration of insurgent forces, and the renewed prosecution of the rebellion, says General Schwan. Continuing, the report says:

"Indeed, these guerrilla bands and their depredations constitute all that is implied by the 'Philippine insurrection' as it now exists. The operation of troops and the pacification of towns not yet subdued will be carried on regardless of the rainy season, which, as stated above, the insurgents believe will cause an abandonment of many important towns by our troops."

In conclusion, General Schwan says:

"The most serious obstacle in the way of complete pacification of the islands now lies in the mutual distrust between the troops and the inhabitants. This, I believe, will disappear after each class becomes more thoroughly acquainted with the other, and the benefits to be derived from an intimate relationship with the military become appreciated by the natives. On the other hand, the work cut out for the troops will be greatly facilitated when they gain the confidence of the well-disposed natives. When the latter find that the troops have come to stay, they undoubtedly will resist the exactions of the robber bands, turn about, and assist the American troops in ferreting out their haunts and plans, and the days of the guerrilla rebellion will be numbered."

CARMEN RIOTING.

More Bloodshed in St. Louis Caused by the Strike.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Renewed rioting and another fatality marked the progress of the strike on the St. Louis Transit Company's system today. This afternoon a Cass-avenue car was stopped at the corner of Twenty-third street and Cass avenue in order that a barricade which had been placed across the track might be removed. During the enforced halt a big crowd of strike sympathizers attacked the car, firing a number of shots. One of the bullets struck Special Policeman Duncan K. McRae, who was riding on the front platform with the motorman, in the left arm, passing through his body and coming out on the right side. The policeman sank unconscious to the floor. Other patrolmen who had been stationed at the corner to protect the cars then charged the crowd and beat them back. A riot call was sent in to the Ninth district station, and a dozen mounted policemen came at full gallop to the scene. The combined forces soon restored order. McRae was placed in an ambulance, but died en route to the hospital. McRae was about 60 years of age.

Eddie Mans, 5 years old, was shot through the leg this afternoon by a man on a Cass-avenue car. The little boy was sitting on the front doorstep when some small boys, who had been throwing stones at a west-bound Cass-avenue car, ran up the alley south of the house. A man, who is supposed to be an emergency policeman, leaned out from the car and fired a shot at the fleeing boys. The shot struck little Mans in the right leg near the hip.

R. B. Hodge, a conductor on the Tower Grove line, is a patient at the St. John's Hospital, suffering from injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. He was assaulted by a crowd of men on his car at the crossing of Saline street Tuesday afternoon. One of them struck Hodge on the head with a club and others knocked him down and kicked him until he was unconscious.

No new lines were opened today, but the number of cars was increased on those lines in operation. Few passengers rode in the cars. At 10 o'clock tonight the last car which has been run at night since the commencement of the strike was sent over the Park-avenue line in charge of about 15 heavily-armed guards, and was run without lights. The car attracted a crowd at the corner of Park and Mississippi avenues and the men on board fired a number of shots, slightly injuring two spectators.

CIGARMAKER'S STRIKE.

Social Reform Club Takes Up Its Case.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The matter of the injunctions that have recently been issued against the Cigarmakers' Union forbidding it to picket the factories of manufacturers whose employes have struck, and forbidding it also to pay strike benefits to the strikers, has been taken up by the Social Reform Club, which last evening listened to a report made by its committee on injunctions, composed of John Brooks Leavitt, Ernest H. Crosby, Mornay Williams, John D. Kernan and John Frankenheimer.

The report was read by Mr. Leavitt and contained the following recommendations:

"That an attempt be made to obtain concerted action throughout the country in favor of urging upon the National and State Legislatures the passage of acts providing:

"'That injunctions shall not be issued against any but parties to the action, their agents, servants and attorneys.

"'That when an injunction, however valid in part, prohibits the lawful use of the highway, or the right of free speech, or lawful combination to advance joint interests, it shall be void in toto.

"'That all persons who are charged with disobedience of an injunction in respect to the matter which might be the subject of an indictment shall have the right to demand a trial by jury upon issues of fact to be properly framed.'"

In regard to the injunction of Justice Freedman against the cigarmakers, the committee was of the opinion that the Justice had not carefully read the papers in the case and believed that it would be set aside.

MINERS' CONVENTION.

Final Work of the Federation at Denver.

DENVER, May 23.—The Western Federation of Miners re-elected the old officers and decided to keep the headquarters of the organization at Butte, Mont. The officers are:

President, Edward Boyce, Wallace, Idaho; vice-president, Daniel McDonald, Virginia City, Nev.; secretary-treasurer, James Maher, Butte, Mont. Two members of the executive committee were chosen, as follows: First district, John C. Williams, Grass Valley, Cal.; second district, Willia n D. Haywood, Silver City, Idaho.

Final adjournment was taken at the close of the afternoon session.

Wage Controversy Settled.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The arbitration committee of the International Foundrymen's Association of Employers and the Iron Molders' Union of North America have reached a settlement of their wage controversy. It was announced last night that the agreement was entirely satisfactory, but the details are withheld.

Grand Chief Arthur Re-elected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23.—Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was re-elected at the convention today.

OFF FOR POLAR GOLD.

(Continued from First Page.)

by them to leave this harbor. For examples, the Eliza Anderson and the Clara Nevada, during the Klondike rush. At that time the Inspectors had no control of sailing vessels, but they have now more or less control. So far as known, no steamer so conspicuously unfit for service as the Anderson has been suffered to depart; but there is no telling what time will develop. The great danger is in overloading. The big barge Skookum was burdened with 7000 tons of freight when a reasonable limit was 5000. Some of her consignors realized the dangerous situation before she left port, and raised a row with her owners. As a result, a board of survey was appointed, and it made some recommendations as to shifting cargo and taking off about 2000 tons. The recommendations were adopted, at least in part, and the barge started on her perilous journey.

The Skookum carried 200 or more head of stock, mostly horses and cattle. They were inclosed in a temporary superstructure, built over the low deck of the barge. On the barge-house was in turn a complete covering of freight. The stock was crowded together in this great pen, poorly ventilated, and with no provision whatever for their comfort. If a severe storm is encountered, it is impossible to say what will become of the unfortunate beasts. The method of caring for Nome-bound stock generally is cruel, and certain to result in many deaths. They are boxed like herring in individual stalls, usually on deck, where they can at least get plenty of air; but that is all. They are exposed to the full fury of every storm. Individual stalls are necessary, and they are nearly always too small. A horse must have a chance to stretch his legs, and he must be protected against the bars of his temporary prison in the lurching of the vessel. It will be remembered that the transport Victoria, which left here last Fall with 550 horses for the Philippines, returned in a week, after a pitiful experience, with her cargo either dead or dying, or in a frightful condition. The stall slings used to support the weight of the animal—he is not permitted to lie down—had swung him off his feet, and the unhappy beast was thrown against the stanchions with terrific force. This continued during a several days' storm, and out of sheer humanity the captain was forced to put back. Only a small number of the horses survived that awful adventure. Now, the Nome fleet has not profited by the experience of the Victoria, and, in case of protracted storms, the horses and cattle will fare hard. In any event, they will reach their destination in an exhausted condition.

The transportation companies are reaping a rich harvest. Old freighters have been transformed to passenger steamers, and every available inch of space used in some profitable way. For example, the Robert Dollar was equipped with temporary staterooms, and hundreds of berths sold. When the joyous Nomer came to examine his quarters he found—so it is said—that the cabins were exactly 5 feet 7 inches long! Probably there would have been no kicking if the owners had been able to make up a selected cargo of short men. As it was, the passengers were an assorted lot, and the six-footers complained considerably. But they feared to give up their reservations. It is due to the steamboat owners—entirely reputable people—to add that the superstructure was stoutly built, and that safety, if not perfect comfort, was assured. All the boats have been overcrowded, and many of them days before the date of sailing were chock-full. The original price of a first-class passage was $100—in some instances $125—but this was quickly jumped to $150 and even $175. Some of the companies stood in with the scalpers, and, before they sold out, told all applicants that they had nothing left, but they probably could get a ticket of so-and-so. Thus they realized the advance above list price, less the agent's commission, and the public was little the wiser. Second voyages are now being advertised at $35 and $60.

To return to the subject of the ice in Behring Sea: It is curious how seasoned old-timers differ as to its condition. The North American Transportation Company usually dispatches its first vessel to St. Michael on June 10, but it has now advanced the date of the Roanoke's departure to May 25. The Bertha, owned by the Alaska Commercial Company, which has been operating in northern waters for 27 years, left April 29. The steamer Alpha, which was the first of the fleet, started April 15. She was unable to break the vast Behring wall of ice, and returned to Dutch Harbor.

New Fruit Tariff.

A joint special tariff on deciduous fruits, effective about June 1, is in preparation. The Northern Pacific, O. R. & N., Southern Pacific and several other lines are interested. The tariff will be $1.35 in carloads. It will apply from the Southern Pacific's East Side main line division points, Ashland to Portland inclusive; West Side line division points, Corvallis to Portland, inclusive; Yamhill division points, Airlie to Portland, inclusive; also all Willamette River landings as far south as Harrisburg, when reached by O. R. & N. steamers. The rate applies through to Winnipeg.

Jeffries Will Meet Sharkey.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Jim Jeffries and Tom Sharkey will meet tomorrow afternoon and sign articles for a fight in August, probably at Coney Island, for the world's championship. Sharkey is already matched to fight Kid McCoy June 2.

NORTHERN PACIFIC—BURLINGTON ROUTE.

When figuring on your trip East, don't forget that the Northern Pacific, in connection with the Burlington line, operates through cars from Portland to Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis daily, leaving Portland at 11:30 P. M. No change of cars, and unexcelled accommodations. Call on or write A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent, 255 Morrison street, for any information desired, tickets, sleeping-car reservations, etc.

QUESTION OF REVISION

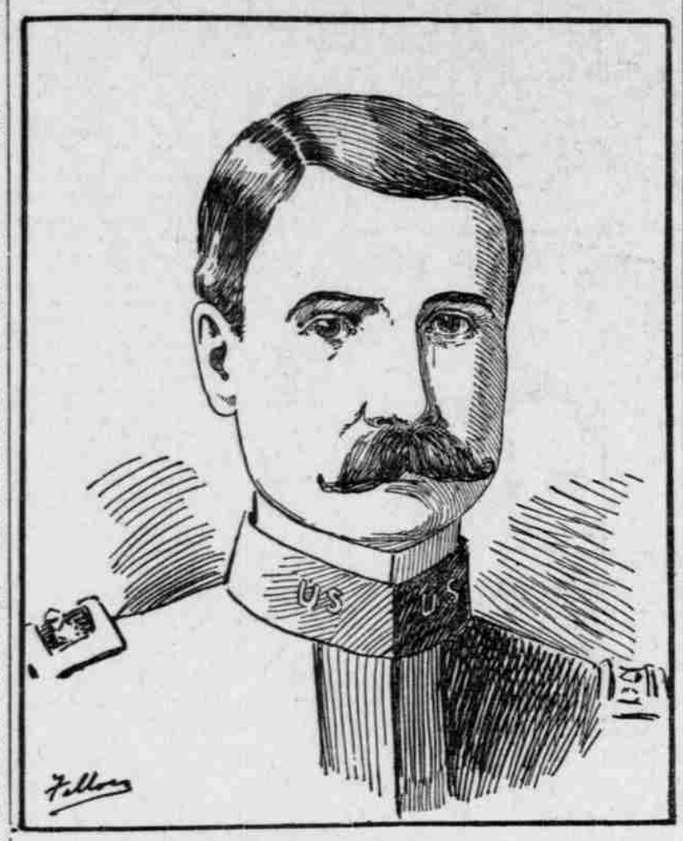
SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST IT AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Methodist General Conference Voted to Abolish the Time Limit on Pastorates.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Advancement was made in the work of the General Assembly today by the adoption of the report of the committee on bills and overtures asking the presbyteries what action they desired to take, if any, in the revision of the creed, and in the election of Dr. William B. Noble, of California, as permanent clerk. Although the afternoon session was fraught with unusual interest, there was no dramatic situation. Speakers for and against revision occupied the floor, and made speeches, and the most friendly spirit prevailed.

The adoption of the report of the committee on bills and overtures relating to the appointment of the revision committee by the assembly was received with great satisfaction. Scarcely less enthusiasm was manifested during the election of the permanent clerk.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THEODORE SCHWAN.



WHO SAYS THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION HAS COLLAPSED.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Voted to Abolish Time Limit on Pastorates.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Methodist General Conference today, after considerable discussion, voted to abolish the time limit on pastorates. The result was received with great applause.

Agent Mains, representative of the Methodist publishing interests in New York, was kept busy for an hour explaining certain portions of his quadrennial report to the committee on book concern. Chairman Frank Arter, of the subcommittee to which was referred the report of the publishing agents in the East, submitted a statement, which will in all probability cause a sensation when it reaches the General Conference. It calls attention to the fact that the Eastern publishing house has permitted its working capital to become exhausted, while it has lent its credit to outside enterprises. One case of the kind referred to in the report is that of the International Bible Society. According to the report, this concern or its representatives has owed the publishing house $51,000 for several years, and apparently no effort has been made to adjust the account. The report also stated that the Eastern house has paid large dividends and subsidies, without reducing its liabilities.

The committee on episcopacy tonight considered a protest signed by the presidents of all the Methodist educational institutions of the country, and aimed at Bishop Hurst and his American University, demanding that steps be taken to check the general superintendents of the church in their tendency to use the episcopal office as a club to force subscriptions for the benefit of colleges in which they were interested. The protest was referred to a special committee of seven, which met after the adjournment of the main body, and will report tomorrow.

Another matter of importance was the report of the subcommittee fixing the episcopal residences for the coming quadrennium. Much disaffection developed at the report, and after some discussion further consideration was deferred until tomorrow. Here is the list as submitted by the committee tonight: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Topeka, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Portland (Or.) and Chattanooga, with the committee undecided whether to report in favor of Washington or Denver. The indecision in regard to the continuation of an episcopal residence in the capital city was regarded as another blow to Bishop Hurst.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

May End Its Existence in a Few Months.

NEW YORK, May 23.—It would appear from statements made by certain members of the American and Foreign Bible Society that that organization is to end its existence within a few months. These members make up that part of the society which represents the original organization before it took under its name the American Bible Union. It is well known that before these two organizations were united, they had been bitter rivals and that after their consolidation some of their members wanted to keep up the conflict.

The Rev. George W. Herver, who represents the original American and Foreign Bible Society faction, said last night:

"The time has come for dismemberment. During the last ten years or more the American Bible Union faction has been in control of the society. It has appropriated money in direct variance with the constitution and still insists on continuing in this course. According to the constitution of the society, the money contributed should be expended in disseminating the Bible among the heathen and thus aid the work of the missionaries; instead the controlling element in the board has been spending money in getting out another English version of the Bible.

"Another point of illegality in the present administration of the work of the society lies in the fact that it turns its money over to the publication house of the church in Philadelphia. A committee has been appointed to review the situation and decide whether the society should apply to the Supreme Court for a receiver or wait for an injunction. If the committee is not advised to take the first course in two or three months, I myself will ask for an injunction."

The committee which was appointed at the meeting of the society on Monday, to review the situation as indicated by Mr. Herver, consists of the Rev. Leighton Williams, Rev. J. N. Folwell, and D. W. Perkins. Mr. Williams, in speaking of the situation, said:

"I do not look upon the work of our committee as hopeless. I believe that a clause may be inserted in the constitution which will prevent further money being spent on other versions of the Bible than the old King James version. There are seminaries and a multitude of scholars for this work of further revision of the Bible."

UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Officers Elected at the Business Meeting.

BOSTON, May 23.—At the business meeting of the American Unitarian Association, the following officers were elected:

President, Samuel A. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; vice-presidents, Joseph W. Symonds, Portland, Me.; Samuel Hoar, Concord, Mass.; Willard Bartlett, New York; Thomas J. Morris, Baltimore; George E. Adams, Chicago; Horace Davis, San Francisco; secretary, James E. St. John, Pittsburg; assistant secretary, George W. Fox, Boston; treasurer, Francis H. Lincoln, Hingham, Mass.

The report of the secretary showed that the contributions for current expenses were more than $17,000 above those of 1899, and that gifts and bequests were nearly $20,000 higher than in 1899.

The treasurer's statement showed total income for the year, $101,168, including contributions from societies, Sunday schools, organizations and individuals of $75,429; income from invested funds, $16,615, and books sold, $7209. The total expenditures were $77,182, including home and foreign missions, $46,675, education of the colored people, $1238; books, tracts, etc., $9070; salaries, $7551. The gifts and bequests added to invested funds aggregated $58,552.

TWENTY-TWO PERISHED.

Particulars of the North Carolina Mine Explosion.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 23.—Twenty-two miners, 10 white and 12 negroes, lost their lives in the explosion at the Cumnock coal mines, Chatham County, North Carolina, yesterday afternoon. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a broken gauze in a safety lamp.

The accident was in what is known as the east heading. Between 40 and 50 men were in the mine at the time. Five men were brought out alive from the east heading, while none of the men in other parts of the mine was injured. The killed are:

White—John Connelly, mine superintendent; Joseph Glas, William Tyson, James McCarthy, John Kanckey, Wesley C. Legg, John Willett, John Gatewood, Robert Gatewood, Charles Wesley.

Colored—Sim McIntyre, Dan Goldstone, Joe Fagan, Will Reeves, Robert Reeves, Allie Binum, Joe Taylor, Jim Marks, John Lee Palmer, Jim Palmer, John Hubbard.

About 50 people from Sanford, a town six miles from the mine, went out when the news of the disaster was received, to assist in rescuing the dead and lending assistance to the injured. Within an hour after the explosion the work of rescue began, and by night all of the bodies except one had been brought to the top. Many of the bodies were burned.

The funeral took place today. The disaster is the fourth at this mine, where about 85 men have lost their lives.

A. O. U. W. Delegates.

General Agent Mansfield, of the Rio Grande Western, announced the itinerary of the delegates to the convention of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Sioux Falls, S. D., June 11. The delegates will occupy a special car out of Portland, running clear through. They will leave Portland, via the O. R. & N., at 9 A. M., Monday, June 4. The delegates will travel via the O. R. & N., the Rio Grande Western, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Rock Island, Sioux City & Pacific, and the Milwaukee. They will reach Sioux Falls at 1 P. M. Saturday, June 9.

The Mystic Shriners.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine completed its 26th annual meeting here today. Kansas City was chosen as the oasis where the tribes shall gather next year, and June 11 and 12 were fixed as the dates. Tonight President and Mrs. McKinley gave a special reception at the White House in honor of the visiting Shriners.

THE FASTEST TIME.

The fastest time from the Pacific Coast to Chicago is 70¼ hours. This time is made only by the O. R. & N. Co.'s trains, the "Chicago-Portland Special" and the "Atlantic Express." These two trains, one leaving in the morning and the other in the evening, are equipped with all the new safety devices, and are steam-heated and gas-lighted throughout. Another train, the "Spokane Flyer," leaving Portland at 6 P. M., carries through equipment for the East via Spokane and the Great Northern. This train will land you in St. Paul in 66 hours, or hours ahead of any other train.

Ticket office, 80 Third street, corner Oak.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS

THEIR COURSE DEPENDS ON WHAT IS DONE AT KANSAS CITY.

Indiana Conference Declares It the Duty of Democrats to Fight Bryan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 23.—The Gold Democrats of Indiana held an important conference this afternoon to determine their position in the coming National campaign. Leaders today said their purpose to nominate a National Gold Democratic ticket will be influenced by the course of the Kansas City convention.

While declaring abhorrence for McKinley, the resolutions adopted this afternoon declare that free silver is not a dead issue, and that it is the duty of Democrats to fight Bryan.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

Want a Chicago Platform Man for Vice-President.

WICHITA, Kan., May 23.—The Kansas Democrats, in state convention here today, selected delegates to the Kansas City convention and instructed them strongly for Bryan. The resolutions bind the delegation not only to support Bryan for President, but also to support for Vice-President only a man who is now and was in 1896 in full sympathy with the Chicago platform.

Hon. Hugh Farrell was made temporary chairman. In his opening prayer, Rev. Mr. Dubber set the delegates wild by praying for the nomination and triumphant election of Bryan. The applause lasted several minutes.

The resolutions affirm the National platform of 1896, and favor the immediate restoration of bimetalism as it existed in our financial system prior to the demonetization act of 1873. The platform also takes strong ground against imperialism, and militarism, and decares adherence to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

Nominated a Governor, Congressmen and Delegates.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 23.—The Republican State Convention met here today. The platform adopted declares against trusts and favors constitutional amendment enlarging the powers of Congress to deal with them; indorses the free homes bill; indorses the currency legislation of Congress and favors expansion.

In addition to selecting delegates to the Philadelphia convention the following nominations were made: Congressmen-at-large, Charles H. Burke, of Pierre (renominated); Eben W. Martin, of Deadwood; Governor, Charles N. Herried, of Eureka. All the nominations were unanimous.

Arizona Democrats.

PHOENIX, A. T., May 23.—The Democratic Territorial Convention was held here today and selected delegates to Kansas City. The Chicago platform was strongly indorsed, and trusts, imperialism and the policy of the Administration with respect to Porto Rico were denounced. The convention was harmonious.

New York Democrats.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Journal and Advertiser says that of the 450 delegates to the state convention, 162 are pledged to insist on Bryan delegates to the National convention, and 126, nearly all from New York City, are unpledged. The remaining delegates have not yet been chosen.

Militia Leaves Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 23.—Frankfort today is free from soldiers for the first time since January 30. The evacuation of the Beckham troops, the last to leave, occurred this forenoon.

NEELY'S STEALINGS.

Charged With Selling Nearly Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Stamps.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Papers today are en route from Washington to New York which will result in the preferring of other charges against Charles F. W. Neely, now confined in the Ludlow-street jail. It is ascertained that these papers were sent from Cuba to the department at Washington and charge the alleged defaulting postal employe with the embezzlement of a sum approximating $400,000. This alleged embezzlement consists in the conversion into cash of the $400,000 worth of "surcharged" Cuban stamps, which were ordered destroyed and which were certified as having been destroyed by the committee appointed for that purpose, of which Neely was the head. The above information comes from Edward K. Jones, special assistant to the United States Attorney-General in the Neely case.

INSULAR ACCOUNTS.

These With Cuba Are in a Bad Tangle.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The affairs of the fiscal agents of the Government in Cuba and Porto Rico are undergoing a thorough investigation by Mr. Morris, the Auditor of the War Department. These accounts, particularly with respect to Cuba, are in a bad tangle.

"We have not yet reached the accounts of the North American Trust Company, our fiscal agent in Cuba," said Mr. Morris, "but we expect to get to them soon. We have, however, been working on the accounts of D. Ford & Co., who handle money for us in Porto Rico, and the case is identical with that of the trust company in Cuba. I have insisted that the accounts should be presented in proper form, and that checks should be presented for every disbursement. In no instance have we allowed a commission for the simple transfer of money from one of our agents to another, and we shall not allow it."

Sophomore Societies Fight.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23.—Kappa Psi, one of the recalcitrant secret sophomore societies at Yale, has ratified the joint agreement between the committee representing the senior classes and the sophomore societies. Eta Phi had previously ratified it and only He Boule holds out, but is expected to follow suit at once. Prominent members say that the fight has ended virtually, that the sophomore societies have run to cover, and that the pyramid system of society elections is now assured.

Although that is the hopeful student sentiment, the faculty has yet to be heard from. A member of the faculty said last night:

"We voted to prohibit further initiations by the secret sophomore societies. That is virtual abolition, but if the three societies modify their stand and enter into the pyramid scheme of expanding, as they supposedly agreed a month ago, but back out of the resolution to take in 38 men each, why, I think our vote will be rescinded. That will end the agitation and harmony will be restored."

Shoeing Geese.

Popular Science Monthly.

A goose market is held regularly in October at Warsaw, Poland, to which about 3,000,000 geese are brought, most of them to be exported to Germany. Often coming from remote provinces, many of these geese have to travel over long distances, upon roads which would wear out their feet if they were not "shod." For this purpose they are driven first through tar poured upon the ground, and then through sand. After the operation has been repeated several times the feet of the geese become covered with a hard crust that effectively protects them.

NOW IS THE TIME

All Chronic Invalids Should Take Advantage of Favorable Climatic Conditions.

THE PROMISE OF SPRING AND SUMMER

There is no impropriety in calling attention to the fact that the Spring and Summer months afford the best time for the treatment of Catarrh.

This has been frequently done by physicians who assume to treat this disease, perhaps to increase their practice during the Spring and Summer. Yet, from whatever motive, their teaching on this point at least has been true enough.

Spring and Summer do afford the best time to cure Catarrhal conditions.

The Greatest Results Yet to Be Reached.

And it is moreover appropriate at just this time of the year, while the interest of the community over this marvelous treatment which Doctor Copeland has given to the world is at its height; while the testimony is pouring in and filling the newspaper columns regarding the cures which this treatment is accomplishing, that it should be made very clear that the marvelous measure of his success has by no means been reached; that it is during the next few months, during the favorable influence of the Spring and Summer season, that the most splendid and uniform results will be made apparent.

It has been seen, even during the inclement and unfriendly influences of the severe and the changeable weather, how his treatment, even against the influence of the climate and weather, reaches and cures common Catarrh and Catarrh of the Throat and Catarrh of the Vocal Cords, Deafness, Bronchial Catarrh, and Catarrh of the Lungs.

Nature Lends Her Aid.

From now on these wonderful tests will be made even under more favorable influences, and all sufferers from Catarrhal or Bronchial difficulties, from diseases of the Ear, the Throat, the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs should recognize this and avail themselves of the knowledge.

In the Spring and Summer, Nature lends her aid to the work of the physician, the causes that produce Catarrhal conditions are less active, liability to cold is reduced.

One month of Spring or Summer treatment is worth two months of the most careful Winter treatment, and if all who suffer from Catarrh were wise enough to devote a little of the Summer to treatment, there would soon be few cases of Catarrh to treat; cases of Deafness would become rare; head noises a curiosity and chronic coughs and Consumption would be reduced to a minimum.

INVARIABLE CURE OF CATARRH UNDER COPELAND TREATMENT

Mr. George Saum, Jr., Tualatin, Or., engaged in the lumber and sawmill business and well known: I suffered with Catarrh since childhood. My nose was always stopped up, first one side, then the other. At times I could not breathe through my nose at all, but was compelled to breathe through my mouth, especially at night. I had dull headache. There was a discharge from the nose and dropping into the throat, causing me to cough and keeping the throat irritated and inflamed. My hearing was also greatly impaired.

Mr. George Saum, Jr., Tualatin, Or.

My whole system seemed to be undermined by the poisons of Catarrh. I had pain and soreness in the chest and under the shoulder-blades, and my breathing was short and difficult. My stomach was weak, and food was not properly digested. My sleep was unrefreshing, and I got up in the morning as tired as when I went to bed.

After doctoring for years, I was finally persuaded by a friend to take up a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute. My improvement was very slow, and it often seemed I would not get well, but now I am in better health than ever before. I have no aches or pain. My breathing is clear, and my hearing is perfect.

Mr. Al Thornton, Vancouver, Wash.: For 20 years I suffered with my head and stomach. I was bloated with gas, had soreness and pain in the stomach and heart palpitation. I was weak and unfit for work. The Copeland physicians cured me thoroughly and permanently.

Mr. Leicester Snipes, The Dalles, Or.: Mine was a complicated case and of long standing. One doctor said I had Asthma; another that I had Consumption and could not get well. I had a bad cough, pains in the chest and through the left lung. The air passages seemed contracted and closed. I was famishing for breath half the night, unable to sleep or rest in bed. Drs. Copeland and Montgomery cured me after everything else had failed.

Captain W. H. Foster, of the Albina ferry, residing at 439 Goldsmith street, Portland: When I began treatment at the Copeland Institute I had long been a sufferer from Catarrh of the head and stomach. I could not eat or sleep, and had lost 20 pounds. I am now in good health.

HOME TREATMENT.

Doctor Copeland requests all who are deaf, all who have head noises or discharging ears, and all who realize that they are gradually losing their hearing, to cut out this slip, mark the questions that apply, and he will diagnose your case for you.

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide open?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your throat dry or sore?"
"Have you a bad taste in the morning?"
"Do you cough?"
"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue 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 under shoulder-blades?"
"Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Is your strength failing?"

For this Doctor Copeland's services are free! It means no charge will be made, not a penny will be received. It means no promises to pay—no future obligation is implied or demanded. It means what it says. To one and all it is unequivocally and absolutely free.

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.

POND'S EXTRACT

Used Internally and Externally

Refreshing and invigorating when used in the toilet, or after shaving. As a remedy it controls all pain, bleeding and inflammation.

CAUTION—Witch Hazel is NOT Pond's Extract, and cannot be used for it. Ordinary Witch Hazel is sold in bulk, diluted, easily turns sour and generally contains "wood alcohol," which is an irritant externally, and, taken internally, is a deadly poison.

Pond's Extract is sold ONLY in SEALED bottles, enclosed in buff wrapper, and is guaranteed strong and pure.

This fac-simile will guide you when you call for a bottle at the drug store.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT cures itching or bleeding Piles, however severe, and is a specific in all skin diseases.

Library Association of Portland

STARK STREET Between Seventh and Park

24,000 volumes and over 200 periodicals
$5.00 a year or $1.50 a quarter
Two books allowed on all subscriptions

HOURS—From 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. daily, except Sundays and holidays.