## FIGHT IN THE WOODS

Small American Force Routed a Band of Filipinos.

#### SIXTEEN REBELS WERE KILLED

Among Them Were the Leader Avilar and an American Negro-Taft Commission Passed Manila License Bill.

MANILA, Dec. 5.-A dispatch has been received from General Funsion giving an account of a two hours' fight in the woods of Santo Domingo between an American force and 200 rebels commanded by Sandico. The American force, con-sisting of 30 native scouts, cammanded by Lieutenant Joinigan, attacked the rebeis, who retreated leaving on the field 16 men killed, including the rebel leader Auliar and an American negro. It was at first thought the latter was a man named Fagin, a deserter from the Twen-ty-fourth Infantry, but this turned out to be a mistake. Not one of Joinigan's to be a mistake.

The hall occupied by the United States commission was crowded today, the oc-casion being the public discussion of the Manila liquor license bill. The section providing for banishing salouns from the Bacolta and down-town plans was strongly criticised. Judge Taft explained that the United States courts had set-tled the right of the police and the power to limit the sale of liquors, and yet the places where they we'e sold were unlimited. He declared that the condition of the Escolia, owing to the presence of saloons, was disgraceful. The Judge admitted that it was a hardship to some, but denied that injustice was being done. The licenses will expire in January, and the section of the bill requiring removal will take effect in April. The bill provides for a license of 600 pesetes annually for a regular saloon; 500 for a theater, and 500 for a hotel besides a bar license, Nons of these will be allowed to se'l a native intoxicants. Places are licensed separate for the latter. They are prohibited from selling to soldiers and Sunday closing is required, but hotels can serve liquors with meals. Licenses are imposed on distillers, brewers and wholesale dealers. The commission has passed an act re-quiring wholesome rood supplies for ani-mals used in transportation and impos-ing penalties for cruelty to animals.

#### THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Von Bulow Objects to the Bill for Free Exercise of Religion.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.--In the Reichstag today, the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, informed the Cen rists that their bill in regard to the free exercise of religion was not acceptable to the Federal ligion was not acceptable to the Federal Government, who, while respecting the conviction whereon it was based, saw in the proposal an intention to restrict the constitutional independence of the states in matters reserved for their individual legislation. Count von Bulow said that, speaking from a personal standpoint, he hoped the disparities possibly "xisting in the laws of the different states would be remedied but as Chanceller, his first duty. remedied, but as Chancellor, his first duty was not to allow the federal character of the empire and the autonomy of the members of the federation to be prejudiced without consent of the individual

## SEEING THE SIGHTS.

Canadian Volunteers Visited the House of Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The visiting mem-bers of the Royal Canadian Regiment, plloted by the Duke of Argyle, Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Lorsdale, the Duke of Aberdeen, Lord Lansdowne, and others, visited the House of Parliament today, Mr. Chamberlain. In the course of an address, acknowledged the indebtedness of Great Britain to the colonial tro-ps.

The Canadian contingent was most cor-

dially welcomed in the House of Lords by Lord Lansdowne and the Duke of Ab-erdeen in brief speeches. Colonel Otter, in thanking the speakers, denied allegations of bad treatment of the Canadians. He said the only complaint he and his men had to make was that they were being killed by kindness. The Canadians were afterward enter-

tained at luncheon by the Duke and Duchess of Argyle at Kensington Palace. Lord Strathcons and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner, was among the guests. At the request of Princess Louise, the Canadians sang

Austrian Comment on Message. NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- A dispatch to the

Herald from Vienna says: President McKinley's message does not meet with a very friendly reception in the Austrian pross. The Neue Winer

into imperialism in word. It is easy to satisfy Americans with the one solitary restriction with regard to China."

The Neue Fruie Presse says:

'The message gives the impression that there is a much better understanding between the United States, Russia and Japan than there is between these three

The Presse finds it surprising that Pres ident McKinley should speak of America seeking to confer the benefits of freedom upon the Filipinos, seeing that the Filipinos are fighting for that freede

The Czar's Convalencence.

LIVADIA, Dec. 2.—The following bulle-tin regarding the condition of Emperor Nicholas was issued today: The Czar has passed the last 24 hours very well: His convalencence is follow-ing generally a favorable course. Last evening, his temperature was \$6.1 and his pulse \$7. This morning, the former was \$7.4 and the latter \$6. His Majesty expressed no ill-effects from sitting up in his armchair at meal times and is so much better that the court is discussing the probable time of its return to St. Petersburg, which, however, is stil unde

The Seal Arbitration Case.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. & - H. D. lerce. Secretary of the United States Pierce, Secretary of the United State Embassy, has secured 30 days' extension of the period within which evidence may be submitted in the Russian-American seal arbitration case before Arbitrator Asser, at The Hague, to permit the arrival of evidence from San Francisco. Mr. expects to submit the American case before January 8.

Morocco Grants German Demands BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A dispatch received ere from Tangier says the demands of larger von Mentzingen, the German Minister to Morecco, for the payment of three claims of injured Germans and the hment of the offenders, have been yield-

Short Speech From the Throne. LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Queen's speech tomorrow will be the shortest on record. It will consist of a single sentence, anprovide supples for the army.

Not the Time for Arbitration

clared be could not at present foresee the actual moment when the Nether-lands would be able to propose arbitra-tion between Great Britain and the Trans-

Kruger Still at Cologne.

COLOGNE, Dec. S.-Mr. Kruger walked today in the rain from his hotel to the Cathedral. He was cheered enthusiastically by an assemblage of people who had long waited to see him. He will depart at 19 A. M. tomorrow on a special train connecting with the Dutch express at

#### DISFRANCHISEMENT OF NEGRO

Thinking People of South Realise That Course Has Been Too Severe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Demo-crats of the South, or, more properly speaking the thinking people of the South, have become alive to the fact that they have been overdoing the matter of dis-franchisement of the colored men. Prob-ably they might have got along all right by passing a simple law or adopting a provision of the constitution making it impossible for illiterate persons to vote. Of course, that has been the basis of al-most all of the constitutional and legis-lative work of the Southern States to reatrict negro suffrage, but now comes North Carolina, where the grandfather clause was placed in the elector illiteracy provision, and it was made plain that the white persons could vote, even if they were as liliterate as the negroes.

Mississippi made a provision which was strong enough on simply the subject of illiteracy. Not only was the voter obliged to be able to read a section of the constitution, but he must also be able to in-terpret it. And he had to interpret it to a Democratic judge of election. This would seem to have been strong enough would seem to have been strong enough to cut out all of the dangerous element among the negroes, but the Mississippi politicians wanted to build still stronger and they made a provision that a voter must pay a poil tax of £2 a year, and the voter had not only to pay this £2 before every election, but he had to show a receipt for the payment of the poil tax two years previous. Thus a voter to cast a ballot at a Presidential election was obliged to pay £4. Very few negroes would obliged to pay H. Very few negroes would obliged to pay at very few ingloss or a Presidential election on a chance to be privileged to vote two years hence by paying \$2; consequently the poil tax provision has practically wiped out all negro votes.

has practically wiped out all negro votes in Mississippi.

At the last election for President there were cast \$0,101 votes. Beven members of Congress received an average of a little more than 7000 votes each. In the state there are 220,000 male residents of the legal voting age. The provision against littlerates cut out half of that number, and the political provision has cut out and the poll-tax provision has cut out more than half the remainder. Not only do the negroes refuse to pay the poli-tax, but many white men, knowing that the election is going their way, anyway, refuse to pay the poli tax, and disfran-chise themselves. Gradually the control refuse to pay the poil tax, and distranchise themselves. Gradually the control of the state and the election machinery has got into the hands of a very few men. This sort of thing cannot continue and be successful. It is one of the conditions that is urging legislation in the new apportionment to allow representation upon the

ment to allow representation upon the votes cast rather than the population.

Already many papers of the Southern
States are calling attention for a reform
and denouncing in vigorous terms the
men who disfranchise themselves simply to avoid paying the poll tax. The fact of the matter is that the poll-tax provision for voters is a bad one all around. In Delaware it leads to a great deal of orruption, as it does in most any state where there are many negro votes. No particular complaint is found with the educational qualification for voters. It would seem that that alone would be a would seem that that alone would be a fair basis upon which to arrange the qualifications for voters, especially where ignorance is so rife as among the colored natives. The reason that this is not sat-isfactory to the Southedn white is be-cause they fear that the negro in time will become educated and will possibly under the educational restriction be able to secure control of a great many com-munities, if not entire states, in the South The poll-tax provision is therefore South. The poll-tax provision is therefore a guard against the negro. Even the educated negro will not pay \$2 a year in order to cast a vote which is worthless, because of the big majority against it. It looks as if the Southern lawmakers had built a little too strong.

## STILL INDECISIVE.

Kitchener's Report of Operations Against Guerrillas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.-A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Lord Kitchener's report of Knox's, Set-tle's and Paget's skirmishes show that the operations against the guerrillas under the system are still indecisive. While Dewet has been headed off in one direction he has doubled in another.

The text of Lord Roberts' farewell order to the army is eloquent enough to stir to enthusiasm today's leader writers. It is the strongest possible summary of the sufferings and heroism of the British Army in a campaign unexempled for se-verity, more than 14,300 officers and men having died from wounds, fever and ex-

General Clery, who commanded a divis n under General Buller in the Ladyemith campaign, has returned to London, and is enjoying the hospitality of his Al-derahot friends. While he did not redeem his reputation as chief strategist of the staff college, he escaped the fate of Gen-erals Gatacre, Methuen and Warren in the early period of the war. Dr. Jameson still remains in retirement at London.

LONDON, Dec. 5.-The War Office has received the following from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, December 5; "Knox engaged Dewet near Bethulle, on the Smithfield road, yesterday. He drove the enemy from all their positions before dark, when they retreated north-Colonel Pilcher assisted by a turn-

vement on Knox's left." Lord Kitchener reports also several mi-

Save the Dutch Are Allenated. LONDON, Dec. 5 .- J. M. Robertson, who just returned from South Africa, a speech at a meeting of the League Liberals, said the people here knew it or nothing of what was going on in South Africa. He further asserted that he him-self saw an order of Lord Roberts in July for the burning of 40 farms. The Dutch, Mr. Robertson added, are now absolutely

nlienated.

Roberts at Durban. DURBAN, Dec. 5 .- Lord Roberts, when he arrived here, was accorded a tumultu-ous reception. Members of the Irish As-sociation dragged his carriage to the town hall. The streets were profusely decorated and crowded to sufficiation. Numerous addresses were presented to the Field Marshal.

His Ashes Scattered.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—In the presence of a number of his lifelong friends, the ashes of the late Justice Albert Hoffashes of the inte justice Albert Hoff-man, of Hoboken, were scattered to the winds. The body was incinerated at Fresh Pond, L. I. When the work had been done the ashes were taken charge of and thrown into the air. This was in accordance with the wishes of the late Judge. He had expressed a wish to be cremated and said he did not want his ashes taken home to be knocked about ashes taken home to be knocked about, He wanted them to return to mothe

THE HAGUE, Dec. 5.—During the de-ate on the budget in the Senate cham-ers today, the Premier, Dr. Pierson, de-Pills. One pill a dose.

## LAWYER SHOT PREACHER

STREET DUEL IN A WEST VIRGINIA TOWN.

Mrs. Castle's Deathbed Statement Admitted as Evidence at the Trial of Jessie Morrison.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Dec. 5.-This afternoon David Stokes shot and killed Rev. Dr. Wohl in a street duel here, Mr. Stokes being also injured seriously. To-night the whole town and even the country districts are greatly excited. Mr. Stokes was one of the most prominent young lawyers in Mingo County. He left his office this afternoon immediately after dinner and pleasantly greeting friends on dinner and pleasantly greeting friends on the way, walked with quiet and firm step in the direction of the house occupied by Rev. Dr. Wohl and his house-keeper, Mrs. Levine, Dr. Wohl's family being in Kentucky. Mr. Stokes stopped at the gate to talk with Mrs. Levine, who stood in the doorway. Within a few minutes the minister came out of the house. He seemed to be greatly excited about something, and said to Mrs. Levine, as he passed her at the door: "You would be much better at present in the house." She laughingly replied that the day was far too pretty to be spent entirely within doors, and Mr. Stokes interrupted by remarking: "Yes, don't think of leaving us for the house."

An altercation followed. Both men ran to the sidewalk directly in front of the

to the sidewalk directly in front of the house. Something was said, almost in-distinguishably, that drew from Wohl the sharp retort: "You are a liar," and in an instant the report of a revolver was heard. Stokes stumbled tried to regain his footing, but fell in the street. Wound-ed as he was, he drew his revolver and covered the minister, now within 10 feet of his failen foe. Again Wohl fired and simultaneously a shot from the pistol in the hands of Stokes followed. When the smoke cleared away the two men were lying in their own biled upon the side-walk. A crowd ran up to the scene. Dr. Wohl was dead. Chance had carried the bullet from Stokes' revolver through the head of the minister, killing him as he fell. The preacher's builet had entered Stokes' side below the heart and passed entirely through his body. In the hall of the minister's home.

facing the fearful duel to the death, fallen across the doorway, was found Mrs. Levine. It was first thought she was dead and had probably been shot, but an inrestigation showed that she had only fainted from fright. Up to a late hour this evening Mr. Stokes has refused to eay anything concerning the terrible traged, and Mrs. Levine is too excited to

talk Rev. Mr. Wohl was recognized as one Rev. Mr. Wohl was recognized as one of the most forceful and eloquent Presbytarian ministers in this state. Mr. Stokes is an ex-Virginia University president, and comes from one of the best families of the Old Dominion.

The tragedy was the outgrowth of strained relations between the two men for a week past on account of a certage.

for a week past on account of a cartoon illustrating a german given by the Cotil-lier Club, which Dr. Wohl had used in a

## ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Castle's Statement at the Morrison Trial. EL DORADO, Kan., Dec. 5.-Mrs. Cas-

tle's deathbed statement of accusation against Jessie Morrison was today ad-mitted as evidence in the case. In the final argument of Judge Redden, one of the prisoner's attorneys, against the admission of the statement, he said that Captain Waters, of the state, had depicted the horror of the wounding of the bride, had painted the scene of sor row at the deathbed, "and naw," said the attorney, "I understand the purpose of this thing. It was an attack upon this defendant here to intimidate her and cow her, and, if possible, to break her down and then point to it when this case goes before the jury as evidence of her guilt, or if she could brace herself against it and by her will-power not break down.

they would point to that as evidence of a guilty conscience. As Judge Redden talked he looked at the prisoner, whose eyes were wet with tears. She guiped down a sob and hid her eyes with her handkerchief. Miss Morrison has steadfastly maintained com-plete control of herself as she sat through the tedious examination of the state's witnesses and this was her first show of a

Judge Redden continued at length. He harged that the dying declaration made by Mrs. Castle was a concection of men who sought to convict an innocent girl. She was a frail girl, against whom vin-dictive men had conspired. All the evi-dence on which the attorneys depended for a conviction, he declared was circum stantial, excepting the dying statement of

Mrs. Castle.
Notwithstanding that Judge Shinn had. at the morning session, held that Mrs. Castle's statement, practically in full, should be accepted as evidence, he an-nounced at the opening of the afternoon ession that the jury must hear the evi-ence connected with the making of the statement and decide themselves whether the statement introduced by the prosecu-tion contains the actual expressions of Mrs. Castle. So it became necessary that all the witnesses who testified vesterday

all the witnesses who testified yesterday, while the jury was excused from the room, be examined again.

Dr. G. F. Ambrose and Rev. H. C. Wharton testified that a fund had been raised by subscription by persons in El Dorado to assist in the prosecution of Jessie Morrison. Dr. Ambrose testified that he signed the subscription list.

that he signed the subscription list.

Mrs. G. F. Ambrose testified that her husband, Dr. G. F. Ambrose, secured another section of Mrs Castle's statement, and that it was made supplementary to the statement already published. Mrs. Ambrose identified the following state ent, which is dated July 6 and properly gned, as the supplementary statement:
"I never knew of any razors being abou the place on June 22, except the one Otto sed. I never at any time had a razor my hand. I never on that day saw any razor, except the one with which Jessie Morrison cut my throat. I make the above statement supplementary to what I have already made, fully believing

When court adjourned the examination of witnesses who testified yesterday was

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Old Tramp Kills His Young Comrade and Stabs Himself.

DE SOTO, Mo., Dec. 5 .- Last night two men, supposed to be tramps, asked per-mission to sleep in the boller-room of C. V. Segar's easymil at Blackwell, Mo. One was about 50 years of age and the other about 50. Early this morning the young man was found dead on the railroad track with his skull crushed in and part of his clothing missing. It was evi-dent that he had been murdered in the sawmill and dragged to the railroad track and laid across the rails. A pose-of citizens started in search of his companion, who was caught about miles out and brought back to the scenof the murder. When accused of the murder, the old man drew a knife and stabbed himself in the heart, death resulting instantly.

## A Broker in Jail.

NEW YORK, Dec. &-C. W. Morgan, trading as C. W. Morgan & Co., stockbrokers, and Morgan's bookkeeper, Michael Hart, were today arrested on the charge of conspiracy and grand larceny. The men were locked up at police head

Newport Bank Employes Indicted. CINCINNATI. O., Dec 5.—The United States grand jury at Covington, Ky., in-dicted Frank M. Brown, assistant cashier

of the German National Bank of New-port, Ky., on four counts, and Robert Winstell, the individual bookkeeper of the same bank, on one count. The counts in Brown is indicated and for subscribers rown's indictment are for embezzling \$151,700 of the bank's funds, for making false entry, for raising a check from 136 to \$2345 October 4 last, and for raising two checks October 31 last. Winstell was prepared to give bonds, but Brown has not yet been found.

Battle With Footpads.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Fred T. Glimore, of Baxter, Ia., was knocked senseless late last night, near Michigan avenue and Marmon Court, and robbed of \$11,29 in negotiable paper, \$23 in money and a watch. The robbers, William Cummings and George Hayes, after a desperate battle with detectives, were captured, and all the booty save the watch and money was the booty save the watch and money was

Glimore came to Chicago to exhibit cattle at the livestock show. The detectives saw Gilmore with Cummings and Hayes, whom they followed to the scene of the robbery. When the officers approached the robbers sprang behind a garbage box and began shooting at them. The detec-tives lined up behind a telegraph pole and returned the fire. Twenty shots were exchanged at a range of not more than 50 feet, but no one was wounded. Having emptied their revolvers, the detectives made a rush upon the bandits, and caught them as they were trying to reload their weapons.

Denies That He Is a Defaulter. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 5.—E. P. Hay, late clerk of the County Court of Hancock County, O. arrested in this city and night on a charge of defalcation of \$12,000 to \$15,000 of county funds, returned with Ohio officers to Findlay today, ing formalities of a requisition. Hi nies guilt of any wrongdoing.

#### STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Europe is slopping over in gush for Oom But gush and sympathy are cheap poor substitutes, at best, for the substan-tial help he hopes to receive and cannot get. The old man should buy him a gun and go home, or return the money he has absconded with.—Stayton Mail. That a large number of Boers who ad-

vocated war with England were ignorvocated war with England were ignor-ant of the resources of Great Britain is self-evident, and, coupled with the fact that it was firmly believed that it would be no trouble to drive the English out of the country, it is not surprising they felt thunderstruck when the war went in the opposite direction to what they expected. It is plain to see, however, how misinformed they were, believing implicitly in what the leaders and agitators told them.

-Tillamook Headlight.
As an excuse for Kruger's leaving his country to its fate, his supporters are claiming that he has gone to Europe to secure intervention in behalf of the Boar republics. The truth of the matter is that President Kruger wishes to look out for his own safety, which is natural. He has had some of the ablest men of the country in Europe during the entire strug-gle, and if it were possible to get assist-ance in any way they would have secured it ere this.—Wallowa News.

Oregon can't afford to be unrepresented at the Buffalo exposition next year, even if some ambitious Portlanders want to have an exposition in 1902. Let the Legislature next January take hold of the matter and make a liberal appropriation for showing off Oregon's resources at Money can be spent more profitably in this way than in paying off politi-cal obligations of Legislators by employ-ing an army of high-salaried clerks to do nothing.-Athena Press.

The Oregonian has started a crusade against the present plan of conducting primaries. It is hoped that something will be done to make it easier for the voter to express his views on the selection candidates.—Wallowa News,

The Democrats, Populists, Free-Silver Republicans, anti-imperialists and anti-everything else, will have to hunt up another Moses to lead them to National power and pelf. Great as his admirers claimed him to be, Mr. Bryan's greatness was of a quality which was not calculatwas of a quality which was not calculated to inspire a great deal of confidence from the masses. In many ways he was a great man. He was great in his egotiam, in the flow of high-sounding but meaningless theories, which were mistaken by many for statesmanship, and in physical endurance. The latter was un-surpassed, and would have been a credit to a Fitzsimmons, a Corbett, a Jeffries or any other stellar attraction of the fistic arena. There is a vast difference tween demagogy and statesmanship. Bryan doubtless will take occasion to ruminate on this potent truth from the quietude of his Nebraska farm for many years to come.-Lawton Standard.

It is absurd to talk of the reorganization of the Democratic party. It can-not be done. The distinction between not be done. The distinction between Gold Democracy and Bryan Democracy is so radical that their association in the same party is impossible. As well talk of "reorganizing" fire and water into one homogeneous compound. The idea of Cleveland and Altgeld, of Cariisle and Bryan, of Bynum and Sulzer standing on the same platform, or of any declaration of principles being framed on which they could unite is inconceivable. Bryanism, which is only another name for Popuism, is in the snows, and there's the mit For no scheme of reorganization will ever be acceptable to the Gold Democrats that loes not provide for the renunciation of Bryanism and all its works. And this is precisely what Bryanites will never con-They are joined to their idol and may as well be let alone. As a mat-Democratic party needs, but regeneration. -The Dalles Chronicle

Must Pay Laborers' Taxes.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. &-The Brit-ish Columbia law making any one employing Japanese responsible for their taxes has been sustained. Last season 8000 Japanese were engaged in fishing on the Fraser River. The salmon canners employed them for the purpose of break-ing the strike of the white fishermen. When the tax collector made his rounds, however, the Japanese had disappeared. The government at once demanded of the canners \$3 a head taxes on all Japanese employed. A test case before Magistrate Anderson has resulted in the Magistrate's ordering the payment by the canneries concern of the taxes of every Japanese who caught fish at any time during the season for those canneries. The legislation making such a verdict possible was passed at the suggestion of

Shingle Mills Close Down.

SEATTLE, Dec. 5.-To prevent a gen-eral demoralization in the prices of shingles, fully three-quarters of the shingle mills in this state have closed down for a period of 60 days. The action has been taken in response to a ballot sent out some days ago by the Washington Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Associa-tion. There is no demand for shingles in the Eastern markets at present, and the manufacturers are afraid of a raid of the bears, which will put prices down too mucn. So they have decided to cut off the supply for a time.

He Nearly Caused a War. PARIS, Dec. 6.—M. Schnabele, whose imprisonment by the Germans at Metz in 1887 nearly led to war between France and Germany, died at Nancy today of

L. B. Works, a resident of Portland for 14 years, and of the East Side for two years, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease at his residence, corner Weldler and East Sixteenth streets. He

# A LESSON TAUGHT BY THE CROWDS

NOT THE \$5.00 RATE GENEROUSLY GIVEN FOR ALL DISEASES

But the Skill and Faith and Fame of the Practice Account for the Throngs of People and the General Interest ... Doctor Copeland Gives the \$5 Rate for All Diseases, Medicines Included.

It would be a very simple-minded per-son who would attempt to account by the \$5 rate in and of itself for the crowds thronging the Copeland offices, for the public interest, for the general grati-tude and for the very avalanche of letters

from sick people.

The fact that an institution was giving medical treatment for \$5 a month would certainly account for none of these things. Of course, sick people like to feel that they are receiving medical care at a small cost, but that is only a minor considera-tion. What sick people want to feel and know, what their loving and anxious families and friends want to feel and know, is that they are receiving the very best medical treatment that can be ob-

the consumptives or to the children. Bad treatment and bad teaching are bad, even if "given free."

No, the throngs of patients, the interest and the grafitude are accounted for not by the S rate, but by the fact that all these people know that under this rate they are being admitted to the benefits of a practice that has commanded for years the respect of the profession and the

They know that under this fee, low as it seems, they are obtaining care and treatment that they could not obtain any-where for any fee, high or low. They know that under this opportunity they may be relieved of diseases which no other method of treatment has ever been able to benefit.

STEER CLEAR.

Steer clear of patent cure-alls! To try to attack a hidden disease by means of a secret cure-all noatrum is the same piece of insanity as for an invalid to go biindfold into a drug store and eat medicine from the shelves, without guidance to what is good and without warning against what is bad. Nor is there any abuse or folly against which the Copeland nominal fee system is more directly aimed. With expert individual treatment at 15 a month, all medicines included, where is the temptation or necessity to tamper with secret cure-alls?

STEER CLEAR.

best medical treatment that can be obtained.

If the Copeland practice were a mere money-making venture instead of being a public blessing, an offer of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or an offer of 'free treatment,'' for that matter, would be received with indifference.

If some horse doctor offered to treat consumptives at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a month, or if the devil himself or some devilish person offered to teach etiquette and mathematics to little boys and girls at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ a month, it would not imply any great humanity to

#### DISEASES DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES

Deafness and ear troubles result from

catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

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

"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs at night?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is they worse toward night?" "Is the voice husky? "Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"

"Do so the nose lich 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?"

"Is your hearing failing?"

"Do your ears discharge?"

"Do your ears litch and burn?"

"Are the ears dry and scaly?"

"Have you pain bablind the ears?"

"Is there a busting sound heard?"

"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"

"Are there crackling sounds heard?"

"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"

"Do you have earsche occasionally?"

"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"

"Do your ears hurt when you blow your case." ose!"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears!"
"Do you hear better some days than others!"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake? "When you blow your nose do the ears crack?" "Is hearing worse when you have a cold?" "Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Te there nausea?"
"Are you contive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you beich up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you have'k and spit?"
"Is there pain after enting?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headache?"
"Do you blost up after eating?"
"Is there dingust for breakfast?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrheen?"
"Do you at times have diarrheen?"
"Is there runh of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you diny?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

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

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

FOR A LARGER ARMY

(Continued from First Page.) regular Army without regard to age or grade, but in the line volunteer officers could not be appointed above the grade of first licutenant, and then only when below the age of 30. Hepburn asked if Hull would object to an amendment providing that vacancies below the grade of Colonel could be filled from the list of volunteer officers and declaring it to be the purpose of the act

since April 19, 1898, upon the same footing with officers of the regular Army.
"I should say," responded Hull, "that
to appoint volunteer officers to the grade of Major would do a great injustice to regular Army officers who have served egular Army officers 20 or 5 years in the Army."

Cochran (Dem. Mo.), who followed
Hull, charged that the avowed purpose of

to place volunteer officers, commissioned

the Administration to use an army of 30,000 to enforce its mandates in the Philippines was the very essence of imperial-In his opinion, no army marched on the face of the earth could accomplish the subjection of the Philip-pines. Their geographical position made them practically independent of out-Kleberg (Dem. Tex.) announced his up alterable opposition to an increase of the standing Army. Its only use could be the establishment of a military government

colleagues to stand unflinchingly against the subversion of the Constitution. Parker (Rep. N. J.), a member of the military committee, in support of the bill declared that lodging discretion in the President to expand the Army was not an innovation and he cited several historic occasions, notably during the administrations of Washington and Jefferson when Congress conferred upon the President discretionary power to expand

in the Philippines and he appealed to his

Shaforth (Dem. Colo.) offered some figures to show that the retention of the Philippines, for which this proposed large increase in the standing Army was to be made, must prove a disastrous invest He stated that it would cost the people of the United States \$60,000,000 a year to earn \$135,000 for the American manufacturers and exporters, McCall's Speech.

The sensation of the day then occur-red when Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.) who had charge of the time on the Democratic side, yielded to McCall (Rep. Mass.)
This was the first intimation the House had that the Massachusetts member was opposed to the bill. Members who had retired to the cloakroom flocked back into their seats and keen interest was shown in his remarks. McCall said he did not believe in the principle of giving the Executive authority to multiply at-most by two the regular Army, although President McKinley would doubtless ex-ercise that discretion patriotically and The objection was one of principle. Such a grant of power could not be paralleled in the constitutional mon-archies. It was not conferred with any limitations as to time. The bill proposed a standing army of practically 100,000 men. Such a number, he said, was not neded. A temporary provision should be made for the Philippines and the character of the bill made it important to discuss what the ultimate policy of the country, with reference to the Army, should be. The government should have declared at outset a policy in the Philippines nilar to that declared in Cuba. system of government, he said, was mani-festly unfit for a colonial policy and that proposition has been so frequently discussed that he would consider the prac-tical question whether it was for our interest to remain in the Philippines. There was no community of interest between the people of those islands and

EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays. the principle of the Porto Rican tariff out. was that if we could not apply that prin-ciple in Porto Rico, we could not retain the Philippines. Upon what the-ory, he asked, are we to remain in that

country? "The motive that had been most widely put forth," he said, "is that it is for our advantage, and especiany our pecuniary advantage. As a part of the cost of this policy we are to include the great exsense under this bill, which is the first- if competent men from civil life had been

"Those who compare our standing army with the standing armies of Europe usu-ally are careful not to compare the rela-tive costs. The French army costs \$125,-000,000 a year; the German, \$130,000,000; the British, \$100,000,000, and the Russian \$153,-000,000. The figures include positions and fortifications. If this bill passes, the War Department will need \$113,000,000. There is another cost not included in the figures which is a necessary incident to an army, and as much a part of its cost as the pay of its soldiers. That is the pension system. We are appro-for that purpose \$145,000,000 a ye We are appropriating total charges, therefore, for military purposes are \$260,000,000 per year-an am eater than the entire military expens of those two military rivals, France and

Germany. In conclusion McCall pleaded that in dealing with the Philippines we pursue the American precedents and said:

"The time has come when we can frank-ly declare our purposes. Let us give these people those assurances which our history inspires. Let us tell them that we will aid them for one year or five, if need be, in setting up a government of their own, symbolized by their own flag, will leave with them that which is most glorious in the meaning of another fing-liberty, independence and self-gov-

Cheered by Democrats. There were no demonstrations through-

out McCall's speech, but when he finished Cummings (Dem. N. Y.) criticised the bill on the score that the cities of the seacoast states had been overlooked, and no adequate provision made for manning the seacoast defenses of the country.

Cox (Dem. Tenn.), a member of the military committee, concluded the gen-eral debate on behalf of the minority with a 20-minute speech against the gen-eral principle of increasing the size of

the permanent army. "If you are to create an army to shoot down the Filipinos, who are fighting for what we fought for," said he. "I will not vote a nickel for such an army. Hull, in closing the general debate, de-clared that McCall had misapprehended the purpose of the bih. The President, under the treaty of Paris, must assert the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands. As long as the islands are ours, we must enforce our au thority or disgrace ourselves in the eyes of the world. The people of the United States must decide how long our authority there shall exist. So far as he person-ally was concerned, he believed that our sovereignty over the Philippines would continue as long as the republic endured.
"Why do you seek to provide for a per-manent army?" asked Williams (Dem. Miss.). "Why do you not limit its ex-istence to the Philippine War?"
"Because we desire the Army of the

United States to do whatever necessity may require," replied Hull.
"Honestly, now," persisted Williams,
"independently of the Philippine question, do you not want a permanent army of 96,000 men for other purposes?"

"No; most emphatically no," answered Hull. General debate was then closed, and the the United States, said he, and they were almost as far as the poles asunder. No advocate of retaining the Philippines had been daring enough to maintain that they should be a part of our political system.

In fact, the great argument in favor of under the terms of the bill were stricken

Hepburn offered the following "Provided, That any vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department may be filled

SUNDAYS-From 10 APM, to 12 M.

by appointment from civil life." Hepburn made this amendment the basis of some severe criticism of the Shafter expedition before Sintiago. The scandals which existed in the Quartermascasion, he said, might have been obviated

and legitimate offspring of the in charge.
Hull defended the Quartermaster's Department, saying that when the war broke ago. Without action upon the amend-ment, the House, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

Marionettes in New York. Yiddish and Chinese theaters considered in the balance, America can hardly show a stronger and more picturesque playhouse than this, the dramas of the dolls (for great dolls they are), of Palermo and Naples brought into the heart of New York, writes Cromwell Childe, in the Metropolitan Magazine. The great Italian colonies of the metropolis cause the marionettes to flourish. "Marionette Hail," in the great Southern Italy quarter of Brooklyn, is but one of these atrangly romantic Thespian temples, though the largest and the scene of the most realistic attempts. New York has scarcely one fails to draw, seven nights a week, its enthusiastic crowds. That marionettes may be a great enterprise the "hall" on Union street, Brooklyn, proves. Though his actors, from their woodeny natures, demand no pay, Im-presario Pulverdiente has a weekly sal-airy of \$76 for his "helpers." His rival, Camarda, a block away, has carried on

his show in this country for over 15 years, having brought his first marionettes over from Palermo. A marionette stage is like no other, It is smaller than that possessed by the tiniest theater of vaudeville. The flies come down within six fet of the floor, even lower at most times. A man of average height, walking across when the scenes are set, has his head hidden. scenes are set, has his head hidden. Heroes, villians, all principals of the puppet stage, it must be remembered, are seldom, from tip of helmet to metal toe, over four feet high. The fair sex among marionettes measure an average of three feet. A figure that is larger represents a giant or some huge pagan, and in the scenes in which he apears the "sky line"

may have to be raised a trifle. Bulgarian Cabinet Resigns SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 5.—The Cabinet has resigned, owing to ministerial differ-

She Knew Boys.—Sunday School Teacher— Marjorie, what gifts did the wise men bring? Marjorie (sged 7).—Oh, something iron, I sup-pose. Boys do break things so.—Judge.

You're Cheating

And you're cheating yourself, too. You are trying to make yourself believe that your cough doesn't amount to much. What about that family history of weak lungs? Stop cheating and take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It soothes your throat, quiets your cough, heals your lungs.

The first dose relieves.