TO VOTE THURSDAY

Senate Then Will Settle Fate of the Canal Treaty.

AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED

Voting Will Begin on Amendments at 3 o'Clock, and the Senate Will Continue in Session Until the Vote on Treaty Is Reached.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Just before adjourning late this afternoon, the Senate gave its consent to the fixing of a definite time to vote upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Money (Dem. Miss.) and Mason (Rep. Ill.) had occupied the time of executive session in making speeches upon the treaty, and when Mason, who was the last speaker, concluded, Lodge (Rep. Mass.) renewed his request to take a vote next Thursday. No voice was raised in opposition, and the agreement was recorded. The understanding is that the voting shall begin on the amendments at 3 o'clock, and that the Senate shall continue in session until the vote on the treaty itself is taken.

The Senate was in open session only an hour, the remainder of the legislative day being spent in executive session upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Chandler (Rep. N. H.) created a little flurry by endeavoring again to get up the resolution relating to the Montana Senatorial case. The effort was futile. No legislative business, aside from the purest routine, was transacted.

Soon after the Senate convened, a bill extending to homestead settlers on the Chippewa Indian reservation, in Minnesota, the right to commute their entries, was reported by Nelson (Rep. Minn.) After a half-hour's discussion of the measure in an effort to make it general in its application, it was recommitted.

Carter (Rep. Mont.) introduced a resolution calling upon the judiciary committee to investigate and report to the Senate the facts in the matter of charges against Judge Noyes, of Alaska. The resolution is more comprehensive than that presented by Brick in the House, and covers allegations previous to the appointment of Judge Noyes. It was referred to the judiciary committee.

The Montana Senatorial case was then brought to the attention of the Senate by an inquiry of Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, as to whether the committee on contingent expenses was ready to report back the resolution authorizing the committee on privileges and elections to send for persons and papers in the investigation of the right of W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis to a seat in the Senate.

Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) explained that no action had been taken by the committee because of the absence of the chairman, Jones (Sil. Nev.)

Chandler said he thought the Senate had a right to an early report from the committee, and he would be glad to know what had influenced members of the committee to delay the action.

This aroused Jones (Dem. Ark.), who questioned the right of any Senator to demand the reasons which may influence the action of any member of any committee. He could not understand why Mr. Chandler should seek to punish him, and intimated that Chandler must have some personal interest in the resolution.

Chandler said that there was no use for the member of the committee on contingent expenses to put on any disguise. It was perfectly evident that no such treatment had ever before been given a resolution of the character of that pending. The matter finally went over.

Money, speaking to a question of personal privilege, directed the Senator's attention to a newspaper publication of today in which the statement was made that a combination of Senators had been formed to press certain claims now pending before the Senate. The publication asserted that the commission had determined upon the passing of the claims, even though an extra session of Congress was forced in the effort. Money declared that, so far as he knew, no such combination ever existed. He had never heard of any such combination, and was satisfied that there was no desire on his side of the chamber to press claims beyond their merits. He disclaimed any intention to delay action upon any measure pending before the Senate.

At 1:30 P. M., on motion of Lodge, the Senate went into executive session, to resume consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and at 4:45 P. M. adjourned.

Wants Something in Return.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Discussing the attitude of the United States Senate relative to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the Westminster Gazette says that it is perfectly natural the United States should desire to exact guarantees against the use of the Nicaragua Canal by an enemy in the event of war. The article in question declares, however, that because America desires a concession is not sufficient reason for making it, without giving it an equivalent in return.

In a Milder Tone.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Daily Chronicle and the Standard publish editorials this morning on the canal questions, which are in a much more temperate tone than some of their former expressions. Both journals admit the difficult position of the Washington Government, and advocate an available concession to the sentiment and interests of the American people, with a view to protecting the Anglo-American understanding.

DEMOCRACY'S NEED.

Cleveland Says It Should Return to Firm Principles.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—The Atlanta Journal this afternoon printed an interview with ex-President Cleveland, obtained by a staff correspondent at Mr. Cleveland's home.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Cleveland, "the great need of the Democratic party is a return to firm principles. The Democratic party has not been fatally disorganized, but it badly needs rehabilitation on purely Democratic lines. What is the matter with the party? It has, in my humble judgment, simply wandered off after strange gods. A large mass of Democratic voters saw this before the last election. They remained quiet, but when the time came to vote they said, 'This is not Democracy,' and refused to support it.

"As I see it," said Mr. Cleveland, "it is the duty of Democrats everywhere to aid in the rehabilitation of the party. There are some signs of an insistency upon the necessity of a return to Democratic doctrines in the South, but they are not so general as I would like to see."

"What of the future?" was asked.

"With a sincere return to its old-time doctrines," he replied, "the old-time victories of the Democratic party will certainly be won."

Bad Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—Fire early today almost entirely destroyed the big plant of the Brown Hoisting Conveying Machine Company. Five out of seven buildings used by the company are in ashes, and property estimated to be worth over $500,000 entirely consumed. Eleven hundred workmen are thrown out of employment. The company, considered to be one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world, has many contracts with the Government for hoisting apparatus to be erected at coaling stations that are being established in various parts of the world.

The flames started in the varnish room of the Ellswell-Parker Electric Company, which occupied part of one of the Brown Company's buildings. The loss to the Ellswell-Parker Company is about $190,000, covered by insurance. Hundreds of employes were compelled to jump from windows, as a result of the rapid spread of the flames. No one, however, as far as known, was seriously injured.

The loss to the Brown Company is largely covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

TO CREDIT OF HOMESTEADERS

Time Spent in Army, Navy or Marine Corps Counts on Claim.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—One of the early acts of the Senate was to pass a bill which fought its way through the House at the last session, and was much reported upon and much amended in the Senate. This is the bill providing that entrymen under the homestead laws, who have served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the Spanish War or Philippine insurrection, shall have certain service deducted from the time required to perfect title under homestead laws.

As the bill finally passed and went to the President, it provided that every private soldier and officer, who, after a service in either outbreak mentioned, was honorably discharged, or who shall serve that length of time in the future in the Philippine insurrection, and subsequently be honorably discharged, shall be entitled to enter upon and receive patent for a quantity of public lands not exceeding 160 acres, to be taken in compact form, all according to the homestead laws, but such settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead and filing his declaratory statement within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

It is further provided that the time which such homesteader has served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall be deducted from the time ordinarily required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

In case a settler on the public land under the homestead laws died while actually engaged in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, during the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children or his or their legal representatives, may make final proof upon the land, and the death of such settler shall be construed to be equivalent to the performance of all requirements as to residence and cultivation for the full period of five years, and shall entitle his widow, if unmarried, or his minor orphan children or their legal representatives to make final proof upon and receive Government patent for said land, and patent shall be issued. This measure had the suport of many Senators and Representatives from the West, and, while a meritorious measure, had some difficulty in getting in such shape that it would meet with the aproval of the Senate committee.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

Suggestions As to Boundaries of Districts.

CARLTON, Or., Dec. 15.—(To the Editor.)—Inasmuch as the laws relating to changing boundaries of school districts in this state are conceded to be utterly inadequate, as they now stand, and the Legislature is soon to meet when it is supposed the omission will be remedied, one way or another, it may not be amiss to offer a suggestion or two, relative thereto, viz.:

First—In country school districts (I do not know what effect this would have in cities), when it is nearer, or more convenient for children to attend school in an adjoining district than their own, they should have the privilege so to attend, and the district where they so attend should receive pay therefor from the district in which the children live to the amount of the apportionment from the state and county school funds of such children.

Second—That when petitioned to do so by legal voters, representing one-third of the children of school age residing in the district, the boundary board should so change boundaries, or divide districts, as the case may be, so as to be most convenient to the majority of children of school age residing in districts affected.

The first suggestion is law in many states, and works most admirably, because it tends to regulate size and form of school districts almost automatically, so to speak. A discussion of needed school legislation at this time would tend to bring out good points to be embodied in a bill to be properly brought before the lawmaking body at its next session.

FRED A. HURNER.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Major-General Parke.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Major-General John G. Parke (retired as Colonel), died at his residence here yesterday of a complication of diseases incident to old age. He served with distinction during the Civil War, and later gained a fine reputation in the Engineer Corps. He was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point for two years.

Virginia Jackson Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Miss Virginia Jackson, an actress of the Abell Brinker stock company, died today at Newark, N. J., of peritonitis. Her home was in San Francisco, and for the past three years she had been with the Columbia Theater stock company.

(Miss Jackson for one or two years played in stock at Cordray's old theater in Portland.)

Bathtubs Shrinking.

New York Herald.

While bathtubs in their evolution are strongly tending toward a great perfection in material, construction and fittings, they are most assuredly regenerating in size here in New York. As real estate becomes more valuable and space more precious the bathtub is suffering its full quota of curtailment. This is particularly evidenced in the new "apartments," that used to be "flats" and once "tenements." The newer the apartment the smaller the tub.

In the older apartments you find the abomination—a zinc-lined tub with every part and appurtenance carefully boxed in so that ventilation and cleanliness is made impossible, and the tub itself long and wide and deep enough to drown a bather who loosens his hold.

Then, when the building is less ancient, there is a copper-lined tub, a little smaller than its predecessor, with some of the connecting pipes uncovered so you can see the roads the roaches and Croton bugs take to their secure hiding places. After this comes the yet smaller all-metal tub, with more or less uncertain lining of paint or something more pretentious set so that there are air and daylight around it, but with pipes running in wooden tunnels used as runaways by small vermin.

Next comes the inviting porcelain-lined tub, with all the plumbing open, yet smaller than its predecessor, and continually growing smaller from month to month, until bathing that started on the horizontal has gone through varying lines of angularity until it has approached 45 degrees and promises to reach the perpendicular.

The older the house the bigger the bathtub is the rule in New York

THE HAZING OF BOOZ

MILITARY BOARD BEGINS ITS INVESTIGATIONS.

Father of the Dead Cadet Tells of His Treatment at West Point—The Other Witnesses.

BRISTOL, Pa., Dec. 17.—The military board of inquiry appointed by the Secretary of War to investigate charges by the relatives and friends of Oscar L. Booz, the West Point cadet, that he came to his death on December 3, at his home here, as the result of hazing by fellow cadets at the academy two years ago, began taking testimony here today.

The board, consisting of Major-General John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East; Brigadier-General Bates and Colonel Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, arrived here this morning. They were met at the railroad station by William H. Booz, the father of the former cadet, and Rev. Alexander Allison, pastor of the Bristol Presbyterian Church, the worshiping place of the Booz family.

The inquiry was heard in the pastor's study. The entire Booz family was present. The inquiry began at 11:50 o'clock, the first witness called being Mr. Booz, who was invited to tell all he knew. In August a letter was received in which Oscar said he had been in a fight and received a pair of black eyes, and that he had been knocked out by a blow over the heart. Mr. Booz said he went to West Point to see his son. Oscar told his father he expected to be hazed, but he did not want to be treated brutally. The father said Oscar did not want his mother to know how he was treated. Mr. Booz thereupon told how Oscar had informed him that tobasco sauce had been forced down his throat. Mr. Booz said that when Oscar came home in the Fall of 1898, he was broken in health and was never well after that. Oscar liked fun, the father said, but not brutality. While in tents, the father continued, Oscar said the cadets would pull the blankets from him and pour hot wax from a candle on his body. Mr. Booz also said Oscar told him that tobasco sauce was poured down his throat both in camp and at the table.

In answer to another question, Mr. Booz said the only cadet he, the father, talked whith at West Point was the son of ex-Congressman Phillips, of Ohio. Mr. Booz thought the officers at the academy could stop the brutality, but he would not say they condoned it. All the cadets were not treated like Oscar was, and he was at a loss to understand how they had treated his son in such a severe manner. Oscar spent all of last year at home in an endeavor to build up his health. In June of that year he accepted a position with a law firm at Philadelphia, but was compelled to leave that occupation, owing to his throat trouble. In conclusion, Mr. Booz said that Oscar would never mention any names. When he felt very badly, he would talk of the brutal treatment he had been subjected to, but never revealed the identity of his persecutors.

Mrs. Booz, Oscar's mother, said Oscar never told a lie or acted one. Oscar wrote to her that he liked the surroundings at West Point, but complained of the treatment he had received at the hands of the upper class men. Her son told her in a letter that the place was unfit for a young man who wanted to do right, and parents should not send their sons there. "The upper class men," Oscar wrote, "are brutes and bullies." At this point Mrs. Booz, trembling perceptibly, said that Superintendent Mills should be made to apologize for calling her son a liar. She said the upper class men, according to her son, were not fit to be soldiers.

Nellie Booz, a sister of the deceased young man, was next called. Her testimony related principally to a letter received by the family August 7 from Oscar. In it he told of the fight he had with another cadet and that he fought until he was winded. The cadets called him a coward and said he was a disgrace to the corps. If he did not go into the fight they said, "the fellows would make life unbearable for him." He was sorry that he went into the fight. He thought it best for him to leave West Point, and asked his father for permission to resign. Oscar described many little indignities which were practiced on him. The sister, in answer to a question, said that Oscar told her that if he had not swallowed the tobasco sauce he would have strangled. They were holding him down, and he could do nothing else.

Dr. Willis Weaver, of Bristol, the Booz family physician, testified to the general failure of Oscar's health after he returned from West Point, but refused to say whether the condition of his throat could have been induced by the drinking of tobasco sauce.

Rev. Dr. Allison paid a high tribute to the character of Oscar Booz. After the young man had entered the academy, he received a letter from Oscar in which he told of ill treatment, and said it was hard to be a Christian at West Point, but that he would stick to it at any cost.

Several other witnesses were heard without eliciting anything new, and the court adjourned, the members leaving for Philadelphia.

HEARING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Testimony Wormed From a Reluctant Witness.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The board of inquiry into the Booz hazing convened at the La Fayette Hotel in this city at 4 o'clock for the purpose of hearing witnesses residing in Philadelphia.

Dr. J. S. Cohen, a throat specialist, who had attended Oscar Booz for two or three months during the past Summer, was the first witness called. He said that Oscar had tuberculosis of the larynx, and that when he came to this city for treatment, has case was a hopeless one and he so told the sister. He continued to treat the boy until he was unable to come to the city because of weakness. In answer to a question whether a person could contract tuberculosis from an injury to the throat, the physician said it could only come from pre-existing cause. The doctor said he noticed that Booz had an old injury in the throat at the base of the tongue. He thought that if tobasco sauce had been forced down Booz's throat it may have made him more susceptible to the disease.

Sigmont S. Albert, who had been a cadet at West Point for 14 months and was a classmate of Booz, was called. The young man at every question declined to answer. He had been asked to state in a general way what sort of hazing had been indulged in, but he absolutely refused to answer. He was not afraid that he would incriminate himself, he said, but refused merely on the ground that at West Point there was a rule that no cadet should submit to hazing or stand by to see it done. The members of the board could not see how West Point rules could govern the injury, but the young man would not answer, although the information was to a certain extent extracted from him by a desultory fire of seemingly immaterial questions.

Albert said that Booz was not hazed any more than any other cadet. He was one of Booz's tentmates while in camp along with Anthony B. Burnham, of Kentucky. Albert then related how he and Booz and other fourth-year men were made to do "ridiculous stunts," such as making the upper class men's beds and "other unmanly and disgraceful" things. What the unmanly and disgraceful things were the witness refused to state, saying that it was none of the public's business. He took the hazing because he expected it. He told of one night when some fourth-year men were stood in a tent and told to open their mouths and shut their eyes. They objected, and then some one squirted into their mouths what was believed to be tobasco sauce. It did not hurt Albert, because there was not enough of it. He could not say whether Booz was one of the victims, as they all had their eyes closed. Albert said that when he was at the Academy tobasco, Worcestershire sauce and catsup were used at mess. He did not see the fight in which Booz was engaged, but noticed after that encounter Booz was snubbed by some of his own classmates and upper class men. He said he did not know Booz well enough to learn if he was of a religious turn of mind, and added that Booz never complained to him of ill treatment.

After some further unimportant testimony, Albert was excused, and the court adjourned to met at West Point tomorrow afternoon.

GERMANY PAYS THE BILL.

Bears Expense of Sailor's Sickness in Tacoma.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—After several years of negotiating and continued efforts on the part of members of Congress, an understanding has been reached with the German Government, whereby it has paid all the expenses and doctor bills connected with the care of one of its seamen at the Fannie Paddock Hospital, at Tacoma.

This case has received the attention of a number of United States Senators and Representatives in Congress, Colonel James Hamilton Lewis being among those who took it up resolutely, only to drop it after a vain effort to force a settlement. Very soon after Senator Foster was sworn it as a member of the United States Senate, the Vicke, or Wicke, as the Germans have it, case was brought to his attention, and he has since been giving it right of way in the State Department.

At first the German Government held stoutly to the policy that it could not undertake to pay the expenses of a German sailor who was taken sick in a foreign port. Dietrich Vicke is the German sailor or cabin boy's name, and the Germans endeavored to attach his hospital bills to the owners of the ship on which he served and on which he entered the port of Tacoma. In some cases the German Government furnishes supplemental aid, and while the German Ambassador here states that provision is made in the German budget for the support of certain subjects in foreign countries, and for bringing home destitute sailors, in certain cases, there are no legal enactments authorizing such expenditures specifically.

"The German law," says the German Ambassador, "is based on the principle that it is the duty of every country to provide for cases of destitution, even of foreigners, occurring in it. Consequently destitute Americans, including seamen, while they are in Germany, receive the same care that is accredited to natives."

The Ambassador adds that it has become the policy of the imperial government not to aid those of its subjects in foreign lands who become destitute or sick as a result of their own acts. Acting on this policy, aid was refused Vicke, the cabin boy, because of the fact that the Germans understood that he suffered from a loathsome disease, according to the diagnosis of American physicians on Puget Sound.

As stated above, the case of Vicke was at a standstill when Senator Foster took it up. He was furnished with certificates by the management of the Fannie Paddock Hospital showing that the cabin boy suffered from tuberculosis, that the original diagnosis was incorrect, and thus causing the German Government to admit "that the patient cannot be considered to have brought the disease upon himself."

After this admission there was smooth sailing, and the German Ambassador was shortly after directed by his superiors to notify Secretary Hay that Germany would at once seek a settlement and pay all the bills. In due time the German Consul at Tacoma was instructed to turn over to Dr. Charles McCutcheon, at the head of the Fannie Paddock Memorial Hospital, the price of caring for the cabin boy for a number of years, and the incident closed, with Holleben's note from the Imperial German Embassy here asking Secretary of State Hay to accept the usual assurances of distinguished consideration.

Storms in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 17.—Storms of unusual severity have destroyed a portion of the diking in the delta district of British Columbia. The damage to property is considerable.

Washington Notes.

Heirs of the late John Sullivan, of Seattle, are becoming plentiful in Montana. No less than 25 of the name of Sullivan, it is said, have presented their claims for inspection by lawyers of Butte.

The Capital Brewing Company, of Olympia, sold, last week, the property on Heron street, Aberdeen, known as the old "Crummy Theater," to Sol Coleman, of Seattle. The consideration was $10,000. The brewery secured it a little over three years ago for $5000.

The hop market at Puyallup was quiet last week, only two transactions having been made. Herman Klaber purchased the 80-bale lot of '97 hops that were stored in the Northern Pacific warehouse, belonging formerly to F. G. Folter. The Peterson lot was bought by Dr. Ramsey, of Seattle.

John Anslyn and Lole McNeil, two Northern Pacific brakemen residing at Ellensburg, have brought suit against John Clemens and Fred Brooker of North Yakima for $20,000 damages for false arrest. The suit grows out of the arrest of the brakemen on suspicion of having robbed Clemens and Brooker last Spring.

Everything points to the greatest crops in the history of the Walla Walla Valley next year. The same kind of weather in the Fall of 1899 caused the excellent crops of last year, and the same Winter weather made the hearts of the graingrowers glad a year ago. All now lacking is a blanket of snow to protect the tender grain in case of a sudden freeze.

Professor Brodie, of the Puyallup experiment station, has received 250 Bavarian hop roots of two varieties from the United States Department of Agriculture. As soon as the roots are fairly started co-operative experiments will be carried on throughout the Puyallup Valley. Experiments in cross-fertilization will be made, also, with the object of finding new and good bearing varieties which will possess the highest possible flavor in order to compete with the best varieties of Europe.

$100 for Her New Nose.

New York Letter.

Miss Hattie Humphrey, a daughter of Richard Humphrey, a jeweler, when 26 years old, in 1897, had a desire to go on the stage. She had a good voice, and frequently sang in concerts. She was not satisfied with the profile of her nose, which was retrousse, and wanted it made classical in its outlines. She went to a well-known institute for beautifying features, where an operation was performed by Dr. Andrew L. Nelden. It cost her $60. When she recovered she found it had left her nose with a slit like a scar, the appearance of which was not to her liking. In addition she says the nose was as irregular as before the operation. She sued the institute in the Supreme Court to recover $10,000 damages, but on a trial recently before Judge Beekman and a jury was awarded only $100.

Chinese Smuggling Case.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The first Chinese trial to come before United States Commissioner Gray since the Federal authorities decided that too many Chinamen were finding it comparatively easy to get into this country from Canada via Malone will soon be heard here, the case having recently come up. The prisoner is Lon Fum, arrested last Summer at Malone for violating the Chinese exclusion act. The Chinaman claims that he was born in San Francisco, and went back to China, and was arrested when about to return to his native home in this country via Canada. An alleged father swore to his birth.

READ THESE SYMPTOMS

THEY ARE THE LEADING SIGNS OF CATARRHAL DISEASE

Expert Treatment With a Prompt and Permanent Cure at the Nominal Fee-Rate of $5.00 a Month.

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose, the throat, eyes, ears, head, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidney and bladder, are subject to disease and blight by catarrh. The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring this with you to Drs. Copeland and Montgomery. If you live away from the city, send them by mail, and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to medical science.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT

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

"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Do you blow out scabs at night?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

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.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headache?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"

Mr. Robt. Allen, Cornelius, Or., Cured of Catarrh of Head and Throat.

"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the morning?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there tickling behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind breasthone?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and morning?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES.

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing sad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"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 LIVER.

The liver becomes diseased by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get dizzy?"
"Have you no energy?"
"Do you have cold feet?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Do you get tired easily?"
"Do you have hot flushes?"
"Is your eyesight blurred?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your flesh soft and flabby?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there a bloating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loins?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling bowels?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have a sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have a palpitating of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?"

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W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
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OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.
EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays.
SUNDAYS—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WILL CLEAR THE WAY

FRESH INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO MINISTER CONGER.

Signatures of All the Ministers Will Probably Be Affixed at Once—France Refuses to Receive Loot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Such reports as the State Department has from Mr. Conger up to the present fail to develop a satisfactory reason for the insistence of the British Government upon amending the Pekin agreement on the one hand or for the hesitation of the foreign ministers in acceding to the amendment on the other. A close perusal of the British suggestion still fails to show that it is in any sense material. Already, as stated, it appears to be nothing more than the elimination of an explanatory phrase, which in no degree affects the action proposed in the section of the agreement to which the amendment applies; thus the action is left to stand by itself without a statement of reason which would not even qualify or limit the action, which, in this case, relates to the banishment of the Boxer leaders. Consequently, it is believed here that this disagreement will be merely temporary and the most serious consequences that can ensue is an annoying delay at a moment when the worst phase of the negotiations seem to have safely passed.

A long cablegram was sent to Minister Conger this afternoon, informing him fully as to his course. He already had been authorized to sign the agreement, and it is said that this fresh instruction will so clear the way of obstacles at Pekin as to make it probable that the signatures of all the Ministers can be affixed at once. This statement even includes the British Minister, Sir Edward Satow, who has been the last to come forward.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S LETTER.

The Powers Responsible for the Chinese Massacres.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Cardinal Vaughan has issued a pastoral letter on the subject of the Chinese massacres, declaring that the political encroachment of European powers, especially Germany and Russia, are largely responsible for the recent uprisings. The cardinal's letter is supposed to be inspired by the Vatican. He says:

"While the social upheaval of China was primarily a revolt against Christianity, its most recent phase was roused into activity by the encroachments of foreign powers, notably Germany and Russia, on Chinese territory, by the reactionary policy of the Empress Dowager and by the encouragements given the natives to combat the reforms promulgated by the Emperor.

"The murder of two German missionaries in Shan Tung being made a pretext for the seizure by Germany, shows how well the soil was prepared for the causes enumerated for the more extensive movements that followed.

"The dangers to which Christians in China are likely to be exposed in consequence of foreign aggression, is thoroughly realized by those interested in missions, and was pointed out in one of our magazines as far back as May 1, 1898.

"The action of Germany in seeking territorial compensation was especially referred to as likely to lead to identification in the heathen mind of Western religion with politics.

"This has come to pass, rendering the recent upheaval doubly formidable, as a combination of fanatical fury with political hatred of foreigners."

Kaiser's Speech to the Troops.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Emperor William, in his speech yesterday at the reception given here to a portion of the German contingent which recently arrived from China, said to the returned soldiers:

"With anxious forebodings and heavy heart I witnessed your departure from the Fatherland. The efforts which awaited you could not be foreseen. For what you have effected I offer you my thanks in the name of the entire Fatherland. You have under all circumstances upheld your oath to the flag. I am firmly convinced that each has done his duty in the hour of need. You have not yet quivered; no hand has trembled. Thus were the victories gained. None among you can know with how great joy the news was received of your victories in which the army and navy together were concerned.

"Yes, the great Emperor-King, by whose statue you have marched today, now looks down upon you. The help of God, which has hitherto been with us, will continue on our side also in the future."

His Majesty also referred to the comrades who are still in the Far East.

French Will Not Accept Loot.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—By order of the government, a number of articles filled with Chinese loot, sent to President Loubet and others by General Frey, commander of the French marine force in China, will be embargoed at Marseilles when they are unshipped. This action of the Government of France is evidently an outcome of the protest of General Chaffee against looting, which called attention to the fact that the military forces were despoiling China of works of art. The government here has come to the conclusion that articles in the cases cannot be considered prizes of war, and that, therefore, they do not belong to the soldiers who seized them.

Great Britain's Proposal.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—"Great Britain has instructed Sir Ernest Satow, I understand," says the Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring Sunday, "to urge the retention in the joint note of the word 'irrevocable,' and the inclusion in the preamble of a declaration 'that until the Chinese Government has fulfilled the demands of the powers, Pekin and the Province of Chi Li will not be evacuated by the allied troops.' It is rumored that Germany is warmly supporting the British proposal, and I believe a majority of the powers, and possibly all of them, will eventually accept the proposal, which is hailed with delight here."

The Show Dog.

London Saturday Review.

Rightly or wrongly, the fancier has been accused of spoiling every breed with which he has had anything to do, not only in the case of dogs, but poultry, and the charge may not be altogether without foundation. Points, as with horses and cattle, may be, and doubtless are, excellent in their way, but to breed for exaggerated peculiarities, as in the case of the bulldog—many of them can hardly walk—is productive of no good at all. At one time dogs were so much got up for show that many of their real characteristics were quite changed, and in course of time the kennel club wisely drew up a code of rules "as to the preparation of dogs for exhibition." Those well versed in the mysteries of shows need not be told of the many expedients resorted to; but the fact of 19 rules having been promulgated for the governance of shows under kennel club rules proves how much artificiality once existed in the showing of dogs. The law would not have been drafted had it not been that the practices forbidden were indulged in. The rules forbid the use of coloring, whitening or darkening matter, chemical preparations for the coat, oily or greasy substances, destroying the tissues of the ear, or mutilating the lining membrane of the mouth; but dew claws may be removed from dogs of all breeds. All dog-lovers are glad that this making up for show is put a stop to, for nothing could well be more reprehensible or deteriorative of the value of the various breeds of dogs; while the cropping of ears and the shortening of tails—the tails of certain breeds may be altered—was about on a par with the cropping and nicking of harness horses.

"Men, Not Walls, Make a City."

London Town, hear a ditty,
While we crown our comrades true.
"Men, not walls, make a city;"
Ill befalls when men are few,—

Ill, indeed, when from his duty
Into greed the burgess falls,
Every hand on bribe and booty—
How shall stand that city's walls?

Never yet, upon thine annals
Hath been written such a shame?
Never down such crooked channels,
London Town, thy commerce came.

On the poor no tyrant burden,
Debt secure and sacred trust,
Honest gain and generous guerdon,
These remain thy record just.

Therefore still through all thy story
Loyal will thy train bands led
Forth to feats of patriot glory,
Back through the streets with boys o'erspread.

Therefore last when loud with warning
Blast on blast the muster rang,
As of old all peril scorning
Forth thy bold young burghers sprang;

Faced the fight, endured the prison,
Through the night of doubt and gloom,
Till the empire's star new risen
Chased afar the clouds of doom.

Therefore, when their ranks come marching,
Home again with flashing feet,
Under bays of triumph arching
City ways and city street;

London, lift to God thanksgiving
For his gift that passes all—
For thy heroes, dead and living,
Who have made the city wall.
—Alfred Perceval Graves in The Spectator.

Union Pacific Gives One-Cent Rate.

It was announced last night that the Union Pacific had joined the Rock Island and the Burlington in quoting a 1-cent rate for the National Grand Army encampment, to be held in Denver next Summer. This is regardless of the action of other roads.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved a sure cure for rheumatism. Be sure to get Hood's.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his DYSPEPSIA CURE will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by over-eating and over-drinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old-style drugs and debilitating cathartics. It will do much toward making an old stomach act like a sound one. At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty-six other cures. Write to Broadway and 30th St., New York, for free medical advice.